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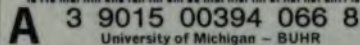
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University of Michigan – BUHR







A

# GENERAL DICTIONARY

OF

## PROVINCIALISMS,

WRITTEN WITH A VIEW TO RESCUE FROM OBLIVION THE FAST FADING  
RELICS OF BY-GONE DAYS.

Tenet insanabile multos  
Scribendi Cacoethes.

Juv.

LABOR IPSE VOLUPTAS.

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BY  
*of Sussex*  
WILLIAM HOLLOWAY,

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## P R E F A C E.

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After a labour of some years, I have at length succeeded, as far as my slender means, and still slenderer abilities will permit, in the compilation of a Dictionary of Provincial Words. But, though I have accomplished my task, I feel some diffidence, and some misgivings as to its success with the public. I fear the task is very inefficiently executed ; and even were it a more correct performance, I am doubtful whether it is one that is likely to suit the public taste. Many friends have laughed at the pains I have bestowed upon it, while one has even told me that the only object to be obtained by it, was that of teaching well-educated persons to speak patois. After this, I was almost tempted to abandon the work in despair, and I verily believe I should have done so, had it not been for the following observation which I met with in the Quarterly Review for February, 1836, No. 110, on the subject of Provincial Words, viz :—" If he (Mr. Stevenson,\*) and his fellow-labourers will collect all the words which deserve a place in an archaic and provincial glossary, accompanied with data for ascertaining their meaning, they will be entitled to the thanks of the public, whether their etymologies are right or wrong."

Encouraged by these and other observations, I persevered, and now I humbly present the fruits of my labour to the judgment of a scrutinizing, but just public.

\* One of the conductors of the publication of a Glossary of Archaic and Provincial Words, by the late Rev. Jonathan Boucher.

To a great deal of originality I do not lay claim, mine has been perhaps rather more the task of a compiler than of an author. I have collected upwards of nine thousand words ; some of these I have borrowed from former collectors, some have been supplied by the kindness of friends in different counties, and others have been picked up by myself. Not to claim more merit than I ought, to myself, I shall proceed at once to acknowledge the debt I owe to the different authors from whom I have borrowed.

The oldest work, I believe, on Provincialisms, is one by Ray, in 1674, entitled, " A Collection of English Words not generally used." His work I have not seen, but he is often referred to by some of those from whom I have quoted. The oldest work which I have met with, is Tim Bobbin's View of the Lancashire Dialect, printed at Manchester, in 1775. He gives some good examples of the dialect by the introduction of some entertaining dialogues ; but the vocabulary is not quite so clear and explicit as one could wish.

In 1790, Dr. Pryce, of Redruth, Cornwall, published a work on the Cornish Language : this book I have not been able to obtain, and, therefore, should not have mentioned it here ; but for the purpose of showing that by the observations I have seen on it, in the *Encyclopædia Londinensis*, he confirms the opinion, which I have given in my introduction, as to the Cornish being a relic of the ancient British language.

Grose's Provincial Dictionary was published in 1790, and to him I am greatly indebted, as every collector must be. His is a general collection, not confined to one particular county or district, but ranging over the whole kingdom. He has got together a numerous vocabulary, but has not entered much into the Etymology of words.

The Craven dialect, by a native of Craven, was published in 1824, and is a valuable work, containing many words and entering largely into their etymons. Craven is that part of Yorkshire in the Western Riding, which adjoins to Lancashire, and abounding in wild and extensive fells and moors,

the inhabitants have retained their ancient dialect in more purity than in more populous districts, though the author regrets that commerce is making great inroads even on the seclusion of Craven.

Observations on some of the dialects of the west of England, particularly Somersetshire, by James Jennings, Honorary Secretary of the Metropolitan Literary Institution, London, were published in 1825. This is a useful little book and I have made use of it.

The vocabulary of East Anglia, (that is of the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk) by the late Rev. Robert Forby, Rector of Fincham, Norfolk, was published by his friends after his decease in the year 1830, and is by far the most valuable work I have met with. It is only to be regretted it did not extend beyond the two counties already mentioned. The author goes more fully into an explanation of the words, and more minutely into their origin than any I have been fortunate enough to meet with.

Specimens of the Yorkshire Dialect is a very small book published at Knaresborough in 1833.

Having spoken of the doubts I entertain as to the reception this little work may meet with from the public, the question may very fairly and very naturally be asked, "Why then do I persevere in printing it? My answer is this, that as education is now become so general among all classes of the people, Provincial Words, in another generation or two, will cease in a great measure to be used, when antiquaries may feel the same delight in poring over these remains of a by-gone age, as Cuvier did in putting together the bones of the antediluvian animals which he discovered, or as modern geologists do in attempting to prove that the earth, instead of being some six thousand years old, has existed as many millions.

With these remarks I launch my bark into the sea of public opinion.



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## INTRODUCTION.

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IN a country, which, like Great Britain, has been conquered and held by Foreigners of several different nations, it must follow, as a matter of course, that a great variety of Dialects will be found to prevail in different parts of the kingdom. It is not my intention to enter into a very critical history of the subject, as I am not equal to such a task, nor do I deem it absolutely necessary. The Languages, evident remains of which are still found in Great Britain, are, the Ancient British, the Roman, the Danish, the Saxon, and the Norman.

When the Romans established themselves in England, such of the Ancient Britons as preferred rude liberty to polished slavery fled from the conquerors into the fastnesses of Cornwall and Wales; consequently it is in those places that we must look for the remains of the British Language; in short the Welch is the Ancient British, and the Cornish is strongly tinged with the British, though probably it is not spoken in the same purity there as in Wales. We find many British words interspersed through different counties in England, particularly in the names of places; as Pen, for instance, 'a head.' Penhurst and Penshurst, are from Pen, Brit. and Hurst, Sax. a wood—a place at the head of a wood. Ceaster, Brit. a city or fortified place; as Chester, the city or camp; Chichester—Cissa, a King of the South Saxons, and Ceaster, Brit.—the city of Cissa, by whom it was founded; and so with many others.

The Romans kept possession of the country about 500 years; but as they held it rather as a conquered province—that is by means of various fortified places, and not by an amalgamation of the two races—their language was never very widely diffused.

In the Welch language there seem to be several traces of the Roman, as may be seen in the following words, viz :—

Window	Ffenestr, W.	Fenestra, Lat.
Bridge,	Pont, W,	Pons, Lat.
And,	Ac, W.	Ac, Lat.
Was,	Fu, W.	Fuit, Lat.
Angel,	Angel, W.	Angelus, Lat.
Hia,	Ei, W.	Is, ea, id. Ei, Dat. Lat.
Gold.	Awr, W.	Aurum, Lat.

In Cornwall we find Tumuls, heaps; Tumulus, Lat.

Numer, *s.* Number. Numerous, Lat. *Norf.*

Bever, *s.* A lunch. Bevere. *Suff.*

#### LATIN ETYMONS, NORTH.

<i>North.</i>	<i>English.</i>	<i>Lat.</i>
Ark, <i>s.</i>	A chest.	Arca,
Arran, <i>s.</i>	A spider.	Aranea.
To Colloque, <i>v. n.</i>	To Converse.	Colloquor.
Doubler, <i>s.</i>	A large plate.	Duplaris.
Haspert, <i>s.</i>	A rough fellow.	Asper.
To Oumer, <i>v. a.</i>	To shadow.	Umbrā.
Ramile, <i>s.</i>	Twigs.	Ramus, Ramulus.
Stoop, <i>s.</i>	A post.	Stupa.

#### EAST SUSSEX AND KENT.

Ripe, <i>s.</i>	A bank.	Ripa.
Aqua-Bob, <i>s.</i>	An icicle.	Aqua, and Bob, an ear-ring.
To Coddle, <i>v. a.</i>	To parboil.	Coctulo.
Gut, <i>s.</i>	An under drain.	Guttur.
Hames, <i>s.</i>	Part of a cart-horse's harness.	Hama.
Mall, <i>s.</i>	A two-handed hammer.	Malleus.
Pell, <i>s.</i>	A small pool.	Palus.
To Pose, <i>v. a.</i>	To set a person down in an argument.	Positua.
Sally, <i>s.</i>	A willow.	Salix.
Toft, <i>s.</i>	A piece of ground on which a message has stood. Toftum.	

The words of Danish origin are not very numerous, but such as do exist, are, as might be reasonably expected, found in the Eastern and Northern parts of the kingdom, those counties having been more contiguous to that part of the continent, whence the

Danes made their incursions into Britain. Thus we find the following in the East-Anglian Vocabulary:—

- Balker, *s.* [Bielke, Dan. a beam.] A great beam.  
 Bing, *s.* [Bing, Dan. a heap.] A bin for corn, wine, &c.  
 Bund-Weed, *s.* [Bund, Dan.] The plant *Centaurea nigra*.  
 To Clead, *v. a.* [Clede, Dan.] To clothe.  
 To Crinkle-Crinkle, *v. a.* [Kronkelen, Dan. to twist.] To wrinkle.  
 Darnocks, *s.* [Dorneck, Dan.] Hedger's gloves.  
 Dome, Dum. [Dun, Dan. a feather.] Rabbits' down.  
 To Flit, *v. n.* [Flytter, Dan. to migrate.]  
 To remove from one house to another.  
 Kedge, *adj.* Active. [Kaud, Dan.]  
 Mork-Shriek, *s.* [Mork, Dan. darkness.] A mockery ; a bugbear.  
 Slub, *s.* [Slubra, Dan.] Thick mire.  
 And these below, in the North.  
 Cleg, *s.* A gad-fly. [Klaeg, Dan.]  
 Eldin, *s.* Fuel. [Ild, Dan.]  
 To Gar, *v. a.* To compel. [Gior, Dan.]  
 Groof, *s.* A hollow in the ground. [Groof, Dan.]  
 Harns, *s.* Brains. [Hierne, Dan.]  
 Haugh, *s.* A hillock. [Haughur, Dan.]  
 To Hoven, *v. n.* To swell. [Hover, Dan.]  
 Laches, *s.* Boggy places. [Lagg, Dan.]  
 To Mind, *v. a.* To remember. [Minde, Dan.]  
 Moudewarp, *s.* A mole. [Muldwarp, Dan.]  
 Naar, *prep.* Near. [Naer, Dan.]  
 Neaf, *s.* The fist. [Naeve, Dan.]  
 Nick, *s.* The Devil. [Nicken, Dan.]  
 Prod, *s.* A goad. [Prod, Dan.]  
 Raun, *s.* Fish-roe. [Raun, Dan.]  
 Scratt, Oud Scratt, *s.* The Devil. [Skratta, Dan.]  
 Sliven, *s.* A sloven. [Slaver, Dan.]  
 Stank, *s.* A boggy place. [Staen, Dan.]  
 Toomed, *part. pass.* Emptied. [Tommer, Dan.]  
 Yewl-Clog, *s.* A Christmas log. [Jule-dag, Dan.]

The next class of words are those which have a Saxon origin ; but to attempt to enumerate these would be only an idle waste of time, as they are spread so generally through all the counties of England, with the exception, perhaps, of Cornwall, as to form the vernacular tongue of the great mass of the people, and more particularly of those in the rural districts. As we have before observed, that, on the arrival of the Romans, some of the Britons

fled to the mountainous fastnesses of Wales, and there, to this day, have retained among them the ancient language of the country, so, on the arrival of the Normans, many of the Saxons retired to the North; or, at all events, from the greater contiguity of the southern counties to the French coast, the Norman language was introduced to a much greater extent among the inhabitants of the South than those of the North. In short, the language has spread but little in the North to this day, and I do not know that I shall be venturing too far, if I assert that even at the present time the Saxon tongue is the one spoken by the mass of the people who reside north of the river Humber. There is one peculiarity in those counties which it may be well to mention here, as helping to prove the assertion I have made. I allude to the use of the following words, in which the vowel A is retained which is the original Saxon, whereas in the south the O is substituted, as may be seen below, viz. :—

<i>Sax.</i>	<i>North.</i>	<i>Eng.</i>
Agen.	Aan, Awn.	Own, <i>pron.</i>
Ath.	Aath, Aith.	Oath, <i>s.</i>
All-Ain.	Alaan.	Alone, <i>a.</i>
Onmang.	Amang.	Among, <i>prep.</i>
Strang.	Strang.	Strong, <i>adj.</i>
Fra.	Fra.	Fro, <i>adv.</i>
Tao.	Taa.	Toe, <i>s.</i>
Thrang.	Thrang.	Throng, <i>s.</i>

I shall now proceed to the consideration of words of Norman or French etymon. As the Normans were the last race of foreigners who conquered this country, there has been no new language since introduced to destroy whatever influence that has been capable of producing; the struggle has been between the Norman and the Saxon, and the latter has prevailed, most decidedly, in all the Provincial Dialects. The Normans adopted the plan which has been considered by conquerors, in general, as one of the most effectual means of subduing a people, viz., that of compelling them, as far as possible, to use their own language; but as respects the mass of the people—and it is with them we have to deal—the attempt has most signally failed. The Normans compelled all the learned professions to make use of Norman-French. To the disgrace of the nation, the king, to this day,

when he gives the royal assent to an act of parliament does not say in good English, "The King consents," but in Norman French, "*Le Roi le veut.*" Many of our statutes are still designated by the barbarous words which stand at their beginning in this language.

A court of assize is called a court of "Oyer et terminer." Our town criers did, until very lately, commence their notices with "Oyez! Oyez! Oyez!" But all these are relics of official usages—usages of the educated, and not of the uneducated, classes. Among the latter we find comparatively few words of Norman origin; in East Anglia are the following, viz. :—

- Bail, *s.* The handle of a pail. Bailler, Fr.  
 Broaches, *s.* Spars. Broche, Fr. a spit.  
 Chick, *s.* A flaw in earthenware. Chiche, Fr.  
 Choo, *interj.* A word used to drive away pigs, &c. Chou, O. F.  
 Chuffy, *adj.* Fat and fleshy about the cheeks, Jouffu, Fr.  
 Clicket, *adj.* Voluble. Cliqueter, Fr.  
 Cosh, *s.* The glume of corn. Cacher, F.  
 Crible, *s.* A fine sort of bran. Cribler, F.  
 Culp, *s.* A hard blow. [Coulp, O. F.]  
 To Daunt, *v. a.* To knock down. Dompter, F.  
 Dibles, *s. pl.* Scrapes. D'ableries, F.  
 Fraylings, *s.* Threads of cloth unravelled. Fraisle, O. F. brittle.  
 To Gavel, *v. a.* To collect mown corn into heaps, in order to its being loaded. Gavelle, F.  
 Gimmers, *s.* Small hinges. Gemeau, F.  
 Harriage, *s.* Confusion. Harier, F.  
 Hobby, *s.* A small horse. Hobin, F.  
 Journey, *s.* The time a man is at plough. Journeé, Fr.  
 To Ladle, *v. n.* To dawdle. Lasdaller, F.  
 Lanyer, *s.* The lash of a whip. Lanière, F.  
 Lucarn, *s.* A window in the roof of a house. Lucarne, F.  
 Mavis, *s.* A thrush. Mauvis, F.  
 To Moise, *v. n.* To improve. Moison, O. F.  
 Mure-hearted, *adj.* Meek-spirited. Mur, F.  
 To Plenny, *v. n.* To complain fretfully. Plaindre, F.  
 Prest, *adj.* Ready. Prest, O. F.  
 To Ranter, *v. a.* To pour liquor from a large, into smaller casks.  
 Rentraire, Fr.  
 Say, *s.* A taste or trial of anything, sufficient to give a wish for more. Sayer, O. F.  
 Soe, *s.* A large tub, Seau, Fr.

Soller, *s.* A loft. Solive, F.  
 Stank, *s.* A dam. Estanche, N. F.  
 Tass of Tea, Cup of tea. Tasse, Fr. a cup.  
 To Tiffle, *v. n.* To be very busy about trifles. Tiffer, F.

In the North are these under, viz. :—

Aigre, *adj.* Sour. Aigre, F. sour.  
 Alley, *s.* The conclusion of a game at foot-ball, when the ball has passed the bounds. Aller, F. to go.  
 Aumry, *s.* A cup-board. Armoire.  
 Average, *s.* Winter provender. Hiver, F.  
 Cammarel, *s.* The hock of a horse. Cambre, F. crooked.  
 Collop, *s.* A slice of meat. Colp, O. F.  
 Eshlar-wall, *s.* A wall built of stones laid in course or by scale.  
 Echeller, Fr.  
 Fatters or Fitters, *s.* Tatters. Feudre.  
 Gray-stones, *s.* Mill-stones for grinding coarse grain. Grès, F. rough.  
 Grees, *s.* Stairs. Grès, F.  
 Lover, *s.* A chimney. L'Ouverte, F. opening.  
 Maslin, *s.* Mixed corn. Mesle, O. F.  
 To Mell, *v. n.* To meddle. Meler, F.  
 Mouster, *s.* Mulcture for grinding. Moudre.  
 To Roy, *v.* To domineer. Roy, F. king.  
 Sturdy, *s.* Water on the brain in sheep, which renders them dull and stupid. Estourdi, F.  
 Taumed-owr, *part. pass.* Swooned away. Tomber, F.  
 Tom-noddy, *s.* A tom-fool. Naudin, N. F.

In the west there are but very few words of Norman extraction, so far, at least, as my knowledge of them extends. But in East Sussex, Kent, and Hants, they are, as might be expected, much more abundant, as the following list will show:—

Apple-Terre, *s.* An orchard. Terre, F. Land.  
 Ails or Isles, *s.* Beards of barley. Ailes, W. S.  
 Auvril, *s.* April. Avril, K.  
 Bail, *s.* The handle of a pail. Bailler.  
 Batter, *s.* An abatement. Abattre.  
 Bobbery, *s.* A squabble. Babil.  
 Breachy, *adj.* Brackish. Brèche.  
 Broach, *s.* A spit. Broche.  
 To Bunker, *v. a.* To leap a hedge. Bon cœur.  
 Bruss, *adj.* Puffed up. Brusque.  
 To Brutt, *v. a.* To brouse. Brouter.  
 Budge, *s.* A water cask. Bouge.  
 To Chuck, *v. a.* To toss. Choc.

- To Coze, *v. n.* To converse earnestly and familiarly. Causser, Fr. to talk.
- Dormer-Window, *s.* A window in the roof of the house. Dormir, to sleep.
- To Fay, *v. n.* To act well. Faire, F. to do.
- Footy, *adj.* Insignificant, futile. Futile.
- Gratten, *s.* A stubble field. Gratter, to scratch.
- To Jabber, *v. n.* To talk fast. Gaber.
- Janty, *adj.* Showy. Gentil.
- Jet, *s.* A large ladle. Jetter.
- Lurry, *s.* A quick, careless way of reading. Lire.
- Luton, *s.* A projecting window in a house. Lucarne, F.
- Ni, *s.* A brood of pheasants. Nid, F.
- Oylet-hole, *s.* An eye-let hole. Œil, F. eye.
- To Poach, *v. n.* To be too soft to bear cattle, said of land when very wet. Poché, F.
- Poke, *s.* A large bag. Poche, F. Pocket.
- To Pooch, *v.* To pout out the lips.
- Rut, *s.* A wheel track. Route, F.
- To Serve, *v.* To feed. Servir, F.
- Sew, *s.* An under-drain. Sous, F. under.
- Sewent or Suent, *adj.* Even; regularly following. Suivre.
- To Soss, *v.* To mix or throw liquids about in a careless way, Sauce, F.
- Sullage, *s.* Filth, sediment. Souiller, F.

Before leaving this part of the subject, I must observe that there are several words in common use in the eastern part of Sussex and the adjoining part of Kent, which are so completely of French origin as to make it necessary that they should be noticed here, they are these, viz. :—

<i>English.</i>	<i>E. Suss.</i>	<i>French.</i>
Bohnet.	Bunnet.	Bonnet.
To-day.	To-dee.	Di.
Days-work,	Desórk.	
Dis, Dere.	This, There.	
Mermaid.	Maremaid.	Mer, sea.

Then again, there are strong distinctive modes of pronouncing certain words between the North and South, showing the prevalence of a French pronunciation in the South.

<i>English.</i>	<i>North.</i>	<i>South.</i>
Come,	Comb,	Cum.
Conduit,	Conduit,	Cunduit.
Stone, Wt.	Stone.	Stan.

We will now proceed to notice some of the peculiarities of pronunciation in the different counties in England. I say nothing of Cornwall, not being acquainted with it, and believing the root of its provincialisms to be the Ancient British. Leaving Cornwall then, for the reasons above given, I shall commence with Somerset. The great peculiarity of Somerset is converting S into Z; as, sing, zing; see, zee; sand, zand; seed, zeead. For I saw, they say I zeed. They frequently put the article A before the numeral adjectives; as, How far is it to Bath? About a four mile. Un is used for him, her, it. F is hardened into V; as fire, vier; fit, vit; fur, vur; further, vurther. Th is changed into D, as thrash, drash.

### DEVONSHIRE.

The following notice, which was copied from the Sun Newspaper of April 5, 1835, and said to have lately been stuck up at the Market-house, Taunton, will give a better idea of the provincial dialect of this county, than I could by a long-laboured dissertation upon it. "Lost a hempty zack we anuther zack in un, a guse; a wet-stun, and a peke ov taters. Eny boddy vinding the zame, and oll bring un to Varmer Dusson, at the Nag's Hid, shall ha drie shilling gied to un, and a kup o'drink.

In this county, the letter O is changed into U, and pronounced rather in a whistling tone; two, tuu; do, duu; lose, lewse. A lady once told me a laughable circumstance on this subject. The clerk of the parish in which she resided, when he had to read that verse in the 25th Psalm, beginning, Who is the King of Glory? Who? used to say, Whew is the King of Glory? Whew-ew?

### DORSETSHIRE.

The same observations as have been made generally on the two preceding counties, will also apply to this. S is Z, but not quite so strong as in Somerset; Th is D; F is V. Him is un, and so on. Ago is agoo.

## WILTSHIRE

Differs but little from Dorset. Among the words of this county, I have observed the retention of the old Saxon pronunciation in some, as,

W.	Sax.	Eng.
Amang,	Oumang.	Among.
Alang,		Along.

## HANTS.

In the northern part of this county, they say amang and alang, as in Wilts; as, "The wind's all down alang." In the south, he is invariably used for it, in the nominative case, so that a saying exists there to the effect, that, "Everything is called *he* except a tom-cat, and that is called *she*."

Un is used in the accusative case for him; her, it; as, "Let un alone;" "Bring un here." The first and third persons of verbs are sadly changed about, as I likes, and he like; we loves, they loves, she love. F is turned into V; as fallow, vallow; furrow, vurrow, vurrer, voore; Th into D; and, in short, the provincial dialects of all these western counties already mentioned, agree in almost all their leading features.

## BERKSHIRE

May be included in the same remark, together with the extreme western part of

## SUSSEX.

But when we travel eastward in this county, we find a change. Here we find many words of French pronunciation, and a very strong broad mode of speaking, rather than downright obsolete words. The V and W are sadly transmuted. William is Villiam, and virtue becomes wirtue. "We have wicious vomen, and a wast deal of wiolence vhen the vind blows." The H is aspirated when it ought not to be, and omitted where it should be pronounced. To show the broad mode of speech here, we may adduce the following instances, as thus,

Impiety is pronounced Impierty.	
Deity,	Deirty.
Pliable,	Pliarble.
Devilish,	Devirlish.

A is frequently pronounced like E, as,

Satisfaction,	Setisfection.
Wax,	Wex.
Manifold,	Menifold.
James,	Jeemes.
Firepan,	Firepen.
Salvation,	Selvation.

In words ending in en, the last syllable is frequently dropped, as sharp for sharpen. "Sharp the knife."

In compound substantives the emphasis is almost invariably laid on the first syllable, as firepan is pronounced firèpan, hop-pole, hopple.

O is often changed into A, as top is called tap; sop, sap; crop, crap.

#### KENT,

In the part which adjoins the eastern extremity of Sussex, participates in the same peculiarities; the V and W are mutilated worse than in East Sussex, and the mal-aspiration and non-aspiration of the H are still more marked. I have heard a Clergyman say, "Hares of Salvation." "The Kentish men have stout arts and strong harms." A Kentish man, when at college, being infected with his county pronunciation, had the following trick played him. He had a bust in his room, and some friend pasted bits of paper on different parts, inscribed as follows, viz: "My Ed his hempty; my Hies har shut, and my Hears can't Ear." Here, as well as in East Sussex, he is used for am, is, are. I be; he be; you or we be; and were is used in the singular for was. "I were there; he were not there." Words of two syllables, having a double R, are pronounced as one long syllable, as thus—barrow, barr-r; sparrow, sparr-r; farrow, farr-r; carry, carr-r. In East Sussex and here, for anywhere, somewhere, they say anywheres, somewheres. In the upper or north-western parts of this county the provincial pronunciation falls into that of the Metropolis.

#### SURRY.

The southern and western parts of Surry partake of the adjoining provincialisms of Sussex and Hants, and the northern side of those of the Metropolis.

## BUCKINGHAM.

A friend, residing in this county, tells me that owing to its contiguity to London, he cannot discover any very striking difference between the pronunciation of the two.

## MIDDLESEX.

Though the Metropolis be situated in this county, there is no part of the kingdom in which the King's English is more unmercifully marred. We have but to look at the Police-Reports for confirmation of this observation. If a man is brought up as a disorderly, he pleads 'hintossication' as his excuse, says he is "werry sorry for vot he has done, and hopes his Vorship will pardon him this time, as he is sure his conduct for the future will be hirreproachable." Thing is always pronounced think.

## LONDON.

A chimney-sweeper speaks, "Your Vorship, the prisoner is von o' these ere chaps vot goes about the streets fringing the statty o' the law, by calling out 'seweep' to the noyance o' the respectable part of the community of the peepie, and I am a respectable master seweep vot lays the hinformations. On Thursday last I came to this here hoffice and convicted a lot on 'em, and on leaving the hoffice, Davies called me a rogue and a hinformer, and sevore that masters ought to be gagged as vel as the men, and that ere's all I got to say your Vorship.—Sun Paper, August 25th, 1836.

## HERTS AND ESSEX,

In the parts adjoining Middlesex, partake of its characteristics; lower down a broader pronunciation prevails. A lady went some few years ago to take up her residence in the latter county, when a boy coming one morning to the house, she asked him how many children his father had, to which the boy replied "noine." The lady not understanding the boy, repeated the question, and received the same answer, "noine." She, thinking the boy said "none," exclaimed, "that can't be the case, because you are one at all events;" on further inquiry she found the boy meant "nine." She is applied to things here, as he is in Hampshire. If you plough *her* again *she* will make a good fallow.

### NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK.

The late Rev. Mr. Forby has written so ably and so fully on these two counties, that it would be presumptuous in me to offer anything in addition to what he has done. I shall merely remark here, that I have understood that the uneducated classes have a sort of singing or whining tone in their speech. In Suffolk they use the article *A* before many, as, "What a many people there were at the fair."

### CAMBRIDGE, HUNTINGDON, BEDFORD, LEICESTER, NOTTINGHAM, RUTLAND, NORTHAMPTON, OXFORD, WARWICK.

Of these, the midland counties of England, I know very little. I have heard it said that much better English is spoken here than in any other part of the kingdom, but whether or not this be the fact I must leave others, who are more competent to the task, to decide. Having been in the parts where the counties of

### WARWICK, GLOUCESTER, AND WORCESTER

Adjoin each other, I observed the pronouns were very much abused, as for *our*, *your*, *his*, they say *owr'n*, *yowrn*, *his'n*; the accusative is substituted for the nominative, as, "Us sow a good deal of wheat; her is gone; him is a lazy fellow." Here, too, beans are called banes, and why not *b-e-a-n* be bane, as well as *b-e-a-r* be bare?

### STAFFORDSHIRE.

In this county the *E* in *there* and *where* is pronounced as in *here*, *mere*. *Once* is pronounced as though it were spelled "*Woonce*," *punch*, *poonch*. As *there*, is in *Sax. thœr*, and *where*, *whœr*, the Staffordshire pronunciation is not amiss.

### DERBY AND CHESHIRE.

With these counties I am unacquainted, but most probably their pronunciation partakes more of the North than of any other part of England.

## SHROPSHIRE AND HEREFORD.

Whether I am right in joining these two counties together I really will not pretend to say. Whether the letter H is the same torment to Hereford, which we know it to be in Shropshire, I will not take upon myself to decide. That Shrewsbury is sorely worried with this said letter H, the following verses will shew better than any thing I could write on the subject.

The petition of the letter H to the Inhabitants of Shrewsbury, greeting :—

Whereas I have by you been driven  
From House, from Home, from Hope, from Heaven,  
And plac'd by your most learn'd Society,  
In Exile, Anguish, and Anxiety,  
And used, without one just pretence,  
With Arrogance and Insolence ;  
I here demand full restitution,  
And beg you'll mend your elocution.

To this petition the Inhabitants of Shrewsbury returned the following answer :—

Whereas we've rescued you, Ingrate !  
From Hand-cuff, Horror, and from Hate,  
From Hell, from Horse-pond, and from Halter  
And consecrated you in Altar,  
And plac'd you, where you ne'er should be,  
In Honour and in Honesty ;  
We deem your pray'r a rude intrusion,  
And will *not* mend our elocution.

## MONMOUTH,

Being on the borders of Wales, and also of Hereford, it is reasonable to suppose it partakes of the peculiarities of both.

## LINCOLNSHIRE,

The pronunciation in this county resembles that of the North ; thus, very is vairy—vairy good. Foot is fut—futman. Coop, cooper, are pronounced as the double O in stoop, that is long and

not short, as in the South. The labouring class have a very broad pronounciation, as may be shewn by the following anecdote:—

One gentleman laid a wager with another, that the first countryman, they met (so well did they understand the scripture) could tell them the name of the man who was saved in the flood ; they met one, and having asked him the proposed question, “Do you know the name of the man who was saved in the flood ?” received for an answer, “No-ah ;” that is, No.

#### NORTHUMBERLAND, CUMBERLAND, WESTMORELAND, DURHAM, YORKSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE,

May all be included under one general head. As I have observed in my remarks generally on the northern parts of the kingdom, the letter A is in many words substituted for O ; as for is called far ; short, shart ; load, laad ; strong, strang ; and, vice versa, heart becomes hort ; part, port ; hand, hond. The single and double L are often sounded like W ; as hall is called haw ; Almighty, Awmighty ; fault, fawt.

The G at the end of words is changed into K ; as thing think, wooing, wooink.

The D is changed into T at the end of words ; as behind, behint ; wind, wint.

The dipthong OU is changed into A broad, as cow, ca ; thou, tha. Sometimes it is changed into eaw ; as thou, theaw ; cow, ceaw.

The I is changed into double E, or, more properly, the E is retained, whereas in the South the I is substituted, as light, leet ; sight, seet ; night, neet.

The O is not changed into U as it is in the South, and I have heard a north-country Clergyman read, “And they spake in divers tongues.”

Perhaps it may not be thought irrelevant to the subject on which we are treating, if I mention here a particularity, which I have observed among the uneducated classes generally ; I mean the tendency which they have to change the spelling or pronounciation of words, the meaning of which they are not well acquainted with, for the sake of rendering them intelligible to

their own capacities. I will give here a few words by way of elucidating my meaning.

**Bag of Nails, Bacchanals,** an old sign of a public-house in Pimlico.

**Boarder of Dover Castle,** The officer who arrests the debtors in the Cinque Ports, for the purpose of taking them to Dover Castle, where they are confined. The proper word is Bodar, which is still used in all public documents.

**Beef-Eaters, Beaufettiers.** Men stationed at the King's Beaufet, to take care of it.

**Bloody Mars, Bled de Mars, Mars Wheat.** A species of wheat introduced into England a few years ago on account of the stiffness of its straw which rendered it fit for making into plait for bonnets.

**Boneless, Boreas.** In Kent, when the wind blows violently, they say "Boneless is at the door."

**Catch Rogue.** Cachereau, Norm. French.

A bum-bailiff. *Nerf.*

**Country Dance.** Contre dance, Fr.

**Goat and Compasses.** An old sign in the Eastern part of London in the time of the Puritans, having a pair of compasses, with the motto, "God encompasses us."

**Mount Widgeon Pea.** Monte Videan. The name of a pea, introduced into this country from Monte Video.

**O Yes! O Yes! Oyez! Oyez! Fr. Hear!** The old exclamation made by the criers to call people's attention to the notices they were about to give.

**Pischers, Pincers, Pincer, Fr.**

**Poney.** Pone, Lat. behind. The person who sits behind the dealer at a game of cards, whose business it is to collect the cards preparatory to the next deal.

**Scarlet Likeness.** The scarlet lychnis, a flower.

**Shallow-Church.** Shadoxhurst, the name of a village near Ashford, Kent.

**Shepherd's-Well.** Sibbald's Wold, a village near Dover, Kent.

In perusing the foregoing remarks, the reader must have observed that many of the peculiarities in the provincial dialects proceed from the transmutation or change of many letters in the various words quoted. The following changes may be noted, viz:—A and E, A and O, D and Th, F. and V, G and K, S and Z, V and W, O and U, Oo and U, D and T.

In the southern and eastern parts of Sussex and Kent the A is changed into E, in the following words, viz:—

Wax,	Wex.	James,	Jeemes.
Salvation,	Selvation,	Satisfaction,	Setisfaction.

Firepan,	Firepen,	Menny,
Many,	Manifold,	Mennifold.

The E into A in the following, viz :—

Mermaid,	Maremaid.
Bed, Baid.	Shed, Shade.

Wæx being Saxon for wax, and Mænig, Sax. for many, this derivation may account for, and justify, the pronunciation of these two words; for the others perhaps we must pass through the French up to the Latin; salt is in Latin, sal, but in French, sel. Thus the French have changed the Latin A into E, and the coasts of Kent and Sussex having been nearer to the Normans when they conquered England, and to the French at the present day, the transmutation may thus be fairly accounted for. Moreover we have carus, Lat. cher, Fr. dear; mare, Lat. mer, Fr. the sea.

The changing E into A is evidently from the French, as the undermentioned words will show, viz :—

	<i>Pron.</i>
Mer, Fr. the sea.	Mare.
Mere, Fr. mother.	Mare.
Bled, Fr. corn.	Blay.
Bled de Mars.	Blay de Marr.

A is changed into O in these words, in the North, viz: hand, hoad; part, port; heart, hort. Heart is derived from Heort, Sax; hence hort is no doubt much nearer the original pronunciation than hart, as it is in the South; and this being established, other words with an A in them, as hand and part, might very naturally follow the same rule.

O is changed into A in the North, in for, far; short, shart; load, laad; strong, strang,

<i>South.</i>	<i>North.</i>	<i>Sax.</i>
For,	Far,	Faur.
Load,	Laad,	Lade.
Strong,	Strang,	Strang.

Here we have at once, the best authority for the pronunciation of these three words, and the other may be easily accounted for by the force of general habit.

In the south-east part of Sussex and Kent, we have sap for sop, tap for top, crap for crop. But for this change I cannot account.

D is changed into Th, in the following words—Fodder, fother, ladder, lather. These words are thus pronounced in East Sussex and Essex. In the western counties Th is changed into D, as thrash, drash; three, dree; throw, dro. In East Sussex and Kent this is pronounced dis; that, dat; there dare; the, de. The change in the latter words may fairly be ascribed to the French pronunciation, which prevails in the parts where they are used. The changes in the former words seem to arise from the same cause (whatever that is) which influences words of Northern origin; as there, is in Sax. thær, Belg. daer; to thrash, threscan, Sax. derschen, Belg.; thread, thræd, Sax. draed, Belg. F is changed into V in all the western counties; as furrow, vurrow; field, veeld; few, vew; fire, vire.

The same difference exists in the Northern Dialects with regard to F and V, as was observed between D and Th, as thus:—

Field.	Feld, Sax.	Veld, Belg.
Full.	Full, Sax.	Voll, Belg.
Furrow.	Furh, Sax.	Vore, Belg.

Whether the V was pronounced like F in the ancient British, I will not take upon myself to say, but it may be observed here that such is the Welch pronunciation at this time, as may be seen in these words:—very, ferry, Welch. Shakspeare in his “Merry Wives of Windsor,” makes Evans, a Welch parson, say, ferry, fehemently, fidelicit, focative, for very, vehemently, videlicit, vocative.

G is changed into K, in the termination of some words in the North; as thing, think; wooing, wooink. Until I found in Tim Bobbin that this pronunciation was common in Lancashire, I always considered it belonged exclusively to the Londoners, who say for thing, anything, think, anythink. For this change I cannot pretend to assign any reason.

S and Z are transposed; in Somersetshire S is almost invariably turned into Z, as sand, zand; see, zee; seed, zeed. In East Sussex, lozenge is pronounced lossenge. After all, perhaps, the substitution of these letters for each other, is nothing more than the same letter sounded either hard or soft, as habit or custom may lead. Changes of this kind have taken place in our own times as may be seen in the word rise, which used to be pronounced rize, now it is rice.

• V and W are sadly transposed in East Sussex, Kent, and Middlesex. These two letters seem to have been adopted in spelling the same words by different northern nations, as thus :—

<i>English.</i>	<i>Sax.</i>	<i>Iceland.</i>
Wadding,	Wad,	Vad.
Wagon,	Wægen,	Vagn.
To Ward,	Weardian	Varde.
Wax,	Waex,	Vax.

And thus, perhaps, they have become jumbled together as they too frequently are.

O and U, OO and U are also transposed.

The O is changed into U in the South ; as,

<i>English.</i>	<i>North.</i>	<i>South.</i>
Conduit,	Conduit,	Canduit.
Tongues,	Tongs,	Tungs.
Constable,	Constable,	Cunstable.
Bonnet,	Bonnet,	Bunnet.

This may be attributed to the French pronunciation, which I have before had occasion to mention, as being found in many words in the southern parts of the kingdom.

The U in Staffordshire is pronounced as double O ; thus,—

Once,	Wunce,	Woonce. <i>Staff.</i>
Punch,	Punch,	Poonch.

And I think Boswell, in his *Life of Johnson*, mentions that the Dr. always thus pronounced the latter word, and he, as every one knows, was a native of Lichfield.

D is changed into T in the North, as behind, behint ; wind, wint. The Welch do the same ; as, God, Got ; good, goot ; devil, tevil. D and T are but the hard and soft pronunciation of the same letter, as is the case with C and S, S. and Z, C and K. Thus Dr. Caius, the Frenchman, in the “*Merry Wives of Windsor*,” says, dis, dat ; while Evans, the Welchman, says tevil. With the Dutch and Belgians the Th is D, as de, the ; dat, that.

# HOLLOWAY'S

## DICTIONARY OF PROVINCIALISMS.

### AAC.

- A**, *adv.* Yes. A is also used for the pronoun he; as "A zed-a'd do it;" he said he'd do it. *Somersetshire.*  
A is frequently found prefixed to words in old English, now no longer so used, as apart, anear, anigh, alost.
- AAC**, *'s.* [Aac. Oak. Sax.] An oak tree. *Craven. York.*
- AAN**, **AWN**, *pro.* [Ain. Scotch.] Own. *Craven. York.*
- AATH**, *s.* Aith, Goth. *York.*
- ABBEY-TREE**, *s.* York. [Aubel Fr. poplar-tree]
- ABELE-TREE**, *s.* Hants. [Populus alba, white poplar.]
- ABBEY-LUBBER**, *s.* [Abbey and Lubber.] Nukts, or inhabitants of Abbeys, being indolent. [A lazy idle fellow.] *Craven. York.*
- ABEL-WHACKETS**, *s.* [From Abel and Whack, a corruption of Thwack.] A game played by sailors with cards; the loser receiving so many strokes from a handkerchief twisted into a knot on his hand, as he has lost the games.
- ABOON**, *prep.* [Scotch.] Above. *Craven. Yorkshire.*
- ABOUT**, *prep.* Near to. *Suff. Norf. Suss.*  
As "is that horse worth twenty pounds?"  
"No! nothing about it."
- ABROOD**, *adv.* When a hen is sitting on her eggs she is said to be abroad. *Somerset.*
- ABITED**, *part.* [Corruption of bitten]. Mildewed. *Kent.*
- ACKER**, *s.* A ripple on the surface of the water. *Craven. York.*
- ACKER**, *s.* [Acker-Germ. a field.] Fine mould. Fields being ploughed produce fine mould. *Craven. York.*
- ACCORAH-EARTH**, *s.* [Acker. Germ.] A field; green arable earth. *North.*

### ACD.

- To ACK**, *v. a.* [Ache from Ace. Sax. Pain. "Don't pain or grieve yourself about it." to mind or regard. *North.*
- ACKER-SPRIT**, *s.* [Acker, a field; and sprythan Sax. to sporut.] A potatoe with roots at both ends. *North.*
- ACKNOWN**, *part.* Acknowledged. *North.*
- ADAM'S ALE**, Water. *York. Hants. Suss. General.*
- A-DAYS**, *adv.* Now. (Abbreviation of "now-a days.") *South. and North.*
- To ADDLE**, *v.* [Eadlean Ang. Sax. A reward or recompense for labour; to earn.] "To addle his sktoon," is when a horse falls upon his back, and rolls from one side to the other. *Craven York. Lincoln.*  
In Hampshire or Sussex when a horse does this he is said to earn a gallon of oats.
- ADDLE**, *s.* A swelling with matter in it.
- ADDLED**, *adj.* Having pus or corrupt matter in it. *Somerset.*
- ADDLED-EGG**, *s.* A stale or putrefied egg. *Somerset.*
- ADLE**, *adj.* [Corruption of addle.] Unsound; unwell; as "I am very adle to day;" that is, weak or giddy in the head. *East Sussex.*  
[All these words are derived from Adel. Sax. a disease.]
- ADMIRAL OF THE BLUE**, *s.* A publican, so named, because formerly they wore blue aprons. *Classical Dictionary of Vulgar Tongue.* 3rd Edition, 1798.
- ADVISED**, *part. pas.* Acquainted; as "I am not advised of it; I am not acquainted of it." *North.*
- AFEARED**, *adj.* Afraid. [Old English]. "Hal, art thou not horribly afeared," Shakespeare's Henry 4th. *York. Som. r. set. Hants. Suss. Somerset.*
- A-FURT**, *adj.* Sullen. *Somerset.*

**AFORE**, *prep.* [Old English]. Before. *York. Somerset.*  
**AFORN**, *prep.* [Old English]. Before. *Somerset.*  
**AFOREHAND**, *adv.* [Old English]. Beforehand. *York.*  
**AFTERINGS**, *s.* The last part of a cow's milk. *Derby.*  
**AFTERMATH**, *s.* [After and mawn, to mow. Sax.] The pasture after the grass has been mown. *South and North.*  
**AGAIN**, *prep.* } Against. *South. North.*  
                               Corruption of against.  
**AGEN**, *prep.* } Against. *Sussex.*  
**To AGE**, *v. n.* To grow old, as "he ages very much, that is he grows old very fast." *Suff. Norf. E. Suss.*  
**To AGGRAVATE**, *v. a.* To irritate. *Ditto.*  
**AGONE**, *adv.* Ago; since. *Norf. Suff.*  
**AGUE** *s.* [Aigu. Fr. Acute.] A swelling or inflammation from taking cold; as "an ague in the face." *Norf.*  
**AGUE-OINTMENT**, *s.* An ointment for curing agues in the face. *Norf.*  
**AGEST**, *adj.* } [Aghast.] Afraid. *North.*  
**AGAST**, *adj.* }  
**AGGING**, *part. act.* } [Eggian, to excite, Sax.] To urge persons to quarrel.  
                               *Sussex*, and many other counties.  
**AGYE**, *adv.* Aside; to look agye; to look aside. *North.*  
**AGAIT**, *adv.* *York.* Beginning  
**AGATE**, *adv.* *Cheshire.* Going.  
**AGEEAN**, *prep.* *Somerset.* } Again being  
**AGEN**, *prep.* *Hants.* } corruptions of  
                               this word.  
**AGIN**, *adv.* As if. *Craven. York.*  
**AGON**, *adv.* [Agan. Sax. past or gone.] *Somerset.*  
**AGOO**, *adv.* Ago; since. *Dorset.*  
**AHUH**, *adv.* [Awh. Ang. Sax. crookedly.] Awry; aslant. *Norf. Suff. Suss. Hants.*  
**AIMED**, *part. pas.* Intended; conjectured. *York.*  
**AITH**, *s.* An oath. *York.*  
**AILS or ILES, OILS**, *s.* [Ailes. French. Wings.] Beards of barley or other corn. *Essex. Hants.*  
**AIGRE**, *adj.* [Aigre. Fr. Sour.] Sour acid. *York.*  
**AIXES**, *s.* [Probably from ache.] An ague. *North.*  
**AJAR**, *adv.* [Guerre. Fr. War. figuratively confusing; clashing; shaking; a door ajar, is a door partially open, liable to be shaken, or moved easily.] *York. Hants.*  
                               *Sussex.*  
**AKARD**, *adj.* Corruption of awkward. *York.*  
**AKER-STAFF**, *s.* [Aker and staff.] An instrument to cleanse the plough-coulter. *Bailey*  
**ALAAN**, *adj.* [All and ain; goth, witho't a companion.] Alone. *Craven. York.*  
**ALE-STALL**, or **STOOL**, *s.* : *Norf. Suff.*

**ALE-STALDER**, or **STOLDER**, *s.* *E. Suss.*  
 Stillion. *E. Suss.*  
 [Stal. Berg. A stall or bench.]  
**ALANTOM**, *adv.* } Da Lontano Ital. Loin-  
**ALAMTUM**, *adv.* } tain Fr. Far off; along  
                               time. At a distance. *York.*  
**ALEGAR**, *s.* [Ale and aigre. Fr. Sour.] Sour ale used as vinegar. *Cumberland.*  
**ALKITHOLE**, *s.* A fool. *Essex.*  
**ALLEN**, *s.* } [Ald. Sax.] Old and Land.  
                               Grass-land lately broken up.  
**OLLAND**, *s.* } *Norf. Suff.*  
**ALLEY**, *s.* [Alabaster, being made of that and not of clay, like common marbles.] A marble used by boys to shoot with, commonly called a taw, and much valued by them. *Norf. Suff. W. Sussex.*  
**ALLEMANG**, *adv.* [All and among.] Mixed together as two flocks of sheep when got together. *Wiltshire.*  
 It may be well to observe here, that in Wiltshire and the northern part of Hampshire, the o in many words is changed into a, as seen in this word and in along. In North Hants, they say the wind is all down along. We are apt to smile at the ignorance, as we are pleased to call it, evinced in this pronunciation, whereas the fact is that this is the original, genuine pronunciation, and ours is the corruption, as may be shewn in the word "Among," which is derived from the Sax. "Anmang," or "Geman-gan." Teut. to mingle.  
**ALLEMASH-DAY**, *s.* [Allumage-Day from Allumer, to light. Fr.] The day on which the Canterbury silk weavers begin to work by candle light. *Kent. Grosse.*  
**ALL-HOLLANDS-DAY**, *s.* } All Saints'  
**ALD-HALLOWS-DAY**, *s.* } Day. Nov. 1.  
                               *Hants.*  
 In some places in South Hants, plum cakes are made on this day, and for some weeks afterwards, which are called All-Holland cakes.  
**ALLERN-BATCH**, *s.* [Ellarn. Sax. Elder. Bosse. Fr. Botch] An old sore. *Essex.*  
**ALPE, NOLPE**, or **BLOOD OLPH**, *s.* A bullfinch. *Norf. and Suff.*  
**ALLS**, *s.* The five alls is a country inn sign, representing five human figures, each having a motto underneath; they are as follows:—  
 A King with his regalia. "I govern all."  
 A Bishop in pontificals. "I pray for all."  
 A Lawyer in his gown. "I plead for all."  
 A Soldier in regimentals. "I fight for all."  
 A Countryman with his scythe. "I pay for all."  
                               *Class. Dic. Vulgar Tongue.*  
**ALL-I-BITS**, *adv.* Corruption of all in bits. *York.*  
**ALL-OUT**, *adv.* Entirely; quite. *York.*  
**ALLEY**, *s.* [Aller Fr. to go.] The conclusion of a game at foot ball when the ball has passed the bounds. *York.*  
**ALLER**, *s.* Alder tree corruption. *Somerset*

**ALLONCE**, *pron.* ["All cries," according to Jennings; is it not rather "all on us;" for all of us in being frequently used for of; in Sussex particularly.] All of us. *Somerset.*

**ALL'OS**, *s.* Abbreviation of all of us. *Somerset.*

**ALOST**, *part.* [Old English] Ylost. *Chaucer. Lost. Somerset.*

**ALMES**, *s.* [Elmess. Sax. Alms. Pronounced all-meas.] Alms. *East Sussex.*

**AMPERSAND**, *s.* [Corruption of semper and.] The sign &. *E. Sussex.*

**AMPERZED**, *s.* [Corruption of "semper and."] *Hants.*

**AMANG**, *prep.* [Scotch]. Among. *Craven. York. Somerset.*

**AMACKALY**, *adv.* A little so; in some measure. (Query. Make a little.) *North.*

**AMELL**, *prep.* Between; used in dividing time. "Amell," one and two o'clock. *Gross.*

Can amell be a corruption of middle?

**AMPERY**, *s.* [Ampe Ang. Sax. A pimple.] — A small swelling or pustule growing on the soft part of a horse's belly.

A knob or excrescence on turnips or other roots. *Norfolk. Suff.*

**AMMAT**, *s.* } [Noon-meat, nan-meet.] *Welch.*

**ANAMET**, *s.* } A luncheon. *Isle of Wight.*

**ENAMET**, *s.* } Grose derived it from

**NAMMET**, *s.* } Motte. Fr. A Lump.

**AMPERY**, *adj.* [Empirer Fr. To decay; to grow worse.] weak; unhealthy. *E. Sussex.*

**AMPER**, *s.* A fault, defect, or flaw. "An amprey."

**AMPRE-ANG**, *s.* [Ampe, Ang. Sax.] Ang, a tooth; a decayed tooth. *Kent. Gross. E. Sussex.*

**AMAUST**, *prep.* } Almost. *Somerset.*

**AMEN-CURLER**, *s.* A parish clerk. *C. D. V. T. Craven.*

**ANANTERS**, *adv.* } If so be. *York.*

**ANAIMTRINS**, *adv.* } *E. Sussex.*

**ANAN**, *interj.* } How! what say you. *Norfolk. Suffolk.*

**NAN**, *interj.* } This interjection has the the same sense as the word hay in Hampshire, where, if it is used, the following distich is repeated to the person using it. viz:

Hay 's good for horses, straw 's good for cows,  
Milk 's good for little pigs, and wash for old sows.

**To ANCHOR**, *v. a.* To hold like an anchor. The strong tenacious roots of trees are said to "anchor out." *Norfolk. Suff.*

**AN-END**, *adv.* Onwards; towards the end. *Norfolk. Suff.*

"To go right an end," is to go straight forward to some given point. *Suss. Hants.*

**ANGRY**, *adj.* Painfully; inflamed. *Norfolk. Suff. Hants. Suss.*

(A person, when angry, generally looks red, so does the inflamed part of the body.)

**ANPASTY**, *s.* [And past y.] The character, &. and. *Norfolk. Suff.*

**AN**, *adv.* If. Shakespeare. "Much ado about nothing." *Craven. York.*

**ANBY**, *adv.* [And by-by-and-by.] Some time hence; in the evening. *Craven. York.*

**ANEAR**, *prep.* Near. *Craven. York.*

**ANEAST**, *prep.* Nearly the same. *Glou.*

**ANEOUST**, *prep.* Almost. *Berkshire.*

**ANIGHST**, *prep.* Near. *E. Sussex.*

**ANENT**, *adv.* } [Enantios. Gr. according to the author of the Craven dialect. Is it not rather a corruption of an-end, or one-end.] Opposite. *Worc.*

**ANPASSY**, *s.* [Corrupt of and perse] The sign &. *Somerset.*

**ANTERS**, *adv.* } [Anders. Belg. Adventure Fr. abbreviated autre.]

**AUNTERS**, *s.* } *Lest. Craven. York.*

**ANTIENTS**, *s.* } Ancestors. *Craven. York.*

**ANTOTHEd**, *part.* (And thou hadst.) If thou hadst. *Craven. York.*

**ANCHOR** of a **BUCKLE**, *s.* The chape. (so called from its holding fast the strap inserted in it.) *Gloucester. North.*

**ANCLIFF**, *s.* } [Corruption of ancle.]

**ANKLEY**, *s.* } *West Sussex.*

**ANG**, *s.* } The hairy part of an ear of barley. *North. Hants.*

**AWN**, *s.* } *Hants.*

**ANG-NAILS**, *s.* Corns in the feet. *Cumb.*

**ANGLE-BOWING**, *s.* [From the shape.] A method of fencing sheep-grounds at Exmour. *Somersetshire.*

**ANTHONY-PIG**, *s.* The favourite or smallest pig of the litter. *Kent.*

**ANTLE-BEER**, *adj.* [Angle and bear.] Crosswise; irregular. *Somerset.*

**ANTUL**, *part.* An thou wilt. If thou wilt. *Craven. York.*

**ANVERDRE** 'v. a. Overthrow. *Somerset.*

Here is the v again substituted for the f; and what is also common in Hampshire and other counties, th is hardened into v.

**APAST**, *part. and prep.* [Old English] Apast. Chaucer. Near. *Somerset.*

**APRICOCK**, *s.* Apricot. *Somerset.*

**APS**, *s.* [Corruption of Asp.] The aspen-tree. *Somerset. Hants.*

This is a very common corruption in Sussex and Hampshire; as clapse for clasp; hapse for hasp.

**APSEN**, *adj.* Made of Aps, or belonging to the Aps-tree. *Somerset.*

**AQUABOB**, *s.* [Aqua Lat.] Water and bob, an ear-ring; an icicle. *Kent.*

**AR**, *s.* [Aer. Islandic.] A scar; a pock mark.

**ART**, *adj.* Eight. *Somersetshire.*

**ESCHAR, s.** [Escar. French.] *Craven.*  
*York.*  
**To ARG, v.** } [Corruption of to argue.]  
 } To argue.] *Craven. York.*  
**To ARGIFY, s.** } *Hants. Sussex.*  
**To ARE, s.** [Arare Lat. To plough. Aeren] *Bailey's Dic.*  
 Germ.] To plough.  
**ARDERS, s.** Fallowings or ploughings of  
 ground. [Ear. Sax. To plough.] *Grose.*  
*North and South.*  
**ARF, adj.** Afraid. *North.*  
**ARGOL, s.** Tartar, or lees of wine.  
*North and South.*  
**ARGOSIES, s.** [From Argo; the ship's  
 name in which the Argonauts performed  
 their celebrated voyage. Fen] *Ships.*  
*North.*  
**ARLES, or EARLES, s.** [Eadlean. Sax.  
 To earn.] Money paid to bind a bargain,  
 called earnest, or earle's penny. *North.*  
**ARRALS, s.** [Aer Islandic.] A scar;  
 pimples. A rather eruption on the skin.  
*Cumberland.*  
**ARTEEN, adj.** Eighteen. *Somersetshire.*  
**ARSLÉ, v.** [Aers. Sax. the posteriors.] To  
 move backwards; to be unquiet, particu-  
 larly on a seat.  
**ARSLING-POLE, s.** The pole with which  
 bakers spread the hot embers over all  
 parts of the oven; in other words, they  
 are moved backwards to the interior par-  
 ticularly.  
**ARSELINS, adv.** Backwards. *Norf. Suff.*  
**ARTICLE, s.** A poor creature; a wretched  
 animal. *Norf. Suff.*  
 In Sussex and Hampshire it is generally  
 used with the adjunct, poor; as that is  
 a "poor article."  
 An individual thing in an account or in a  
 parcel.  
**ARVILL-SUPPER, s.** [Arwhul. Welch.  
 Funeral obsequies] a funeral-feast. *North.*  
**A-SCAT, adv.** Broken like an egg. *Devon;*  
**ARK, s.** [Arca. Lat.] A box; a chest.  
*Craven.*  
**ARRAN, s.** [Aranea Lat. Araignee Fr.  
 a spider. *Craven.*  
**ART, s.** [Aird Gaelic and Irish; a cardinal  
 point.] A quarter or point, as "the  
 wind's in an ill art." *Craven.*  
**ARTO',** [Art thou, corruption] *Craven.*  
**ARVELS, s.** [Arwhyl Welsh.] Funeral  
 obsequies; funeral. *Craven.*  
**ASHLAR-WALL, s.** [Echelle, a scale,  
 French.] A wall, the stones of which  
 are built in regular course and size.  
**ASH, s.** } [Erian to plough. Sax.] A  
**AISH, s.** } ploughed field generally ap-  
**EARSH, s.** } plied to one just after har-  
**EDDISH, s.** } vest, as a wheat ash, that is  
 a wheat stubble. *Hants*  
**A-POCK, s.** A small red pimple. *Somerset.*  
**APRON, s.** [Afore one.] The cawl of a  
 hog. *Norf. Suff.*  
 The fat skinny covering of the belly of a  
 goose or duck. *Hants. Suss. Fenning.*

**ASHELT, adv.** [As shall be] Likely;  
 probably. *Devon.*  
**APPLE-TERRE, s.** [Apple and Terre. Fr.  
 Land.] An orchard; and apple-orchard.  
*E. Sussex. Obsolete.*  
**APPLE-JACK, s.** Crab-lanthorn. } *Suff.*  
**APPLE-TWELIN, s.** Flap-jack. } *Norf.*  
**APPLE-STUCKLIN, s.** *Hants.*  
**Taru-over.** *Suff. Norf. E. Suss.*  
 A homely sort of pastry, made by folding  
 sliced apples with sugar in a coarse  
 crust, and baking them without a dish  
 or pan.  
**ASKER, s.** An eft or newt. *Craven. Alonge.*  
*Craven.*  
*Peestine. Cumb.*  
**ASKINS, s.** [Askings.] Publication of  
 marriage banns. *Craven.*  
**OUT-ASKED, s.** On the third time of pub-  
 lication, the couple is said to be out-  
 asked, that is the asking is out or over.  
*Sussex. Hants. Kent.*  
**AST, part.** [Corruption of asked] *York.*  
*Sussex. Hants.*  
**ASTITE, adv.** [Tid. Anglo. Sax. Time.  
 Titt Islandic. ready.] As soon. *Craven.*  
*York.*  
**ASSLE-TREE, s.** } *Craven. York.*  
 } [Corruption of axle-tree,  
 from axis; Latin.]  
**IX, s.** } *East Sussex.*  
**ASH-TRUG, s.** [Ash and trough.] A coal-  
 scuttle. *Cumb.*  
**ASLAT, adv.** [Cracked like an earthen  
 vessel. *Devon.*  
**ASTLEY, adv.** [As and lief-willingly.]  
 Willingly. *Northumberland.*  
**ASS, s.** Ashes. *York.*  
**ASS-HOLE, s.** Ash-hole. *York.*  
**ASS-MIDDEN, s.** [Ashes and mixen.] Ash-  
 heap. *York.*  
**ASS-RIDDLIN, s.** [Ashes and riddling;  
 sifting.] *York.*  
 On St. Mark's Eve, the ashes are riddled  
 or sifted on the heath. Should any of  
 the family be doomed to die during the  
 subsequent year, the shoe of that indi-  
 vidual will be impressed on the ashes.  
**ASQUIN, adj.** From squint. *Craven. York.*  
**ASWIN, adj.** Asswyn. [Welch]. Obliquely.  
*Craven. York.*  
**ASKEW, adj.** And schef-obliquely. [Belg.]  
*East Sussex. Hants. Craven. York.*  
**ASCRIDE, adv.** Astride. [Corruption.]  
*Somersetshire.*  
**ASLEN, adv.** [Aslant, from A and slanghe  
 oblique. Belg.] Sloping. *Somerset.*  
**ASLEW, adv.** [Aslant, from A and slanghe  
 oblique. Belg. *East Sussex.*  
**ASOSH, adv.** } [See Aluh.] Awry; aslant.  
**ASHOSH, s.** } *Norf. Suff.*  
**ASSUE, adj.** [When a cow's milk is dried  
 off, previous to her calving, she is said  
 to be assue; from to sew; to drain; from  
 sous. French, under.] *Somerset.*  
**AT, pron.** That. *Craven. York.*

**ATTERCOPS**, *s.* [*Æter*. Ang. Sax. Poison. Copp. Sax. A covering] a spider's web.

*Craven. York.*

**ATER**, *prep.* After. *Somerset. Hants. Suss.*

**ATHIN**, *prep.* Within. *Somerset. Hants.*

**ATCHISON**, *s.* A Scotch coin, worth four bodles. *North. Grose.*

**ATTER**, *s.* [*Æter*. Ang. Sax. Poison.] Malter.

**ATTERY**, *adj.* *Suff. Norf. Grose.*

**ATTERN**, *adj.* [*Æter*. Ang. Sax. Poison.]

Fierce; cruel; ill-natured. *Gloucester.*

**A-TOP**, *prep.* Upon. A top of a horse. *Norf. Suff.*

A top of a ladder. *Hants. Suss.*

**ATWEEN**, *prep.* Between. *Norf. Suff.*

**AUD**, *adj.* [*Ald*. Sax. Old.] Old. *North.*

**AUK**, *adj.* [*Corruption.*] Awkward. *South.*

**AUEDER**, *s.* } Afternoon. *Cheshire.*

**ONEDER**, *s.* } [*Ang.* Sax. Ane. derriere.

*Fr.*] Behind, that is one behind.

**AURRUST**, *s.* Harvest. *Worcester.*

**AUTERS**, *s.* Strange work on things. *North.*

(Query. Corruption of outer, as though a person should say "out of the way, or outer things.")

**AUGHT**, *part.* Owed; as he aught me ten

pounds. [*Aa*. Isl. to owe.] *Norf. Suff.*

**AUSIER**, *s.* Osier. *Ditto.*

**AUM**, *s.* [*Orme*, French.] Elm. *Craven.*

*York.*

**AUMRY**, *s.* [*Armoire*, French.] Cupboard,

*Craven. York.*

**AUMRS**, *s.* [*Elmess*. Sax. Alms.] Cup-

board

**AUND or ORNED**, *part.* Ordained. *Craven.*

*York.*

**AUP**, *s.* [*Gape*.] A wayward child. *Craven.*

*York.*

A Gaups, an overgrown, silly young person. *Sussex.*

**AUT**, *s.* All the. *Craven. York.*

**AUTORITY**, *s.* Authority. *Craven. York.*

**AVERAGE**, *s.* [*Hiver* winter, *Fr.*; eatage,

*Eng.*] Winter eating. *Craven. York.*

**AVEL**, *s.* [*Awel*. Ang. Sax.] The beard of

barley. *Norf. Suff.*

**AVISED**, *part.* [*Aviser*. *Fr.*] Advised.

*Norf. Suff.*

**AVAUR**, *prep.* Before. *Somersetshire.*

**AVAWREN**, *prep.* Before them. *Ditto.*

**AVAUERN**, *prep.* Before them. *Ditto.*

These words are all corruptions of Afore,

Old English; not only in Somerset, but

in Hampshire, and in the west generally

f is hardened into v; thus furrow is

vurrow; farrow is varrow; fallow is

vallow, and so on.

**AVRAUR**, *part.* [*A* and *frore*, Old English]

frozen. *Somerset.* Here again the f is

hardened into v.

**AVRIL**, *s.* [*Avril*, French; *Averile*, Scotch.]

April. *Craven. York. Kent.*

**AWF**, *s.* [*Alf*. Belg.] An elf or fairy.

*Derby. North.*

**AWLUNG**, *part. act.* Allowing. *Lancashire.*

**ALONG**, *part. act.* All owing. "It was all along of your doing so and so." *Suss.*

**AWNTERS**, *s.* [*Query.* Haunters from

haunt.] Scruples; as "he is troubled

with awnters," that is he is haunted with

scruples. *North.*

**AWVISH**, *adj.* Queer; neither sick nor

well. [*Qualm*, *qualmish*.] *North.*

**AX-WADDLE**, *s.* [*Aska*. Islandric Ashes.

*Vado* Lat.] To wade. A dealer in ashes,

and sometimes one who tumbles in them.

*Somerset.*

**AW**, *adj.* [*Scotch.*] All. *Craven. York. Kent.*

**AWK**, *adj.* [*Corruption* of awkward.] In-

verted; confused. Bells are "rung awk,"

to give alarm of fire. *Norf. Suff.*

**AWN**, *pron.* [*Ain*, Sc.] Own. *Ditto.*

**AWN**, *v.* To visit. "He never awns,"

that is he never ains or acknowledges us,

by visiting us. *Ditto.*

**AWNS**, *s.* Beards of cron. *Craven. York.*

*Hants.*

**AWR**, *pron.* Our. *Ditto.*

**AWAKID**, *adj.* Awake; awaked. [*Old*

English. Chaucer. *Somerset.*

**AXEN**, *s.* Ashes. [*Corruption.*] *Ditto.*

**AXING**, *s.* and *part.* Act; asking. *Ditto.*

To **AX**, *v. a.* [*Axian*. Ang. Sax.] To ask;

*Craven. York West.*

**AYIR**, *s.* [*Broad* pronunciation.] Air.

*Somerset.*

**AYE**, *adv.* [*Old English*. Ang. Sax.] Al-

ways; continually. *Northumberland.*

**AZoon**, *adv.* [*As* soon.] Anon; pre-

sently. *Somerset.*

Where s is constantly turned into z.

**AZZLE-TOOTH**, *s.* } [*Axis* Lat. Jaxle. Isl.

} [*Axis*.] A grinder

called azzle, from be-

assle-TOOTH, *s.* } ing near the axle. *Yk.*

**AZZY**, *adj.* } [*Assellus* Latin.] } *York.*

**AZZARD**, *adj.* } a young ass. }

A wayward child.

## B.

**BAATH**, *adj.* [*Batwa*. Sax.] Both. *York.*

To **BAB**, *v.* [*Corruption* of bob.] To bait

for fish in the following manner, viz: by

stringing worms on worsted, or any gar-

bage on a string, by which eels or crabs

are taken. *{Suff. Norf.*

By the former process eels are caught in

Hampshire, where it is called quodding,

while the latter is used in East Sussex.

**BAB**, *s.* The bait used for fishing in the

manner above mentioned. *Norf. Suff.*

**BABS**, *s.* [*From* babes.] Small prints to

amuse children. *Norf. Suff.*

From *Bide*. To bid makes bad, *prep.*

And why not to bide make bader baad?

**BAAD**, *part.* Continued. *York.*

**BADE**, *part.* Of bide, which is corrupted

from abide.

To **BAAD**, *v.* [*Badian*. Sax.] To bathe.

*York.*

**BAAL-HILLS, s.** [Baal. Isl. Fire.] Hills on the moors, where fires have formerly been. *York.*

For the description of a custom still remaining in the west of Scotland, of kindling fires in honour of Beltan or Baal. See Dr. Jamieson, and Craven dialect.

**BAAN-FIRE, s.** [Baal-fire, or bonfire, from Fr. Bon-feu.] A bonfire. *York.*

**BAANS, s.** [Bones from Ban. Sax.] See the word allemang, and my observations thereon. "To make naa bans" is to make no difficulty. *York.*

"To make no bones." *Suss. and South.*  
The meaning is plain. Bones are not so easily devoured as flesh, and therefore they are generally thrown aside; but if a person is very hungry, he does not stop to pick the smaller ones, but grinds them to pieces.

**BABBLEMENT, s.** [Babelen. Sax.] Idle; confused.

**BABBLING, s.** Noise. *York. South.*

**BACK-END, s.** Autumn; so called from being the latter or back part of the year. Applied also to the end of the week. *York.*

**BACK, ner EDGE,** } Nothing at all. I can  
} make nothing at all of  
**MOSS, ner SAND,** } of him. *York.*  
Head nor tail; head, tail nor middle-piece. *Hants. Sussex.*

**BACK-OUT, s.** A back yard. *Kent.*

**BACKSIDE, s.** [Back and side.] The court behind the house. *York.*

A farm-yard. *Hants. and West Country.*

**BACKSTONE, s.** Formerly a slate, now an iron, on which oat-cake is baked. *York.*

**BACKSTER, s.** [From bake.] A baker. *North.*

**BACKSTERS, s.** Wide flat pieces of board, which are strapped on the feet, and used to walk over loose beach, on the sea coast. *Kent. East Sussex.*

Similar things are used in Hampshire for walking on the soft mud deposited in harbours by the sea, and are there called mud-patens.

**BACKY, s.** } [Corruption of tobacco.]

**BACKA, s.** }  
**To BAD, v. a.** [To take away the bad parts.]  
To pull the husks off walnuts. *Glos'ter.*

**BADGER, s.** [Bajulus, Lat. A porter] *North. Grose.*

**To BADGER, v. a.** To worry; to tease; to importune. *South.*

May not both these words be derived from Badger?

A beast which used notoriously to be baited; and thus to be badgered was to be batted or worried; a huckster also importunes people to buy of him.

**BADGET, s.** A badger. *Norf. Suff.*

**To BAFFLE, v. a.** [Befler.] To gull or cheat; to manage capriciously or wondrously; as in the case of children or cattle; to beat or twist irregularly together,

ther, as grass or corn is by the wind and rain.

(En. bat. Fouler. Fr. To trample on) *North. Suff.*

**To BOFFLE, v. n.** To change; to vary; as "the wind is continually boffling about."

*v. a.* To prevent any one from doing a thing. *E. Suss.*

**BAG, s.** The udder of a cow.

**BAGINET, s.** A bayonette. A common corruption.

**BAGGAGED, or BYGAGED, adj.** Mad; bewitched. *Somerset.*

**BAGGING-TIME, s.** Baiting-time. *Lanc. Northumberland.*

The stomach is frequently in fun, called a bag; thus eating is bagging or filling the stomach.

**BAG OF NAILS, s.** The name of a sign at Pimlico, corrupted from "Bacchanals."

**To BAISTE or BASTE, v. a.** [Bastonner. Fr.] To beat; to flog; as "I will baste you well." *North. South.*

**To BAIT or BATE, v. a.** [From Abate.] To lower a bargain. *North. South.*

**BAILY, s.** [Bailiff.] A superintendent of an estate. *West. South.*

**BAIL, s.** The handle of a bail or bucket, or kettle. *Norf. Suss.*

The bow of a scythe. *Norf. Suff.*

**BAIN, adj.** [Query. From bend.] Pliant; limber. *Norf. Suff.*

Willing; forward. *Norf.*

Near; convenient. *West.*

Mr. Forly derives it, from Beina Islandic.

To hasten. May it not be from Bien,

Fr. Well?

**BAIRN, s.** [Scotch.] A child. *North.*

**BAIM-TEAMS, s.** [Bairn and teams.] Broods of children; large families. *North.*

**BAIT, s.** A luncheon. *E. Suss. Kent.*

**BALK, or BANK-STAFF, s.** [From balk and staff, probably because it prevents or balks the blow.] A quarter staff. *North.*

**To BALDER, v.** [Ang. Sax. bold audax daring.] To use coarse language. *Norf.*

**BALDERDASH, s.** Filthy; obscene language. *Norf. Suff.*

**BALLET, s.** [Ballata. Ital.] A ballad. *Somerset.*

**BALK, s.** A ridge of land left unploughed to serve as a boundary in uninclosed grounds; a ridge so left in the body of the land at certain intervals in a particular mode of ploughing, called balk-ploughing. *Norf. Suff.*

In Hampshire this kind of ploughing is called "rafter-ridging," from each ridge being separated by a furrow, and this agrees with Junius, who observes the ridge is "tigni instar," like a rafter.

**BALO, s.** } A beam in a building; any piece  
} of squared timber. *Norf. Suff.*

**WELCH, s.** }  
The failure of an expectation. *Ditto.*

**BALK, s.** A simple piece of machinery used in the dairy districts of Suffolk, into which the cow's head is put while she is milked. It allows her to move her head up and down, but prevents her from withdrawing it; hence, when attempting to do so, she is "balked." In Hampshire something of the same kind is used to confine a sheep's head, when the shepherd wishes to dress it for the mangle, or any other disease, and then it is called a "bilboes."

Straight young tress when felled. *Norfolk. Suffolk.*

**BALKER, s.** [Bielke. Dan. a beam.] A great beam. *Norfolk. Suffolk.*

**BALK, s.** To be thrown out "balk," is to be published in the church. "To hing out, balk," is marriage deferred after publication. Before the Reformation, the laity sat exclusively in the nave of the church. The balk here appears to be the rood-beam which separated the nave from the chancel. The expression therefore means to be helped into the choir, where the marriage ceremony is performed. *York.*

**BALLOW, s.** A pole. *North.*

**BALL, adj.** Bald. [Bal. Brit.] *Somerset.*

**BALL-RIB, s.** [Bal and rib.] A spare rib. *Somerset.*

To **BALLIRAG, v. a.** } [Bully and rag.] *Somerset.*

**BULLRAG,** } *Sussex.*  
To abuse with violent and foul words.

To **BAM, v. a.** To make fun of a person.

To **BAMBOOZLE, v. a.** To make fun of a person; and also to threaten or to deceive. *York.*

To **BAMBLE, v. n.** To shamble; to walk unsteadily and weakly. (Mr. Forby asks whether it may not be traced to bambino, Ital. A young child? *Norfolk. Suffolk.*

To **BAN, v. a.** [Bannen Belg.] To curse. *York. Somerset.*

**BANDY, s.** [Bander, Fr. to bend.] The crooked stick with which the ball is struck at different games.

Any game played in the way above mentioned. *Norfolk. Suffolk.*

**BANDY, s.** A hare, so called from the crookedness of her hind legs. *Norfolk. Suffolk.*

**BANDY-HOSHEVE, s.** A game played with a ball and a bandy. *Norfolk. Suffolk.*

This game is played in West Sussex, and there called "Hawkey," probably from the crooked bandy resembling a hawk's beak.

**BANDY-WICKET, s.** The game of cricket played with a bandy instead of a bat. *Norfolk.*

**BANG, s.** [Bannen, Belg.] A stick or club. Cheese made in Suffolk from milk several times skimmed; hence it is as hard as a stick, and is sometimes called "Suffolk thump." Hence Bloomfield in his "Far-

mer's Boy," records the virtue of a piece [of it in a hog's trough, as being

"Too big to swallow, and too hard to bite."

A similar cheese is made in the Isle of Wight, where it is called "Isle of Wight rock," and, in derision of its hardness, is said to be used to make pins to fasten the gates on the farm.

**BANE, adj.** [Bane, Bleg, a path. Bien, Fr. well.] Near; convenient. *York. Som.*

**BANGING, adj.** [From to bang; to beat; and to beat signifies to excel.] Huge, beating or excelling in size other things of the same kind. Common in many parts.

**BANGLED, part.** [Abbangent, Teut. To bend or hang down.] When cocked hats were worn, one side was sometimes let down to protect the face, and then it was said to be "bangled."

The young shoots or broad leaves are said to be "bangled," when drooping under heavy rain or strong sunshine.

*Norfolk. Suffolk.*

**BAN-NUT, s.** A walnut. *N. of Somerset.*

**BAN-NUT-TREE, s.** A walnut-tree. *Glouc.*

To **BAN, v. a.** [Bannen, Belg.] To shut up; to stop. *Somerset.*

To **BANE, v. a.** [Bannen. Belg. To curse] to afflict with a mortal disease. *Somerset.*

To **BANEHOND, v. n.** } [To bear in hand.]  
} To signify intention; to intimate. *Dr. Jennings.*

**BARENHOND**

May it not mean to carry information to a person, that is, bear it in hand.

**BANES, s. plu.** The banns of matrimony. *Somerset.*

**BANNIN, s.** [Bannen to curse, hence to be under the ban of the Pope, is to be shut out from spiritual privileges.] That which is used for shutting out or stopping. *Somerset.*

**BANGS, v.** Beats or excels. [See banging.] *York.*

**BANNOCKS, s.** Loaves made of oatmeal. (Bunna. Sax. a cake; hence, no doubt comes our southern word bun, a small cake.)

**BAND-KITT, s.** [Kettel. Belg. Kettle.] A kind of great can, with a cover. *North.*

**BANDY-HE-WIT, s.** [Let him bandy or throw about the wit.] A name given to any dog, when persons intend to use it in making sport of its master. *Lanc.*

To **BANG, v. a.** [From Bannen Belg. a stick.] To beat. *North. South.*

**BANG-BEGGAR, s.** A beadle. *Derby.*

To **BANK, v. a.** To beat. *Somerset. Gross.*

**BANT, s.** [From band.] A string. *Lanc.*

**BANG-STRAW, s.** Bang, to beat, and straw.] A thatcher.

**BANYAN-DAY, s.** [From the Banians in the East Indies, who never eat meat.] A sea-term for those days when no meat is

allowed the men.

**BARGOOD**, *s.* [Beer and good, the good of the beer.] Yeast. This is Mr. Forby's derivation of the word as used in *Norfolk Suff.*

Barm is used in the Isle of Wight, [from barm, Sax. to swell or ferment.] for yeast. Thus bar-good will be a corruption of barm-good; good yeast or barm.

**BARROW-PIG**, *s.* [Query. From bar, to hinder]. A gelt pig. *South. North.*

[Berg. Ang. Sax. Hog. Forby.]

**BARGAIN**, *s.* [Bargen. Brit.] Anything bought or sold, or obtained in any way, as thus:—

"Two good tidy bargains of hay from an acre," less than waggon loads. *Norfolk.*

"A poor bargain of wool from three score hoggets." *Norfolk Suff.*

"A sad bargain of lazy chaps." *Ditto.*

"A bargain of land." *South. Hants.*

**BARK**, *s.* The tartar deposited by bottled wine or other liquor, forming a crust or bark. *Norfolk Suff.*

**BARLEY-SUGAR**, *s.* Frequently called sugar-barley. [Sucre Fr. sugar brûlé burned.] A sweetmeat of burned sugar, clarified. Common.

**BARLEY-BIRD**, *s.* [So called from coming at the season of barley sowing.] The nightingale. *Norfolk Suff.*

Thus the Ortolan is in Sussex called the wheat-ear, from its coming when the wheat is in ear.

**BARLEY-MUNG**, *s.* [Barley and among,] being barley, mixed with milk or water, (consequently having milk or water amongst or in it,) to fatten fowls or pigs. *Norfolk Suff.*

**To BARN**, *v. a.* [From the subst. barn.] To lay corn up in a barn. *Norfolk Suff.*

So in the south, "to house corn," has the same meaning.

**BARNACLES**, *s.* Spectacles; they before the invention of springs, were made to keep on by simply pinching the nose; and barnacles is the name of an instrument used by farmers, to put on the nose of a restive horse. *Norfolk Suff. Forby.*

**BARSELE, BARKSELE, BARLEYSELE**, *s.* [Bark and æol. time; opportunity. Ang. Sax.] The season for stripping bark, and also of sowing barley. *Norfolk Suff.*

**BATH**, *s.* } [Barton, Sax.]

**BARTON**, }

**BARKEN**, } A farm-yard. *West. East.*

See Forby's East Anglia Vocabulary.

**BARGH**, *s.* A horseway up a hill. *North.* (Berg. Sax. a hill.)

**BAR-GUEST**, *s.* [Bar and ghost.] A ghost, commonly appearing near gates or stiles, there called bars. *York. Grose.*

**BAR-WAY**, *s.* [Bar and way.] The passage into a field composed of bars or rails made to take out of the posts. *E. Suss. W. Kent.*

**BARK**, *s.* [Probably made originally of

bark.] A box for receiving the ends of candles. *North.*

**BARKIT**, *s.* Dirt hardened on hair, and hence forming a kind of bark. *Grose.*

**BARGEST**, *s.* [From Burg. Sax. a town and ghost.] A ghost frequenting towns. *Craven Dialect.*

**BARMSKIN**, *s.* A leather apron. *Lanc.*

**BARNGUN**, *s.* A breaking out in small pustules in the skin. *Somerset.*

**BARR**, *s.* A gate of a town or city. *North.* The gate at Southampton is so called, the street to the south of it being called below bar, and that to the north above bar. [So called from bar, a barrier,] or obstacle, which a gate is.]

**BARROW**, *s.* [Berg. Sax. a hill.] The side of a rocky hill, or a large heap of stones. *North.*

**BARSHAM**, *s.* [Query. From bar and hama, Lat.] The collar barring, or preventing the hames from touching the horses' shoulders. *North.*

**BARKHAM**, *s.* [Bark and hames.]

Bark and hames having formerly been made of bark.

**BARTH**, *s.* [See Barton.] A warm place or pasture for calves and lambs. *South. Grose.*

**To BARNISH**, *v. n.* [Burnish.] To shine; to look sleek; as "that bullock begins to banish," that is to look smooth and bright in his skin. *E. Suss.*

**BAR**, *adj.* Bare; naked, [corruption] *York.*

**BARKED**, *adj.* Covered with dirt, as though with bark. *York.*

**BARREL-FEVER**, *s.* [From barrel and fever.] A violent propensity to drunkenness, or sickness consequent thereon. *York.*

**BARBER'S SIGN**, *s.* A standing pole and two wash balls. The pole has generally two spiral lines, red and white, representing the fillet to bind the arm when a person is bled; barber having formerly been surgeons. In France it is three basins, with a kind of circular notch for the convenience of holding it under the chin while soaping.

**BARN-MOUSE**, *s.* Bit by a barn-mouse is a term for being tipsy, probably from an allusion to barley, of which beer is made, and which is put into the barn to be thrashed. *Classical Dic. Vulgar Tongue. E. Suss.*

**BARREN**, *s.* } A barren cow or ewe.

**BARRENER**, *s.* } *West.*

**BASKING**, *s.* A drenching in a heavy shower of rain.

A sound drubbing. *Norfolk Suff.*

In the first sense it is said a man gets a wet-jacket; in the second that his jacket has been well laced. Our word may therefore be very well derived from basque, old French a shirt, or flap of a doublet. This is Mr. Forby's opinion. May not "basking" be rather a corruption of "basting," of which the

second is the correct meaning, from bastonner, Fr. Basting also in cookery signifies to moisten meat with butter, and thus we have Mr. Forby's first meaning.

**BASE, s.** A perch. *Cumb.* A sea perch in Hampshire.

**BASHY, adj.** Fat; swollen. *North.* [Bosse. Fr. a. [Boss or thick body.]

**BASTERLY GULLION, s.** A bastard's bastard. *Lanc.*

**BAT, s.** [Bat, Sax. a stick.] A rough walking stick. A large stick. *E. Suss. Kent.*

**BAT, s.** A blow. *York.*  
Speed; "At the same bat," means at the same rate. *E. Suss.*

**BATE, s.** The fibres of wood; cross-bated; cross-grained; having the fibres twisted. *York.*

Craven, the author, gives no derivation. Is it not from bote, Sax. wood, as plough-bote; wood allowed by the lord to the tenant to make his ploughs?

**BATTERED-HORSE, s.** [Battre, Fr. to beat.] A horse with tender feet. *Norff. Suff.*

**To BAT, v.** To wink. (May it not be from the winking of the eyes, resembling the motion of a bat's wing, or batting the eyes may be keeping the light from them, as a bat flies in the evening to avoid the sun's light.) *Derby.*

**BATE, or BEAWTE, prep.** [Abate-abating; remitting] without; except. *Lanc.*

**BATING WITH CHILD, adj.** Breeding. *Nh.*

**BATED, adj.** A fish when plump and full-rowed, is said to be well bated. *E. Suss.*  
(Probably from batten Teut. To grow fat.)

**To BATTEN, v. a.** [Batten Teut.] To fatten. *North.*

**BATTNER, s.** An ox, from batten. Oxen being fattened before killed. *C. D.*

**BATTIN, s.** The straw of two sheaves folded together. *North.*

**BATTLES, s.** Commons or board. *Oxford. Cumb.*

Is this from batten, to feed?

**BATTLE-TWIG, s.** An earwig. *Derby.*

**BATTLINGS, s.** [Bat, Sax. a stick.] The loppings of trees, larger than faggots, and less than timber. *Norff. Suff.*

**BATTRIL, s.** [Bat, Sax.] A batting staff used by Laundresses. *Lanc.*

**BATCH, s.** [From bake.] The quantity of bread baked at any one time; and in its more general sense it applies to the quantum of any thing done at one time, as a batch of drinking; a batch of cards, &c.; it also signifies a number of persons of similar pursuits, as a batch of drunkards; a batch of persons. *Norff. Suff. E. Suss. Hants. and in general use.*

**BATTEN, s.** [Bat, Sax.] A rail from three to six inches in breadth, one or more in thickness. *Norff. Suff.*

**BATTEN-FENCE, s.** [Bat, Sax. and fence.] A fence made by two or three battens one

above another, nailed to posts at proper distances. *Norff. Suff.*

**BATTER, s.** [Abattre, Fr. to beat down.] The slope of a wall which lessens upwards. *E. Suss.*

**BAWKER, s.** } A stone used for whetting scythes: a kind of sand-stone. *Somerset.*

**BAW, s.** A ball. *York.*

**BAW'D, pret.** Bawled *Ditto.*

**BAWSIN, s.** [Bauch Belg. belly.] An imperious noisy fellow. *York.*

**BAWKS, s.** [Balk, Belg.] A hay-loft, so called because it is among the balks or timbers. *Cumb.*

**BAVEN, s.** A brush faggot. *Kent. Suss. Hants. Norff. Suff.*

May not this be a corruption of bat, batten, baven, a small stick? See Gavel Gavin.

**To BAVISH, v. a.** [Corruption of banish.] To drive away. *Norff. Suff.*

**BAUBERY, s.** A squabble; a bawl. *Som.*

**BOBBERY, s.** [Babil, Fr.] Chattering. *Norff. Suff. E. Suss.*

**BAWN'D, part.** [Bon. Isl. tumidus, swollen.] Swollen; not in general use. *Norff. Suff.*

**BE, [aux, v.]** I be is used for I am. *E. Suss.*

**BEE'AS, s. plu.** [Beasts.] Cattle only applied to the ox tribe; a broad pronunciation in *Somerset.*

**To BECALL, v. a.** To censure; to upbraid with foul appellations. *Somerset.*

**BEE-BUT, s.** } [Bee and butte, Sax. A BEE-LIPPER, } cask.]

A bee-hive. *Somerset.*

**BEEDY, s. }** A chick. *Somerset.*

**BIDDY, }** Ditto. *Suss. Hants.*

**To BELL, v. a.**

**BEAL, } Bellen, Teut. To bellow. BELLIN, } York.**

**BEAK, s.** (Being like a bird's beak.)

**BEEOK, s.** An iron over the fire on which boilers, &c., are hung. *York.*

**To BEAK, v. a.** [Backa, Goth.] To warm one's self. *York.*

**BAY, s.** The space in a building between two main beams, applied chiefly to a barn or a cart lodge. *Norff. Suff. W. Suss. Hants.*

**BAY-DUCK, s.** [From its bright bay colour.] The shell duck. *Norff.*

**BEAKER, s.** [A cup or mug, with a spout resembling a bird's beak according to Johnson, and so used in the South.] According to Mr. Forby from bece fagus, the beech-tree of which wood bowls and drinking cups were in ancient times made; a beaker in Suffolk and Norfolk, signifying a drinking glass.

**BEAM, s.** [Bærn, Ang. Sax. a barn.] A barn. *Norff. Suff.*

**BEASTLINGS, s. plu.** The first milk drawn from the cow after calving, and which is so called according to Forby, from being proper food for "little beasts."

**BEEST, s.** [From Biest, Belg.] Curdled B.

- milk, according to the author of the Craven dialect.
- BEEST-BEESTINGS**, *s.* *Lanc. Glouc.*
- To BEAT**, or **BEET**, *v. a.* [*Beatan*, Ang. Sax.] To restore.
- "To beat the fire" means to supply it with fuel. *North.* To repair; to supply the gradual waste of any thing. *Norf. Suff. York.*
- To BEAK**, *v. a.* [*Baka*, Goth.] To soften wood and sticks in the fire for use without burning them. *North.* I have given baca as the origin above, but think perhaps that a bird's beak is the true origin; the intention of putting sticks or wood over the fire being to make them bend, as was formerly done in ship-yards, to make the planks pliant to bend to the ship's sides.
- BEAKMENT**, *s.* A measure, containing four quarts. *North.*
- Beathing or bathing wood by the fire, is the same as to beak, which see.
- To BEAR the BELL**, (In allusion to the first horse wearing a bell, to give warning in former days when roads were very bad and very narrow, as I consider, but some give other interpretations.)
- BECK**, *s.* [*Beke*, Belg.] A brook. *North.* (*Bece*, Ang. Sax.)
- BECLARTED**, *adj.* Be-clotted; be-smear-ed; be daubed. *North.*
- In East Sussex and Kent they use the words "to clat" and "clotted," as applied to cutting the dirty locks of wool from the sheep's tails, which locks are clotted by dirt and moisture.
- To BEDE**, *v.* To bid or bed; to pray. *North.*
- When it signifies to "bid or bed" it is probably a corruption of those two words; when it signifies "to pray," then Grose's derivation from bead is right; but bead is indirectly (not directly) the origin of prayer. When the monks or nuns said their prayers they kept the account of the number by means of beads strung in a roll, passing a bead with each prayer, hence a bead became synonymous with a prayer.
- To BEDEVIL**, *v. a.* To mar any thing. *Suss. Hants.*
- BED**, *s.* The uterus of an animal.
- A fleshy piece of beef cut from the upper part of the leg, and bottom of the belly. *Norf. Suff.*
- BED-FAGOT**, *s.* A contemptuous name for a bed fellow. *Norf. Suff.*
- FAGOT**, *s.* An opprobrious name applied to a woman, as "get out you fagot;" "she's a dirty fagot." *Suss. Hants.*
- May not both these words be derived from fag-end, the refuse or meaner part of any thing.
- BEDIZENED**, *adj.* [*Be* and *dihtan*, Sax. to prepare.] Dressed-out. *York. Suss. Hants.*
- BEE-BEE**, *s.* [*Banban*, Greek. To sleep.] A nurse's song to lull a child to sleep. *Yk.*

- BY-BY**, *s.* "Go to by-by;" "go to sleep." *Suss. Hants.*
- BEE-BREAD**, *s.* [*Bee* and *bread*, beo-bread.] A dark substance, with which some of the cells in a honey-comb are filled, for the food of the insect in its larva state. Very general.
- BEEOS**, *s.* [*Bos*, an ox, Lat. *Beasts* or *beeves*.] Cattle. *York.*
- BEET-NEED**, *s.* } [*Betan*, Ang. Sax. To restore.]
- BREANT-NEED**, *s.* } Assistance in distress. *York. Lanc.*
- BEE-DROVE**, *s.* [*Bee* and *drove*.] A great confluence of men, or of any other creatures. *Norf. Suff.*
- BEELD**, *s.* } [*Bilden*, Belg. To build.] Shelter; applied to sheds for cattle. *North.*
- BIELD**, *s.* } Yielding shelter. *North.*
- BIELDY**, *adj.* } Nimble; clever. *Lanc.*
- BIENLY**, *adv.* Excellently. *C. D. V. T.*
- BEER**, or **BIRRE**, *s.* Force or might. "With aw my beer," "with all my force." *Chesh.*
- Grose gives no derivation. May it not be from the verb "to bear?"
- BEEES**, *s.* Cows. *Cumb.* See beeos, above.
- BEEESOM**, or **BYSSUM**, *s.* } [*Beam* Sax.] A broom. *North.*
- BESOM**, *s.* } *E. Suss. War.*
- BEFORN**, *prep.* [*Biforan*, Sax.] Before. *Somerset.*
- To BEGRIDGE**, *v. a.* } To grudge; to envy. *Somerset.*
- To BEGRUDGE**, *v. a.* } *Hants.*
- BEGOVY**, *intj.* } Oaths of asseveration; the origin of the first is difficult to derive, the last probably corrupted from Godmother. *Somerset. Jennings.*
- BEGUMMERS**, *s.* } *Suss.*
- BY-GORRIES**, *intj.* } [*Quære*. By God it is.]
- BY-GOLLIES**, *s.* } *Suss.*
- BE-GRUMPLED**, *part.* [*Be* and *rumpled*.] Sour; offended. *Somerset.*
- BEGGAR'S VELVET**, *s.* The lightest particle of down shaken from a feather bed, and left by a sluttish housemaid. *Norf.*
- BEGGARY**, *s.* A collection of weeds growing in a field for want of good husbandry. *Norf.*
- BEGONE**, *part.* [*Be* and *gone*.] Decayed; worn out. *Norf. Suff.*
- BEGGAR-MAKER**, *s.* A publican. *C. D.*
- BEHITHER**, *adv.* On this side, in opposition to beyond. *Suff. Grose.*
- BEHOUNCED**, *adj.* Tricked up and made fine, Sussex, according to Grose, although I never heard the word myself. He derives it from a part of a horse's harness called haunches, which is spread over the collar. The part of the harness he here alludes to, is generally called the housings, from house, it covering the

- horse's withers, as with a house, and [therefore haunches must be corrupted from housings.]
- BEIGHT, s.** [Bygan, Sax. To bend.] The beight of the elbow is the bending of the elbow. *North.*
- BEIGHT, s.** The bend [or lowest point in a bay, on the sea coast. *South.*
- BEING, s.** [Byan, to inhabit. Ang. Sax.] An abode, particularly a lodging. *Norf.*
- BELIVE, }** [By the eve.] In the evening;
- BELIEVE, }** by and by. *North. York.* used by Chaucer.
- To BELK, v. n.** [Bealkan, Sax.] To belch, clearly the most proper word of the two. *Yk.*
- BELL-KITE, s.** A protuberant belly. *Ditto.* (Bell and Kit, a bell shaped vessel.)
- BELLOWED, part.** Afflicted with an asthma, to which the lead smelters are subject. Probably from bellow, on account of the sound of an asthmatic person's cough. *Yk.*
- BELLY-GO-LAKE-THEE, Take thy fill;** satisfy thy appetite. *York.*
- Corruption of belly-go-slake-thee, that is** "go and extinguish your craving."
- BELLY-WARK, s.** The colic, because it works the belly. *York.*
- BELCH, s.** [From its causing people to belch.] Small beer. *York.*
- BELEAKINS, [By the lady-kin, or little lady.] A Lancashire and Derbyshire intj.**
- BELIKE, adv.** Perhaps. *North.* An old word.
- BELLART, s.** [Bull and herd.] A bull or bearward. *North.*
- To BELG, v. n.** [Bellan. Sax. To bellow.] To cry aloud; bellow. *Somerset.*
- BELL-FLOWER, s.** [From its shape.] A daffodil. *Somerset.*
- To BELSH, v. a.** To cut off the dung from the sheep's tails. *Somerset.*
- BELSIZE, adj.** Bulky, round like a bell. *Norf.*
- BELL-SOLLER, s.** The loft on which ringers stand. (See Soller.) *Norf. Suff.*
- BEN-JOLTRAM, s.** Brown bread soaked in skimmed milk, the plough-boy's usual breakfast in *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, according to Mr. Forhy, whom see.
- BENTS, s.** [Bintz. juncus; a rush.
- BENNET, }** Teut.] The dry stalks of
- BENNETY, adj. }** grass when the seed is ripe. In general use.
- BENEAPED, part.** [Nep, Sax. low.] A vessel left aground by the low tides, which alternates with the spring or high tides. *West. & South.*
- To BENG, v. n.** To remain long in drinking; to drink to excess. *Somerset.*
- BENGY, adj.** Cloudy; overcast; full of rain. *Essex.*
- May not this last word be derived from the first; as when a man drinks to excess, of course he is surcharged with liquor, the same as a cloud is which threatens rain; but then what is the derivation of the first?**
- BEN, prep.** In; into. *York.*
- To BEN, or BEND, v.** [Bendan, Sax. to bend.] To yield to. *Somerset.*
- BEND, s.** [Bendan.] The border of a woman's cap. *North.*
- BENEFIT, s.** [Benefice.] A church living. *North.*
- To BENSEL, v. a.** Bengel, Belg. a stick.] To beat or bang. *North.*
- BENK, s.** [Benc, Sax.] A bench. *York.*
- BERRIN, s.** [Corruption of burying.] *Som.*
- BURYING }** A funeral. *Hants. Suss.*
- BER, s.** The space a person runs in order to leap. *North.*
- To BERRY, v. a.** [Ber, Isl. to beat.] To thrash out corn. *North.*
- BERRYER, s.** [From the verb.] A thrasher. *North.*
- To BESKUMMER, v. a.** [Skuum, dan; dross; filth.] To foul with a dirty liquid; to besmear. *Somerset.*
- To BESTOW, v. a.** [Bestedan, Belg.; the word to stow, from stow, Sax. is now generally used.] To deliver a woman; to put her to bed.
- To lay up; to put out of the way.** *Norf. Suff.*
- To BETHINK, v. a.** To grudge. *Somerset.*
- If one person grudges another having any thing, he thinks a good deal of it.**
- BETTERMOST, adj.** The best of the better, not quite amounting to the best. *Somerset.* The best. *Sussex.*
- BETWATTLED, part.** Confused; in an unsettled state of mind. *North. West. South.*
- [From bee and twee, Sax. By two or between two, as a person who is undecided is between two opinions.]**
- To BETWIT, v. n.** To upbraid; to repeat a past circumstance aggravatingly to the person who had a part in it. *Somerset.* In *Sussex* they use the word "twit."
- BETWIXT and BETWEEN, adv.** Exactly in the middle point. *Norf. Suff. Suss. Hants.*
- BEVERING, part. act.** [Be and virer, Fr. to veer.] Veering; turning about quickly. *North.*
- BEWGLE, or BEUGLE, s.** [Bugle from bucula, Lat. a heifer.] A bull. *Hants.*
- BEWIVERED, part. pas.** [Be and waver.] Bewildered; confounded. *Somerset.*
- BEVER, s.** [Bevere, Lat. to drink.] An afternoon lunch. *Suffolk.*
- BEZZLED, part. pas.** When the edge of a tool is blunted or turned in the process of grinding, it is said to be bezzled. *Norf. Suff.*
- According to Fenning, "embezzle" is a corruption of "imbecil, Fr." Weak; wanting strength; now, when a tool is blunted, it wants strength, hence it is embezzled or bezzled.**
- To BEZZLE, v. n.** [Buyssen, Belg. to drink.] To tipple; to drink. *York.*
- To BIBBLE, v. n.** [Bibo, to drink, Lat.] To tope; to drink often. *Somerset.*
- BIBBLER, s.** A toper. *Somerset.*

- To BIBBLE**, *v. n.* [Bibo, Lat.] To eat like a duck, which gathers its food from water. *Norf. Suff.*
- To BIB**, *v. n.* [Bibo, Lat.] To guzzle. *North.*
- To BIBBER**, *v. n.* To tremble; "I saw his under lip bibber." *Kent. Grose.*
- Is this derived from the verb, to bob; to move quickly?
- To BID**, *v. a.* [Biddan, Sax. to pray.] To invite.
- BIDDEN**, *part. pass.* Invited. *York.*
- BIDDY**, *s.* A louse. *Ditto.*
- BIDEN**, *part. act.* [Bedan, Ang. Sax. to remain.] Bearing. *York.*
- To BIDE**, *v. n.* [Bidan, Sax. to dwell.] To stay or abide. *Cumb.*
- Let un bide; let him stay. *West.*
- BIG**, *s.* [Bigg, Isl. barley.] Barley with four sides to the ear. *Cumb. York. Norf.*
- To BIG**, *v. a.* To build. *York.*
- BIGGIN**, *s.* A building. *Ditto.*
- BIGGE**, *s.* A pap or teat. *Essex.*
- BIGGENING**, *s.* [Perhaps, beginning.] I wish you a good beginning, that is "a good getting up after lying in." *North.*
- BIGHES**, *s. pl.* Jewels; female ornaments. Figuratively "she is all in her bighes to day;" best humour, best graces. *Norf. Suff.*
- Mr.-Forby gives no derivation. May it not be bijou, Fr. a jewel?
- BIJEN**, *adv.* [Bejaen, Belg. to affirm.] Truly.
- BILDER**, *s.* [Buydelen, Belg.] A wooden mallet to break clods. *York.*
- In Hampshire a similar tool is used to drive wedges in cleaving wood, and is there called a bittle.
- BILLED**, *adj.* Distracted; mad. *Somerset.*
- BILLY**, *s.* A bundle of wheat straw. *Ditto.*
- BILLY-WIX**, *s.* An owl. *Norf. Suff.*
- BILLARD**, *s.* A bastard capon. *Suss. Grose.*
- BIMEBY**, *adv.* } Corruption of by and by
- BINEBY**, } *West. South.*
- BIN**, *conj.* [Being.] Because. *Somerset.*
- BINNICK**, *s.* A minnow. *Ditto.*
- BING**, *s.* [Binne, Sax. a bin.] A box for corn, flour, &c. *Norf.*
- BIND**, *s.* [From binding round the pole.] The stalk of the hop. *E. Suss. Kent.*
- Frequently written bine.
- BIND-WEED**, *s.* The wild convolvulus. *Hants.*
- BIRD-BATTEN**, *s.* [Bird and bat, Sax. a stick.]
- The catching of birds by night in the following manner, viz: A net is stretched on two poles, which are held by two men near to a corn stack, on some spot where sparrows roost; a third holds a lantern behind the net, while a fourth beats the stack to rouse the birds, which, in their confusion, fly towards the light and are caught in the net. *Som. Suss. Kent.* In Hampshire it is called sparrow catching.

- BIRD-BATTIN-NET**, *s.* The net used for the purpose above mentioned. *Ditto.*
- BIRCHEN**, *adj.* Made of birch. *Som.*
- BIRK**, *s.* [Birk, Sax. birch.] Birch. *York.*
- BIRD**, or **BURD**, *s.* Bread. *Som.*
- BIRD OF THE EYE**, *s.* The pupil of the eye. *Suff.*
- BIRLADY**, *intj.* By our lady. *York. Derby.*
- BIRTLE**, *adj.* } *Norf. Suff.*
- } Brittle.
- BRITTLE**, } *E. Suss. Kent.*
- To BISHOP**, *v. a.* To confirm; so called from the bishop performing the ceremony of confirmation. *Norf. Suff.*
- BISHOP-BARNABEE**, *s.* } *Norf. Suff.*
- BISHOP**, } *South. Grose.*
- This is the name given to the insect, *Coccinella septem punctata*. Forby thinks it may have been so called from the bishops in Catholic times wearing different coloured robes. This insect in Hampshire, Sussex, and Kent, is called the lady-bird, lady-cow, and sometimes God Almighty's cow. The term lady has been given probably in consequence of its delicate, beautiful wings; why it is called cow, I know not. It is called God Almighty's cow, I presume, from the respect which is shewn it, no one ever willingly hurting it; but why this insect has been thus protected, as well as the robin-redbreast, I will not pretend to say. When children catch them they sing the following lines:—
- Lady-bird! Lady-bird! fly away home,  
Your house is on fire, your children will burn.
- BISGEE**, *s.* [g hard] A rooting axe. *Som.*
- In Hampshire called a grub axe.
- BISKY**, *s.* [Bis, Lat. twice; cuit, French, baked.] A biscuit. *Somerset.*
- The word "biscuit" is used in East Sussex and Kent in a different sense from the one in general use. Here it not only is applied to the biscuit commonly so called, but also to plain cakes in opposition to richer ones; as a plum-biscuit; a seed-biscuit means a plain cake made of either of these ingredients.
- BISHOPPED**, or } *York.*
- THE BISHOP HAS SET** } *Hants. Suss.*
- HIS FOOT IN IT.** }
- Milk or pottage burned in the process of heating. *Grose* says, when a bishop in former times passed through a village, every one ran out to receive his blessing, and during their absence the milk was burned; hence the bishop was the innocent cause of it.
- BITCH-DAUGHTER**, *s.* Nightmare. *York.*
- BISON-BEEZEN-BIZENED**, *adj.* Blind. *Northumberland.*
- To BIVER**, *v. n.* See Bevering. *Somerset.*
- BLACK-SAP**, *s.* The jaundice in a very advanced state. *Norf.*

To BLAR, or BLARE, *v. n.* [Blaren, Belg. to low] To bleat or low, as sheep and bullocks do. *Norf. Suff. E. Sass. Kent.*  
 BLAUNCH, *s.* A blain. *Norf. Suff.*  
 BLAUTHY, *adj.* [Blow, blowth, Old Eng. bloom.] Bloated; blown out. *Norf. Suff.*  
 BLAA, *præst.* [Blaen, Teut. to blow.] Blew. *York.*

To BLAAT, *v. n.* } To bleat. *York.*  
 BLATE, }

BLACK-OUSEL, *s.* [Black and osle, Sax.] The blackbird. *York.*

BLACK-WATER, *s.* Bile on the stomach. *York.*

BLAKE, *adj.* [Bleeck, Belg. pale.] Yellow.

To BLASH, *v. a.* Throw dirt. *York.*

BLASHMENT, *s.* Weak liquor. *Ditto.*

BLASHY, *adj.* Wet and dirty. *Ditto.*

These words are all derived from Plasche, Belg. A puddle or small piece of standing water. *Fenning.*

BLAYBERRIES, *s.* Whortle berries. *York.*

BLACKPOT, *s.* Black pudding. *Somerset.*

BLANKER, *s.* A spark of fire. *Somerset.*

BLANSCUE, *s.* A misfortune; unexpected accident. *Somerset.*

BLACK-BOB, *s.* A black beetle. *Berks. Grose.*

In Hampshire it is the same, but in this county the word "bob," is applied to a louse, or any small insect.

BLACK-EYED SUSAN, *s.* A well-pudding with plums or raisins in it. *Suss. Grose.*

These puddings are made in East Sussex but not in West. They are thus made, a hole is cut in the top of the pudding and a large piece of butter put in, and when melted, taken out and poured over it as it is helped out to the guests; but I never heard the pudding called by this name.

BLAKING, *part. act.* [See Blaring.] Crying; out of breath. *Somerset.*

BLATCHY, *adj.* [See blashy.] Black and dirty. *Grose.*

BLEE, *s.* } [Blee, Sax. likeness.] General resemblance. *Norf. Suff.*

BLIGH, } *Suss. Kent.*

As "he has the bligh of his father."

BLEEK, *adj.* [Black, Sax. pale.] Sickly; pale; sheepish. *Norf. Suff.*

BLEEANED, } [Blaen, Teut. to blow.]

BLAANED, *part. pass.* } Half dried; bloated. *York.*

BLEAZE, *s.* A blaze. *York.*

BLEARING, *part. act.* Blazing. *York. See Craven Dialect.*

BLEB, *s.* } A bubble; a blister. *York.*

BLOB-SCOTCH, } Fenning gives "blobber" "a bubble."

BLEED, *s.* Yield, applied to corn. *York.*

I take the meaning to be this. How does the corn bleed? is the same as the common sayings, of how did he bleed? Did he bleed freely? meaning did he give

his money freely? If an animal, when killed by the butcher, does not bleed freely, it is not considered to have been in a healthy state.

BLEUD-WATER, *s.* [Blood water, so called from the colour.] The red-water, a disease in cattle. *York.*

BLATHER, *s.* A bladder. *Somerset.*

To BLATHER, *v. n.* To talk fast, and in consequence generally nonsensically.

To talk so fast that bladders form in the mouth. *Somerset.*

BLADDER-HEADED, *adj.* [From bladder and head; a bladder sometimes signifying a slight swelling, puffed out with air and water, that is with nothing solid.] Shallow pated; stupid. *Suss. Hants.*

As regards "blather" being used for "bladder," one observation here may suffice, viz: that many such changes have taken place, as may be instanced in "murther" for "murder," "burthen" "burden."

Blothered in Yorkshire.

BLACKBERRY-SUMMER, *s.* The fine weather which is generally experienced at the latter end of September and beginning of October, when the blackberries ripen. *Hants. Suff.*

BLACK-THORN WINTER, *s.* The cold which is generally experienced at the latter end of April and beginning of May, when the black-thorn is in blossom. *Hants. Suff.*

BLANKET-PUDDING, *s.* A long round pudding made of flour and jam of some kind, which is spread over the paste and then rolled into the proper shape; so called from its being wrapped in folds, and covering the fruit as a blanket does a person in bed. It is sometimes called a bolster pudding, probably from its shape. *E. Suss.*

BLEACHY, *adj.* } Brackish. *Somerset.*  
 } [Brack, Belg.] Brackish. *Hants. Suss.*

BREACHY, } *North.*

BLEIT, or BLATE, *adj.* Bashful. *North.*

BLENCHEs, *s.* [Query, Blemishes.] Faults. *North.*

BLEN-CORN, *s.* Wheat mixed with rye; hence blended corn. *York.*

BLENDINGS, *s.* Beans and peas mixed together. *North.*

BLENDIGO, *adj.* Cloudy. *South. West. Hants.*

To BLENKY, *v. n.* To snow but sparingly; from

BLENKS, *s.* Ashes. *West. according to Grose.*

BLIND-WORM, *s.* The snake called the slow-worm. *North. South.*

To BLIRT, *v. n.* [To blare out.] To cry. *North.*

BLIND, *adj.* Abortive, applied to blossoms, & which fail to produce fruit. *Norf. Suff. Hants. Suss.*

**BLIND SIM, BLIND-HOB, s.** The game of blindman's-buff. *Norfolk Suff.*

**BLINKED-BEER, s.** Bad beer. *Norfolk Suff.*

Probably from to blink; to blink the question is to evade. Thus a question that is blinked is lost sight of, so beer that is spoiled is lost.

**BLIAND, s.** A blind; a cloak. *York.*

**BLIND-BUCK AND DAVY, s.** Blindman's-buff. Somerset. "Blind buck and have ye," according to Jennings.

**BLISSOM, adj.** Blithsome. *York.*

**To BLISSOM, v. n.** A ewe is said to be blissom or be blissoming, when she wants the ram. *Suss. Hants.*

These words come, I presume, from bliss, from blissan, Sax. to rejoice.

**BLOCK-HORSE, s.** A hand-barrow, so called as not having a wheel. *Norfolk Suff.*

**BLOOD-FALLEN, part. pass.** Chill-blained. *Norfolk Suff.*

So called from the blood being congealed or fallen; that is, incapable of rising from want of circulation.

**BLOOD-OLPH, s.** The bull-finch. *Norfolk Suff.*

**To BLORE, v. n.** [See blare.] To bellow as a bull. *Norfolk Suff.*

**BLOW, s.** Blossom; "as there is a fine blow of apples this year." *Norfolk Suff.*

*Suss. Hants.*

**BLOUZE, s.** A woman with hair or head dress loose, or decorated with vulgar finery; a woman's bonnet, most properly of that sort called a "slouch."

**BLOUZY, s.** Tricked out in flaring finery.

Mr. Forby, who mentions these words in his vocabulary of East Anglia, gives no derivation to them, and disputes that given in Todd's Johnson, of a blossom, or like a blossom. Now I venture to think that the true root is "blossen" Belg. to grow red, which exactly agrees with the sense in which these words are used in Hampshire, where "to be in a blouze," is to look red from being in a vulgar heat; and "blouzy" is the being in this state of uncomfortable heat.

As to blouze signifying a woman's bonnet, particularly a "slouch," I shall merely hazard the question as to whether it may not be derived from "blousie Belg. A round frock."

**BLOWN-HERRING, s.** } *Norfolk Suff.*

**BLOATED-HERRING, s.** } *E. Suss. Kent.*

A herring partially dried, intended for immediate consumption, and thus is only dried sufficiently to make it swell, or become puffed up or bloated.

**BLOACHER, s.** [Corruption of bloater; a herring dried as above, is in Norfolk called a bloater.] Any large animal. *Northumberland.*

**To BLOGGY, v. n.** To sulk or be sullen. *Somerset.*

**BLOTEN-FOND, adj.** [Blowan, Sax. to swell with wind.] Fond as a child of

its nurse; excessively fond; "the child is bloaten of her." If a bullock or sheep, from excess of appetite, eat too fast or too greedily, it becomes "blown," as the term is; thus a child, excessively fond of its nurse, may be said to be bloaten or blown. *Chester.*

**BLOW-MAUNGER, s.** [Blow and manger, to eat.] A fat, full-faced person, one whose cheeks are puffed out or blown with eating. *Somerset.*

**BLY, s.** [Blee, Sax.] Likeness, resemblance; as he has the bly of his father, i. e. is like him. *E. Suss.*

**BLOW-MILK, s.** [Blue milk, sometimes familiarly called sky-blue, from the bluish hue which it assumes.] Skimmed milk. *North.*

**BLUE, s.** The popular term for ale in Somersetshire, according to Grose, although Jennings does not mention the word. Perhaps it is now obsolete.

**To BLUFFE, v. n.** To blindfold. *North.*

**BLUFF, adj.** "To look bluff," is to look big. *Suss. Hants.*

**BLUNDINGS, s.** [Blendings, blander, Dan. to blend.] Beans and peas grown together.

**To BLUSH, v. n.** [Blush, a slight tinge of a colour.] To resemble. *North.*

**BLUSH, s.** A slight resemblance. *South.*

**BLUNK, adj.** Squally; tempestuous. See Blenky. *Norfolk Gross.* Not in Forby.

**To BLUTHER, v. a.** [From blot.] To blot in writing; to disfigure the face with weeping. *Norfolk Suff.*

**BOBBEROUS, adj.** Elated. *North.* See bobbery and hanbery.

**BOCHANT, adj.** [Boucher, Fr. to kiss.] A forward wench. *Wills.*

**BODLE, s.** A Scotch coin. *North.*

**BODY, s.** A simpleton. *North. Grose.*

In the South it rather signifies a person, and has generally an epithet attached to it, as "a clever body," "a simple body," &c.

**BOGART, BOGALE, or BOGLY, s.** } A spectre. *North. Grose.*

**BOGGARD, s.** } A goblin. *York. Craven.*

**BO, s.** } Hobgoblin. *Ditto.*

These words may be derived either from bo, Welsh; bygydd, Welsh; or Bogil, Belg.; each signifying a spectre.

**BOGGE, adj.** } *South.*

**BOGATE, Russian.** A giant. *Norfolk Suff.*

**BOGG, Bold; forward, self-sufficient.**

**To BOKE, v. n.** [Query, Poke.] To point at. *Chesh.*

**BOULDER, s.** [From bowl, being always round and smooth.] Round stones cast up by the sea and used in building. *Suss.*

**BOLE, s.** [Bowl.] A measure. *North.*

**BOLL OF SALT, s.** Two bushels.

*Northumberland.*

**BOLL OF A TREE, [Bolus, Lat. Fenning.]**

The trunk or body of a tree being round.  
*North. South.*

**BOLLINGS, s.** Trees, whose heads and branches are cut off, and so called having only their stems or bolls left. *Grose.*

**BOAR, BORE, s.** [Boren, Teut. To bore; to push forward with violence.] The violent flowing of the tide into some rivers, attended with great noise; particularly into the Parret in Somersetshire, as mentioned by Jennings, and by him derived from boar, the animal. I prefer the derivation I have given.

**BOAR-THISTLE, s.** The carduus lanceolatus, having very strong prickles, and so called in opposition to sonchus arvensis; the sow-thistle, having weaker prickles.

*Norf. Suff. Suss. Hants.*  
**BOARD-CLOTH, s.** A table-cloth. *Norf.*  
[Bord, Sax. Table.]

To BOB, *v. a.* To cheat. *Norf. Suff.*

**BOBBISH, adj.** Clever. *Ditto.*

**BOBBISHLY, adv.** Cleverly. *Somerset.*  
All three from bobe, old Fr. a joke, according to Mr. Forby.

To BOAKEN, *v. n.* } [Boken, Belg.] To  
BOKE, } belch; to vomit.  
*York.*

**BOB, s.** [Bube, Fr. a pimple.] A bunch. *York.*

**BOB, s.** A name given to many small insects; as a louse, or some of the beetle tribe. *Hants.*

**BODDUM, s.** [Bodem, Belg.] Bottom. Here again we have the truer word than the one now in use. *York.*

To BODE, *v. n.* [Ang. Sax. beod, a table.] to board.

**BODE-CLOTH, s.** A table cloth. *Norf. Suff.*  
To BODGE, *v. a.* [Boden, Dan.] To patch clumsily. *Warwick.*

**BOTCH, s.** A thump. To do anything badly. *Suss.*

**BODILY, adv.** Entire. *Norf. Suss.*

**BOIST, s.** } [Boss.] A swelling.  
Boisterous. Old word

**BOISTEROUS, adj.** } used by Wickliffe and  
Chaucer. *Norf.*

**BOKE, s.** Bulk. *Norf. Suff.* This evidently is a corrupt pronunciation of bulk, as yolk is pronounced yoke; folk, foke.

To BOKE, *v. n.* [Bealkan, Ang. Sax. to belch.] To nauseate; to be ready to vomit. *Norf. Suff.*

To BOKE-OUT, *v. n.* [From poke.] To swell out; to gain bulk and pre-eminence; probably as a poke or pocket does when full. *Norf. Suff.*

**BOILING, s.** The whole boiling means the whole party; all the lot without any exception; that is all that is boiling in the pot is the same. *Yor. Suss. Hants.*

**BOILARY, s.** [From to boil.] A place where salt is boiled. *North. Fenning.*

To BOLT, *v. n.* To bolt is to swallow meat

whole. *Kent. Suss. Hants. Nof. Suff. North.*  
In Yorkshire they have this saying; viz: Do you bolt or chaw [chew?] Is this derived from the verb to bolt, in its common sense, that of fastening with a bolt; the bolt being pushed into the staple when the door is bolted, in the same way as a piece of meat is pushed or forced into the throat whole without chewing.

**BOLTING, s.** A truss of straw. To bolt is to truss straw. *Glouc.* Does bolting here mean making fast? A bolt of straw is a quantity of straw tied up fast. A lock of hay or wool, is a quantity hanging together.  
**BOLT-UPRIGHT, adj.** As straight as a bolt, or an arrow. *Suss. Hants.*

To BOMBAZE, *v. a.* [Probably the same as bamboozle, though Mr. Forby thinks otherwise.] To confound; to perplex. *Norf. Suff.*

**BONE-FLOWER, s.** [Bon and flower.] A daisy. *North.*

**BONES, s.** Bobbins for making lace, probably first made of bones; hence bone-lace. *North. Grose.*

**BONESHAVE, s.** A bony or horny excrescence, growing out of horse's heels. *Som.*

**BONE-SETTER, adj.** A surgeon. *Lincoln.*

A rough trotting horse. *Suss. Hants.*

**BONE-DRY, adj.** Dry, like a bone, long bleached in the wind. *Norf.*

"As dry as a bone" is commonly used in the same sense in the South.  
**BONE-LAZY, adj.** } Fatigued and tired in an  
extreme degree; as  
**BONE-SORE,** } though the pain arising  
from fatigue had entered  
**BONE-TIRED,** } ed the very bones.  
*Norf. Suff.*

**BONNY, adj.** [Bon, Fr.] Briak; cheerful; in good health and spirits. *Norf.*  
*Suff. Hants. Suss. Kent.*

**BONDY, s.** [Bandig, Germ. tractable.] Yk. A simpleton. *Bailey.*

**BOOK, s.** [Bulk, the l being dropped as in folk, and some other words. *York.*

**BOON, s.** [Bonus, Lat.] Service done by the tenant to the landlord, or a sum of money given as a compensation. *York.*

**BOORLY, adj.** [Boer, Teut. a boor.] Rough. *York.*

**BOOS, s.** Boughs. *York. Boh. Sax.*

**BOOSES, s.** [Boseg, Ang. Sax.] Stalls. *York.*

**BOOBY-HUTCH, s.** A clumsy, ill-con- trived covered carriage, or seat. *Norf.*

*Suss. Hants. Kent.*  
**BOOK and BANE, adj.** [Lusty; strong, *North. Grose.*

Perhaps back and bone, as it is common to say "he is sound to the back-bone;" on the soundness of which depends a man's strength.

To BOOAC, *v. n.* [Boken, Belg. to belch] to retch; to vomit. *North.*

**BOOR, s.** [Bye, Sax. a dwelling.] The parlour, bed-chamber, or inner room.

*Cumb.*

**BOOSTERING, adj.** [Perhaps corrupted from boisterous.] Labouring busily, so as to sweat.

*Somerset.*

**To BOOT, v. n.** [Bate, Sax. a compensation. Boeten, Belg. to profit.] To signify; to matter. It boots not to tell you; that is, it is of no use to talk about it.

*North.*

**To BOOT, v. n.** To give, applied to something given over and above in making a bargain.

*North. South.*

**BOOTED-BREAD, adj.** Wheat mixed with rye.

*York.*

Query. Wheat and rye to "boot."

**BOOTED-CORN, s.** Is corn imperfectly grown, as barley, when part of the ear remains enclosed in its spathe or sheath, having as it were a boot over it.

*Hants. W. Suss.*

**BOOSY, adj.** [Buysen, Belg. to drink.] Drunk.

*Kent. E. Suss.*

**To BOP, v. n.** To dip, or duck suddenly

*Norf. Suff.*

**BORE-TREE, s.** } Elder tree, so called because boys bore out the pith to make pop-guns with.

*North.*

**BORSE, s.** A calf of half a year old.

*Hants. Grose.*

**BORRID, adj.** [Boar-rid.] A sow when she wants a boar, is said to be borrid.

*Somerset.*

**BORH, BOR, s.** [Borg, community or township.] A familiar word of address in Norf. For some clever remarks on which, see Forby.

**BOSH, s.** [Boesse, Fr. a raised ornament.] "To cut a 'bosh," "to cut a figure."

*Norf. Suff.*

**BOSS, s.** [Boesse, Fr.] A hod for mortar, being carried on the shoulders like a hump, or raised lump.

*Norf. Suff.*

**To BOSSOCK, v. n.** [Boesse, Fr.] To tumble clumsily as it were; to throw all the limbs together in a heap.

*Norf. Suff.*

**BOSTAL, s.** A way up hill.

*Ditto.*

[Burstan, Sax. to break open and hill.]

**BOSKY, adj.** [Boskus, Lat.] Woody.

*York.*

**BOSKY, adj.** [Buysen, Belg. to drink.] elated with liquor; merry, not drunk.

*E. Susses.*

**To BOSUM, v. n.** To eddy as the wind.

*Yk.*

**BOTTLE, s.** [botte, Fr. a bundle.] Bundle, a bundle of grass or hay.

*Norf. York.*

See Cobbett's ride through France.

**BARLEY-BOTTLES, s.** Bundles of barley straw given to farm horses, formerly in

*Norf. Suff.*

**BOTTLE, s.** [Bouteille, Fr.] A cow's udder.

*Norf. York.*

**BOTTLE-BIRD, s.** An apple rolled up and baked in a crust.

*Norf. Suff.*

**BOTTLE-BUMP, s.** [Butor, Fr. a bittren; and bump from the noise it makes.]

A bittren.

*Norf. Suff.*

**To BOTTLE-UP, v. a.** [To remember; generally applied to the recollection of an injury, as I bottlea that up in my mind, watching the opportunity of revenge.

*Suss.*

**BOTTRY-TREE, s.** The elder-tree.

*North.*

**BOTCHET, s.** Small beer; mead.

*North.*

**BOUDS, s. plu.** A small insect infesting malt, called Weevels.

*Norf. Fenning*

has the word.

**BOUDY, adj.** Applied to malt infested with bouds, which give a nauseous taste to the beer brewed from it.

*Norf.*

**BOTHERED, part. pas.** [Both and ear. As when a person is talked to in both ears at the same time, he is bothered or confused] distracted; confused.

*South.*

**BOUT, prep.** Without.

*Cheshire. Bailey.*

Corruption of about, as a person without a place is capable of going about, which a person confined within any place is not.

**BOW, s.** A small arched bridge, evidently so called from its shape.

*Somerset.*

**BOUGHT, or** } [Bout, Belg. the bolt of the bone.]

BUFT, s. } The point of the knee or elbow.

*Craven. York.*

**BOUK, s.** [Buck, Sax.] A bucket or pail for holding water.

**WHIRL-BOUK, s.** A churn which is worked by turning round.

*Stafford.*

**To BOUK, v. a.** [Buycken, Belg. To wash] hence comes the term, "to wash bucking," which is complete tautology.

*York.*

**BOUGE, s.** "To make a bouge," is to commit a gross blunder.

*Norf. Suff.*

From Bouge, Fr. a bulge. A bulge or swelling is a defect.

**To BOUGE, v. n.** [Bouge, Fr.] To bulge or swell out.

*Norf. Suff.*

**BOUGE, s.** The round swelling part of a cask.

*E. Susses.*

**To BOUN, v. a.** [Bon, Fr. or bonus, Lat.] To dress; to unboun; to undress.

*North.*

**BOUTS, s. plu.** [Botta, Ital. a turn.] Contests; most properly so much of a contest as takes place at one time, without intermission. A heat, as in a horse race; a merry bout, is a merry-making.

*North.*

**To BOURD, v.** To jest.

*North.*

**BOURN, s.** Yeast. *Somerset.* Is this a corruption of barm, from barm, Sax. To swell or ferment?

**BOURN, s.** [Bourn, Sax.] A stream. North generally, sometimes but rarely in the South.

*South.*

**BOUT-HAMMER, s.** The heavy two-handed hammer used by blacksmiths.

*Norf.*

Query. Is this both-hammer, both-handed hammer, both hands being used?

**BOWN, part. pass.** Swelled.

*Norf. Grose.*

Perhaps corrupted from blown, puffed out.

**BOWN**, or **BOUN**, *part.* [Bound.] Going to do a thing. *North.* Where are you bound; (a sea phrase) where are you sailing to?

**BOWDY-KITE**, *s.* A person who is pot-bellied. *North.*

**BOWIT**, *s.* A lantern. *North.*

**BOWRY**, *s.* A bower or harbour. *Norfolk, Suff.*

**BOY'S LOVE**, *s.* Sutherlandwood. *Somerset.*

**BOZZUM**, or **BUZZOM-CHUCKED**, *adj.* having a deep dark redness in the cheeks. *West.*

Is this boozy-cheeked; a boozy or drunken person, having red cheeks?

**BOWLDER-STONES**, See boulder.

**BRAN**, *s.* A brand; a stump of a tree, or irregular piece of wood, fit only for the fire.

**BRAA**, *s.* [Bre, Welch. a hill.] A bank or brow. *Craven, York.*

**BRAAD-BAND**, *s.* Corn laid out in the field in band. *Craven, York.* I know not what the author of the Craven dialect means by band, unless it is ploughing of land in separate ridges, or parcels divided from each by an open furrow, which answers the double purpose of carrying off the water, and of guiding the seedsmen in sowing his corn. These distinct pieces are in Hampshire called "lands," in East Sussex and Kent, "warps."

**BRABBLEMMENT**, *s.* [Brabbelen, Belg.] Wrangling. *York.*

**BRACK**, *part.* Broke. *Ditto.*

**BRACK**, *s.* [Brack, Belg. salt.] Salt. *Ditto.*

**BRACKISH**, *adj.* Having a salt taste. *South.*

**BRACKENS**, *s.* } [From break, I should suppose, because they are brittle.] *Fen. Lincoln.*

**BRAKES**, } *Norfolk, Suff. North.*

**BRACKLY**, *adj.* } [Derived as above from break.] *Norfolk.*

**BRUCKLE**, } Brittle. *Essex, Kent. Somerset.*

**BRICKLE**, } *Somerset.*

**BRICKLY**, } *Somerset.*

**BRACKET**, or **BRAGGETT**, *s.* A compound drink, made of honey and spices. *North. Grose.*

**To BRADE**, *v. n.* [Breyd', Goth.] To resemble. *York.*

**To BRADE**, *v. n.* To Desire to vomit; appearing to be sick; resembling a person who is sick, and thus derivable as above. *York.*

**To BRAID**, *v. a.* [To bray.] To beat and blend soft substances and mixtures. *Norfolk, Suff.*

**BRAIN-PAN**, *s.* [Brain and panne, Ang. Sax. Cranium.] The skull. *Norfolk, Suff.*

**BRAIDS**, *s.* [Brayden, Belg. To weave.] A wicker guard for protecting trees newly grafted. *Glouc.*

This word is probably derived also from breyden, to weave, it signifying to make twine, or mix together.

**To BRAMISH**, *v.* To flourish; to gesticulate

late and assume affected airs. *Norfolk, Suff.* This is evidently a corruption of brandish, though not so given by Mr. Forby.

**BRAND**, *s.* [Branden, Belg. to burn.] Smut. *Somerset. Norfolk, Suff.*

**BRAND-IRONS**, *s.* [Irons used for supporting the wood in a wood fire, and thence, as I conceive called "brand irons," that is irons to support the brands or burning wood.] Grose gives the derivation andirons, and so does Fenning; the latter thinks it a corruption of endirons. *North. Hampshire* also, where they are frequently called dogs, perhaps from the upper part of the iron being sometimes ornamented with the head of a dog.

**BRANDY**, *adj.* Smutty. *Norfolk, Suff.*

**BRANDRITH**, or **BRANDER**, *s.* } *North.*

**BRANDIRE**, [Branden, Belg.] } *Somerset.*

An iron stand on which to place a vessel over the fire.

**BRAND-NEW**, *adj.* [Fresh from the fire, just worked off by the blacksmith.] Quite new.

**BRANDED**, *part.* Black and white stripes mixed, the black ones showing as though burnt. *E. Suss. South.*

**BRAN-VIER**, *s.* A fire made with brands. Vier is the Somersetshire pronunciation of f hard like a v.

**BRANDIS**, *s.* A semicircular implement of iron, made to be suspended over the fire, on which various things may be prepared; it is much used for warming milk. These words are used in Somerset, and are all derived from branden, Belg. to burn.

**BRANT**, *adj.* [Brant, Swed.] Steep. *York. Northumb.*

**BRANK**, *s.* Buckwheat. *Essex, Suff. Norfolk.*

**BRASH**, *s.* [Braasch, Teut. brittle.] Twigs. *York.*

**BRASHY**, *adj.* [Brash.] Applied to land overgrown with weak grass, rushes or twigs. *Norfolk.*

**BRASH**, *s.* An acid and watery rising in the mouth from the stomach. *Norfolk.*

May not this come from brack-salt, brackish?

**To BRASH**, *v.* [To do anything hastily or rashly. *North. Grose.*

**BRASH**, *s.* A fit, or tumbling one about. *Northumb. North. Grose.*

Grose gives no etymology. May not the verb "to brash" be a corruption of to be rash. The substantive may be derived from braasch, Teut. as above, brittle, weak, as when a person falls into a fit, he is weak, unable to stand.

**BRASH**, *s.* [Braasch, Teut.] A crash. *Som.* A crash is a sudden fall; brittle things fall suddenly.

**BRASHY**, *adj.* [Braasch.] Small; refuse fuel. *Norfolk.* In the South the small

- underwood is called the brush or brush-wood, being as it were brushed up after the beat of the wood is cleared away.
- BRAT**, *s.* a coarse apron; a rag. *Lincoln. Grose.*
- BRATCH**, *s.* A kind of hound. *North.*
- BRATCHET**, *s.* [Brat and chit, both these words being contemptuous and angry terms for a child.] An untoward child. *North.*
- To BRATTLE**, *v. a.* [Query. Brittle, from brittan, Sax. to break.] To lop the branches of trees after they are felled. *Norf.*
- BRATTLINGS**, *s.* [From the verb.] Loppings from felled trees. *Norf.*
- BRAVELY**, *adv.* Very much recovered from sickness. *Norf. Suff.* In good health *York. Hants. Sussex. Kent.* Finely, gayly. *York.*
- BRAWN**, *s.* A bore. Forby observes it is an ancient usage to call the living animal by the name of his flesh, when cut up and cured; as in the accounts of feasts in the Northumberland house book, we read of beefs, muttons, and veals. *Norf. Suff.*
- BRAUCHE**, or **BRAWCHE**, *s.* [Braasch, Teut. brittle.] Rakings of straw to kindle fires. *Kent.*
- BRAUCHIN**, *s.* [See brauche.] A collar for a horse, made of old stockings stuffed with straw. *Cumb.*
- BRAUGH-WHAM**, *s.* [Bra, Scotch. brave; fine. Whamme, Germ. fat.] A dish made of cheese, eggs, bread and butter, all boiled together. *Lanc.*
- To BRAY**, *v. n.* To neigh as a horse. *Berks. v. a.* To bruise. *York.*
- BREAD and BUTTERS**, *s.* Slices of buttered bread. *E. Sus. Kent.*
- BREACHY**, *adv.* [Brèche, Fr. ruption.] Spoken of cattle that are apt to break out of their pasture. *Sussex.*
- BREACHY**, *adj.* [Brack, Dutch.] Saltish; having a saltish taste; as water into which the sea has broken. *Sussex.*
- BREAK**, *s.* Land is called a "break" when first ploughed, after having laid for years in rough pasture or sheep walk, from its being then broken up. *Norf.*
- In Kent and Sussex, a horse-hoe.
- BRECK**, *s.* [From break.] A large division of an open corn-field. *Norf.*
- To BREADE**, *v. a.* [Breed, Belg.] To spread or make broad. *Northumb.*
- To BREAK**, *v. a.* In Hampshire, according to Grose, this word and tear have changed their usual meanings, as thus, "I have torn the decanter," "I have broken my apron." This does not apply to the South East part of Hampshire.
- BRECK**, *s.* Breaking. *York.*
- To BREAN**, *v. n.* [Brenne, Isl. Heat.] To perspire. *York.*
- RECKINGS**, *s.* [From to break.] Fern. *North.*

- To BREE**, *v. a.* To frighten. *North.*
- BREEA**, *s.* [Bree, Welch. a hill.] The bank of a river. *North.*
- BREED**, *s.* [Breed, Belg. broad.] The brim of a hat. *Glouc.*
- Breadth. *North.*
- BRED**, *s.* [Brodan, Ang. Sax. to bind. Forby. Perhaps bred, Sax. a board.] A board used to press curd for cheese, somewhat less in circumference than a vat. *Norf. Suff.*
- BRED-SORE, BREEDER**, *s.* A whitlow, or any sore coming without wound or other visible cause; and hence called bred sore, that is a sore bred in the body. *Norf. Suff.*
- BREEKS**, *s.* [Bræc, Sax.] Breeches. *North.*
- BREED**, *s.* [Breed, Sax.] Bread. *York.*
- BREET**, *adj.* Bright. *York.*
- BREOTH**, *s.* Breath. *Dutto.*
- BREWARD**, *s.* [Breed, Belg. broad.] The young blades of springing corn, which are just come abroad. *York.*
- The brim of a hat.
- To BREID**, or **BRAD**, *v. n.* [Brædan, Sax. to breed.] To resemble any one in disposition, as though they were of the same breed. *Northumb.*
- BRENT-BROW**, *s.* [Bree, Welch. a hill.] a steep hill. *North.*
- To BRIAN**, *v. a.* [Brennen, Teut. to burn.] To brian an oven is to keep fire at the mouth of it, either to give light or preserve the heat. *Northumb.*
- To BRICKEN**, *v. n.* To bridle up, or to hold up the head. *North.*
- BRIDE-WAIN**, *s.* A custom in Cumberland, where all the friends of a new-married couple assemble together and are treated with cold pies, firmity, and ale. At the conclusion of the day, the bride and bridegroom are placed in two chairs in the open air, or in a large barn, the bride with a pewter dish on her knee, half covered with a napkin; into this dish the company put their offerings, which sometimes amount to forty or fifty pounds.
- The bride-wain in Craven was formerly a waggon laden with furniture, given to the bride when she left her father's house, the horses decorated with ribbons. The custom is now obsolete. 1824.
- BRIDE-ALE**, *s.* In the Craven district in the West Riding of Yorkshire, immediately after the performance of the marriage ceremony, a ribbon is proposed as the prize for a foot or a horse-race to the future residence of the bride. Should either of the disputants neglect to shake hands with the bride he cannot gain the prize. The winner requests to be shewn the bride's chamber; he turns down the bed clothes, and returns with a tankard of warm ale in his hand to meet the bride,

to whom he triumphantly presents it. He may go some distance to meet them, as it is very unlucky for the bride and bridegroom to gallop. The bride then presents the ribbon to the winner, and thus adorned, he accompanies the bridal party to their residence.

**BRIDE-DOOR, s.** "To run for the bride-door" signifies the same custom as bride-ale in the the North.

**BRIDE-CAKE, s.** In Craven the bridal party, after leaving the church, repair to a neighbouring inn, where a thin currant-cake, marked in squares, but not entirely cut through, is ready against the bride's arrival. Over her head is spread a clean linnen napkin, the bridegroom standing behind her, breaks the cake over her head, which is then thrown over her and scrambled for by the attendants.

**BRIEF, s.** A general name for any written or printed petition, or begging paper of whatsoever description. *Norf. Suff.*

**BRIEF, adj.** Rife; common; prevalent; spoken of a contagious disorder in the North, according to Grose, and probably used to express the quickness with which the contagion spreads.

**BRIG, s.** [Brig, Sax.] A bridge. *North.*

**BRIM, s.** [Brenne, heat, Isl.] The heat in sows. *North. Norf. Suff.*

A trumpet. *Norf. Suff.*

**BRIMMING, part. act.** The sow is brimming, means the sow is at heat. *Norf. Suff. E. Suss. Kent.* [Brenne, Iceland, heat.]

**BRIMMLE, s.** [Biemble, Sax.] A bramble. *Somerset.*

**To BRINE, v. a.** To bring. *Norf. Suff.*

**To BRING'GWAIN, v. a.** [To bring going.] To spend; to accompany some distance on a journey. *Somerset. Jennings.* The latter explanation is clear enough, but not so the first.

**BRINK-WARE, s.** Small fagots to repair the banks or brink of a river, and hence the name. *Norf. Suff.*

**BRISS, s.** Dust. *Somerset.* Brosse is Fr. for brush; dust is sweepings, or brushings; the change from Brosse to briss, is by no means greater than is continually witnessed.

**To BRIT, v. a.** [Brittan, Sax. to break.] To indent; to make an impression, applied to solid bodies. *Somerset.*

**To BRITT, or BRITE, [Brittan.]** Hops are said to britt or brite, when from being over ripe they shatter. *E. Suss. Kent.*

**BROAC, s.** [Broche, Fr.] A spit. *Kent. Nth.*

**BROACH-STEEPLE, s.** A steeple, so called from its being pointed like a spit. *North.*

**BROCHES, BRAUCHES, s.** [Broche, Fr. a spit.] Rods of willow or hazle sharpened at each end, and bent in the middle; used by thatchers to fasten on the straw. *Norf.*

**BROAD, s.** A lake formed by the expansion of a river in a flat country, as Braydon Broad, *Norf.* Culton Broad, *Suff.* In East Sussex we have the broad-water; so called from the water being more broad than deep.

**BROAD-BEST, s.** The best suit of apparel. Forby says because understood to be made of the best broad cloth. Is it not rather from abroad and best, the best clothes being worn on going out to visit one's friends. *Norf. Suff.*

**BROCK, s.** [Broc, Sax.] A badger. *North. Norf. Suff.* A young grass-hopper. *Ditto.*

**To BROB, v. n.** [Probably corrupted from probe.] To prick with a bodkin. *North.*

**BROCKING MONGREL, s.** A vicious jade, apt to throw her rider. *West. Grose.*

Brock, as seen above, is a grass-hopper; a grass-hopper jumps pretty quickly; a vicious horse is apt to jump and caper about. Is this a probable etymology?

**BROCK, s.** [Broke, broken.] An irregular piece of peat dried for fuel. *Somerset.*

**BROCKEN, part. pass.** Broken. *York.*

**BROCK-FACED, adj.** Having a white longitudinal line down the face, as a badger or brock has. *York.*

**To BRODDLE, v. a.** [Bridle, Sax, a sieve.] To make holes. *York.*

**BROGS, s.** [Brock-broken.] Small sticks. *North.*

**To BROG, v. a.** To crop. *Craven.*

**To BROKE, v. n.** Sheep are said to broke, when lying under a broken bank of earth. *York.*

**BROO, s.** [Broder, Dutch.] Brother. *York.*

**To BROOK, v. n.** To brook up; spoken of the clouds when they draw together and threaten rain. *South. Grose.*

A brook is a collection of water; to brook signifies to collect water.

**BROSSEN, part. pass.** Burst. *North.*

[Brocken, Teut. to break.]

**BROSTEN,**

**BROTT, [See Brit.]** Shaken corn. *Craven.*

**To BROWDEN, v. n.** To be fond of any thing. *North.*

**BROWN-CROPS, s.** Pulse, as beans, peas, and tares; the haulm or straw being brown or dark, in contradiction to wheat, barley, and oats, which are called in Hampshire, white straw crops. *Glouc.*

**BROWN-LEEMING, s.** A ripe brown nut. *Craven.*

**BROWIS, or BREWIS, s.** [Brywes, Welch.] Pieces of bread soaked in water, and then saturated with fat. *Craven.*

**BRUCKLENESS, s.** [See Brackly.] The state of being bruckle or brittle. *Somerset.*

**To BRUCKE, v. a.** To make dirty. *Northb.*

**BRUCKLED, adj.** Dirty. *Northumb. Norf. Suff.*

Are these two words derived from bruck, Belg. a brook; any one being brooked, or pushed into a brook becomes more or less dirty.

**BRUFF.** *adj.* Hearty; jolly; healthy. *Norf. Suff.*

According to Mr. Forby, who attempts no etymology, but asks should it be spelled brough? In Sussex this word is used, where it means rough, short in manners and speech, and then it evidently comes from bruh, Sax. rough, and is in fact a more correct word than "rough" and certainly should be spelled "brough." A person who is hearty and jolly is also apt to be rough.

**BRUARTS-HAT,** *s.* [Breit, Teut. broad.] The brim of a hat. *Cheshire.*

**To BRUMP,** *v. a.* To lop trees in the night. *Norf. Suff.* Query. Should this be "berump," as behead, &c.

**BRUMP,** *s.* [Bear-rump.] That is as much plunder as can be carried away at once; what you can bear on the rump or back? *Norf.*

**BRUN,** *s.* [Brun, Sax. Brown.] Bran being the brown part of a grist, from which the white flour has been separated. *Norf.*

**To BRUSLE,** *v. a.* [Bristlan, Sax.] To dry. The sun brusles the hay. *North. Grose.*

**BRUSS,** *adj.* [Brusque, Fr.] Upstartish; proud. *East Sussex.*

**To BRUSLE,** *v. n.* [Bristlan, Sax.] To rustle. *E. Sussex.*

**To BRUT,** *v. a.* [Brouter, Fr. to nibble.] *Grose.*

**BRIT,** [Brittan Sax. to break. *East Sussex. Kent.* To browse; the cow bruts the young wood.

**BRUTTLE,** *adj.* [Brittan, Sax.] A brattle cow, one apt to break through fences. *E. Sussex.*

**BRUSTLE,** *s.* [Burstael, Teut.] A bristle. *Nf.*

**To BRUZZ,** *v. a.* To bruise. *Craven. York.*

**BUBBLE and SQUEAK,** *s.* A dish composed of fried beef and cabbage, and so called from the noise it makes when over the fire. *Hants. Sussex.*

**BUBBLEY,** *adj.* [Bubble.] Snotty. The bairn has a bubbley nose. *North.*

**BUBBY,** *s.* [Bubble, it being round and globular.] A woman's breast. *Sussex. Hants.*

**To BUCK,** *v. a.* [Buycken, Belg.] To wash. *York.*

**BUCK,** *s.* [Buce. belly, Ang. Sax. Forby.] (Buckse, Germ. a box.) The breast. *Suff. Bailey.*

The body of a cart or wagon, in which the load is placed. *Norf. Suff. Forby.*

**To BUCK,** *v. n.* To spring or bound with agility, like a buck. *Norf. Suff.*

**BUCKER-HAM,** *s.* The hock joint of a horse. These two last are derived from bucken, to bend. *Norf. Suff.*

**BUCKLE-HORNS,** *s.* Short crooked horns turning horizontally inwards, as though inclined to buckle together. *North.*

**BUCKER.** *s.* A horse's hind leg; a bent piece of wood, somewhat like it in shape, particularly that on which a slaughtered animal is hung up, more generally called a gambrel. *Norf. Suff.*

**BUCKARD or BUCKED,** *part. pass.* [Bouc, Fr. a goat which has a rank smell.] Milk soured by being kept too long in the milk bucket, or in a foul bucket. *Somerset.*

**BUCKY,** *adj.* [Bouc, Fr.] A sweet rank cheese is so called in Hampshire.

**To BUCK,** *v. n.* [Bucc, Ang. Sax. belly.] To swell out. *Somerset.*

**BUCK-HEADING, BUCKSTALLING,** *part. pass.* Cutting hedges down to a fence height. *Norf. Suff.*

Perhaps originally kept to a height to prevent deer from jumping over. See Forby.

**BUD,** *conj.* But. *Craven.*

**BUD,** *s.* A weaned cow of the first year, so called because the horns then begin to bud. *Suff. Grose. E. Sussex. Kent.*

Forby says the same name is applied to those of the polled breed, as well as to those having horns, in *Suff. Norf.*

**BUDDLED,** *part. pass.* Drowned; suffocated; as if in the buddle-pool, in which tin ore is washed. *Somerset.*

**BUDDLE,** *s.* A noxious weed among corn. The chrysanthemum segetum of Linnæus. Corn marygold. *Grose.*

**To BUDDLE,** *v. a.* [Buydelen, Belg. to sift.] To cleanse ore. *Craven.*

**To BUDGE,** *v. n.* [Bouge, Fr. swelling.] To bulge. *Craven.*

**BUDGE,** *s.* A cask placed on wheels for the purpose of carrying water. *E. Sussex.*

This word is probably derived from bouge, Fr. also; the word bouge being used to signify the swelling or bulging part of a cask. In heraldry a water-bucket is called a bouget.

**BUDGE,** *adj.* Briak; jocund; according to Grose, who gives no county. In Sussex and Hampshire it means stiff; dull; and so Fenning gives it, but gives no etymology. In this latter sense may it not come from bouge Fr. a stiff formal person puffing and swelling himself out to look important?

**BUER,** *s.* A gnat. *Northumb. Craven.*

**BUFFET,** *s.* A stool.

**BUFFET-STOOL,** *s.* A four-legged stool, set on a frame like a table. Mr. Forby thinks it owes its name to its serving the poor-man for table, sideboard, and stool. *Norf. Lincoln.*

**BUFFER,** *s.* [Bouffon. Fr. a fool.] Buffoon. *Norf.*

**BUFF,** *s.* A bough of a tree; pronounced buff, as in East Sussex a trough is called a troff. *North.*

**To BUFFLE,** *v. a.* To handle any thing clumsily; to speak thick and inarticulately. *Norf. Suff.*

**BUFFLE-HEADED**, *adj.* Stupid; confused. *Sussex.*  
**To BUG**, *To bend.* *Kent.* Probably from bouge, Fr. a bulging out, and to bulge is to bend.  
**BULDERING**, *adj.* [Weather.] Hot; sultry. *Somerset.*  
**To BULK**, *v. n.* [Bulche, Belg. the breast.] To throb; the breast heaves or throbs from breathing. *Norf. Suff.*  
**BULKING**, *s.* [From the verb.] A throbbing in the flesh. *Norf. Suff.*  
**BULKAR**, *s.* [Bielcke. Belg.] A beam. *Lincoln.*  
**To BULGE**, *v. a.* [Bouge, Fr.] An indentation. *Somerset.*  
**BULL-HEAD**, *s.* The fish; miller's thumb. *North.*  
**BULLS-FOREHEAD**, *s.* The turfy air grass. *Aira cæspitosa.* *North.*  
**BULL'S-PINK**, The bird chaffinch. *North.*  
**BULLACE**, *s.* { A kind of wild plum. *E. Suss.*  
**BULLINS**, *s.* { Ditto. *Somerset.*  
**BULL-FIEST**, *s.* [Bull and feist; flatus ventus] The puff-ball. *Norf.*  
*Lycoperdon bovista.* *Linn.*  
**BULLS and COWS**, *pl. n.* The flowers of the *arum maculatum.* *Craven.* Called there also lords and ladies, as well in *Hampshire and Sussex.*  
**To BULLOCK**, *v. n.* To bully. *Norf. Suff.*  
**BULLOKIN**, *adj.* Imperious. *Craven.*  
**To BULLY-RAG**, *v. a.* To rally contemptuously. *Craven.*  
 These three words come from bull, the pope's bull, which was full of loud threats.  
**To BULLOCK**, *v. n.* [From bull.] To bel- low or lament vociferously, as a bull does. To make a great noise. *E. Suss. Norf. Suff.*  
**BULL'S-NOON**, *s.* Midnight; a bull frequently breaking forth at that hour in search of adventures, as though it were mid-day instead of mid-night. So says Mr. Forby in *Suff. Norf.*  
**BULLEN**, *s.* [Perhaps it should be pullen]. Hempstalks pulled or stripped. *Norf.*  
**BULLY-MUNG**, *s.* Oats, peas, and tares mixed. *Essex. Norf. Suff.*  
 Forby gives the derivation from Skinner, thus, Bilig-*Ang. Sax. ater, and mengean, miscere.*  
**BULLOCK**, *s.* A heifer. *Berks.*  
**BULLS**, *s.* The stems of hedge-thorns, being rough and hard like a bull's head. *Grose.*  
**BULL-SEGG**, *s.* A gelded bull. *North.*  
**BULL-STAG**, *s.* Ditto. *South.*  
 The word stag is applied to other gelded animals, as boar-stag, ram-stag in the south.  
**BULL-STANG**, *s.* The dragon fly. *Cumb.*  
**To BULLER**, *v. n.* [Bouleverser, Fr. to overturn.] To increase in bulk, as a snow ball does by rolling over and over. *Norf. Suff.*  
**To BUMBASTE** *v. a.* [Bomme, Belg. pos-

terior; and to baste to beat.] To beat, particularly as boys are corrected at school. *Norf. Suff.*  
**BUMBY**, *s.* A quagmire from stagnant water, dung, &c., such as is often seen in a farm-yard. *Grose.* The reservoir of a privy, whence Mr. Forby very fairly supposes its origin. *Grose.*  
**BUMBLE-BEE**, *s.* [Bommen, Teut. to sound.] The insect commonly called the humble-bee. *Grose.* To "boom," as a bittern probably comes from "bommen" also.  
**BUMBEL or BUMMEL-KITE**, *s.* A bramble or blackberry. *York. Cumb. Hants.* "Bramble-kates," *Grose* thinks. Bramble and kricken, Belg. suggests the author of the Craven Dialect.  
**To BUMBLE**, *v. a.* To muffle, as "the bells are bumbled." *Norf. Suff.*  
**BUMBLES**, *s.* Coverings for the eyes of a horse, obstructing his vision more completely than blinkers. *Norf. Suff.*  
**BUMBLE-FOOTED**, *adj.* Having a thick lumpish foot, which moves as though it had no articulations. *Norf. Suff.*  
 May not these three words be corruptions of bundle? Bundle clearly means something bound up; bells when muffled or bumbled are bound up. Bumbles are coverings bound over the horse's eyes; and a foot that is bumbled, is bundled or bound up tight, so that the joints can not move.  
**BUN, BUNNEL**, *s.* A dried hemp-stalk; a kex or dry hollow stalk of the hemlock. *Cumb.*  
**BUNNY**, *s.* A wooden or brick drain laid under a road or a gateway to carry off the water. *Hants.*  
 I know of no etymology for these words, but I think a bunny, being very much like a bun or bunnel, a hollow hemlock stalk, has the same derivation whatever it may be. Bunnel is certainly very near to tunnel, which is a common term for an underground drain; but I will not pretend to say this is the origin of the words.  
**BUNNEY**, *s.* A swelling from a blow. *Norf. Suff.* Forby thinks it may be a diminutive of "bump."  
**BUMP**, *s.* [Bomps, Isl. a blow.] A small round swelling from a blow. *Norf. Suff. Craven. Suss. Hants.*  
**BUMPY**, *adj.* [From bump.] Uneven; applied to ground having small inequalities on its surface. *Hants.*  
**To BUMP**, *v. n.* To bump a boy is for two other boys to take him by one leg and one arm each, and strike his posteriors against a post or another boy's posteriors. *Norf. Suff. W. Suss.* To ride without rising in the stirrups on a rough trotting horse. *Hants.*

**BUMPTIOUS**, *adj.* [Bump, a swelling.] Apt to take unintended affronts; petulantly and arrogantly. *Norf. Suff.*

**To BUMBLE-OFF**, *v. n.* To set off in a hurry.

**To BUNDLE-OFF**, *v. a.* To send any one away in a great hurry, or in a pet. *E. Suss.*

**BUNGEE**, *s.* Any thing thick and squat. *Somerset.*

Perhaps from bung, which is flat.

**To BUNGER**, *v. n.* [Bourgonner, Fr.] To do any thing awkwardly; to bungle. *Som.*

**BUNKS**, *s.* The wild succory. (Cichoreum intybus.) *Norf. Suff.*

**BUNT**, *s.* } Bolting cloth. *Somerset.*

                  } The material of which ship's flags are made. *South.*

**BUNTING**, *s.* } *Somerset.*

**BUNT**, *s.* A bolting mill. *Somerset.*

**To BUNT**, *s.* To separate flour from the bran. *Somerset.*

**To BUNKER**, *v. a.* [To leap a hedge or ditch; as can you bunker that hedge?] *E. Sussex.*

Query. Is this from bon cœur, Fr. Have you a heart good enough to leap that fence?

**BUM-BOAT**, *s.* A boat attending ships on the coming into harbour, to retail greens, drama, &c., commonly superintended by women, who are hence called bum-boaters. *Hants. Portsmouth.*

**To BUNG YOUR EYE**. To drink until a person is so drunk that he can't see, when his eyes may be said to be bunged up or stopped as a cask is with a bung. *Hants. Suss.*

**BUNDS**, **BUND-WEED**, *s.* Different species of wild centaureæ, particularly nigra, which much infests grass lands.

Forby makes it come from bum-weed, from the roundness and plumpness of its seeds. In Sussex we have bindweed for convolvulus, from its entwining or binding itself round whatever is near it. May not Bund be a corruption of Bound?

**BUNDLE**, *s.* An opprobrious term applied to females, being tantamount to baggage, which perhaps, as Forby says, means a follower of the camp, one who rides on the baggage-wagon, as the baggage does? *Norf. Suff.*

**BUNG-TAIL**, *s.* A horse that has had his tail docked so short that no more of the stump is left than is of the size of a bung. *Norf. Suff.*

**BUNTŶ**, *adj.* Miserably mean and shabby. *Norf.*

From bunter, a low woman; a bunter, according to Fenning, being one who lives by picking up rags in the streets.

**To BUNCH or PUNCH**, *v. a.* To kick. *Crav.* (Poinçon Fr.)

**BUNCH-BERRIES**, *s.* The fruit of rubus saxatilis, stone bramble, so called because it grows in bunches. *Craven.*

**BURGOT**, or **BEERGOOD**, *s.* [See bargood.] Yeast.

**BURDEN-BAND**, *s.* a hay-band, being made to bind a burden or truss, about as much as a man can carry. *North.*

**BUR**, *s.* A piece of wood or stone put under a wheel to stop its progress. *Craven.* Should it be bar?

**BUR-TREE**, *s.* [Bore-tree, being hollow as though bored.] The elder-tree. *Craven.*

**BURCOT**, *s.* A load. *Somerset.*

**BURG**, *s.* [Berg, Sax. a hill.] A hillock; a rising ground. *South Downs. Suss.*

**BURN**, (Scotch.) *s.* A brook; a small stream of water. *North.*

**To BURNISH**, *v. n.* To grow fat; to look jolly or rosy. *Somerset.* When an animal grows fat its coat looks sleek, as though it were burnished or polished, and is said to burnish in *E. Sussex.*

**BURR**, *s.* The sweetbread. *Derby.*

From Bourre, Fr. down; the sweetbread being remarkably soft.

**BURTLE**, *s.* A sweeting. *Northumb. Grose.*

**BURBLES**, *s. plu.* Small tingling pimples, such as are caused by the sting of nettles, or of some minute insects. *Norf.*

**BURR**, *s.* A mistiness over and around the moon. *Norf. Suff.*

In Sussex and Hants, a dimmed circle or halo around the moon.

**BURR**, *s.* [From its shape resembling the burr, the blossom of the burr-dock.] The blossom of the hop. *E. Sussex. Kent.*

**BURK**, *s.* [Birc, Sax.] The birch-tree. *North.*

**BUR-THISTLE**, *s.* Carduus lanceolatus; spear thistle. *North.*

**To BURTHEN**, *v. a.* To charge closely, as "I burthened him with it as strong as I could, but he would not confess." *Norf. Suff.*

**To BUS**, *v. a.* To dress. *North.* May it be to emboss or ornament.

**BUSS**, *s.* A half-grown calf. *Somerset.*

**To BUSH**, *v. a.* [Emboscare, Ital.]

To inclose or sheathe; applied to the iron of the nave of a carriage wheel. *Craven.*

**To BUSH**, *v. n.* To retreat; to fly back from a wager or bargain, as though getting into or behind a bush for shelter. *E. Suss.*

**BUSH-DRAINING**, *s.* Under draining, so called because done with bushes. *Grose.*

**BUSK**, *s.* [Bosco, Ital.] A bush. *York.*

**BUSK**, *s.* A piece of steel or wood worn in the front of a woman's stays. "Busc" Fr. A common word, though given in many Provincial Dictionaries.

**BUS SOCK**, *s.* [Bosse, Fr. a boss a thick body.] A thick fat person. *Warwick.*

**BUSKING**, *part. act.* Women running against each others' busks by way of provocation are said to be "busking" in *Somerset.*

**To BUSK**, *v. a.* Fowls, pheasants, and partridges are said to be busking themselves when scratching and wallowing in the dust. *Norf. Suff.*

I prefer the derivation from "bus," to

- dress (which see) to bask, of which Forby thinks it a corruption.
- BUT**, *s.* A comical and peculiar kind of basket or trap, used in large numbers for catching salmon in the river Parret in *Somersetshire*. Butte, *Sax.* cask.
- To BUT**, *v. n.* [Bout, *Fr.* boundary.] To border upon. *Craven. East Sussex.*
- BUTTS AND BOUNDS**, *s. pl.* The borders of a person's estate. *E. Sussex.*
- To BUTCH**, *v. a.* [Butcher.] To do the business of a butcher. *Craven.*
- BUTTER-FINGERED**, *adj.* Apt to let things fall, as though the fingers were greasy. *Sussex. Hants.*
- BUTTER-TEETH**, *s. plu.* Broad and yellow teeth. *Norfolk. Suff. Sussex. Hants.*
- BUTTER-BUMP or BOTTLE**, *s.* } A bittern  
**BUTTLE BOTTLE-BUMP**, *s.* } *Suff. Norfolk.*
- BUTTER-JAGS**, *s.* The flowers of the trifolium siliqua cornuta. *Grose.*
- BUTTER-CUPS**, *s.* [From the colour.] The common ranunculus of the meadows. *Sussex. Hants.*
- BUTTER-SHAG**, *s.* A slice of bread and butter. *Cumb.*
- BUTTER-LEAVES**, *s.* The leaves of the atriplex hortensis, used in Gloucestershire for laying under butter going to market.
- BUTT-FULL**, *s.* A term for a fat person, as "how fat you grow, Sir, you will soon be as large as a butt full," tantamount to the old saying, you are as big as a Dorchester butt.
- A small low cart. *Devonshire.*
- BUTTON**, *s.* Sheep's dung, when in small round hard knobs, like little buttons. *South. West.*
- Sometimes used for dung, in general according to Grose in the West.
- BUTTY**, *s.* A partner in any business or work. *North. Warwick.*
- Probably from about, *Fr.* to prop; to support; a partner being a support.
- BUTTON**, *s.* A very small cake; "a gingerbread button." *Norfolk. Suff.*
- BUVER**, *s.* The common gnat. *North.*
- From buver, *Fr.* to drink; gnats living by drinking blood.
- To BUZ**, *v. a.* [Buyssen, *Belg.* to drink.] To empty a bottle is to buz it. *Hants. Sussex.*
- To BUZ**, *v. a.* [Bus, *Welch*, the lip.] To kiss. *York.*
- BUZ**, *s.* A kiss. *York.*
- BUSS**, *s.* A kiss. *Sussex. Hants.*
- BUZZARD**, *s.* A coward. *Craven.*
- Perhaps from boast, bullies and cowards being frequently great boasters.
- BY-FAR**, *adv.* Much. *Craven.*
- BYSTE**, *s.* [Bye, *Sax.* a dwelling. Byan, *Sax.* to dwell, and by and stead a by-stead or by-head.] A temporary bed used by hop-driers and maltsters to rest on in the night, and at other times when tending their fires. *E. Sussex.*

## C.

- CAAS**, *s.* [Caisse, *Fr.* box or trunk.] A cupboard or shelves for glasses. *Craven. York.*
- CA**, *v. a.* To call; to drive. *Grose.*
- CAB**, *s.* [Cabinet.] A small number of persons secretly united in the performance of some undertaking. *E. Sussex.*
- CADDOW**, *s.* A jackdaw. *Norfolk. Suff.*
- The following etymologies have been proposed, though none seem quite satisfactory; viz: caw-daw, from its voice; cade-daw, from cade, to breed up tenderly, in a tame state. *Ka, Low Scotch, cornix. Norfolk. Suff.*
- To CADDLE**, *v. a.* To attend officiously. *North.*
- Fenning has "to cade," to breed up tenderly, and also "to codle," to parboil or soften with water, from coctolo, *Lat.* a diminutive of coquo. In Hampshire they have to "coddle," to parboil, as "coddled apples;" it signifies likewise to treat a child or animal tenderly; now these words all seem to ask one common derivation, which I agree with Fenning should be coctolo.
- CADDY**, *s.* A ghost or bugbear. *North.*
- CADE-LAMB**, *s.* A domesticated lamb. *York.*
- Cadeler**, *Fr.* to breed tenderly, according to Skinner.
- To CADGE**, *v. a.* To carry. *Northumb.*
- To cadge the belly is to stuff the belly, to bind or tie a thing. *Lancas.*
- CADGER**, *s.* A carrier or loader to a mill. *Northumb.*
- A higgler. *Fenning.*
- Cadgers and pikers are tramps. *E. Sussex.*
- CADGED**, *part. pass.* Filled. [*Ang. Sax.*] *Craven.*
- The author of the *Craven Dialect* gives caged above, *Ang. Sax.*, meaning filled; if he is right here we have the root of "cadger," and "to cadge."
- CADMA**, *s.* [Cade.] The least pig of the litter; hence a tender one. *South.*
- CAFF**, *s.* [Kaff, *Belg.*] Chaff. *Craven.*
- To CAFFLE or CAFT**, *v. n.* [Corruption of cavil.] To cavil or run off from a bargain. *Craven.*
- CADLING**, *part. act.* Coaxing; foolishly particular. *Warwick.*
- CAG-MAGS**, *s.* Old geese, which having been plucked many times, are sent up to the London market for the cocknies. *Lincolnshire.*
- A small inferior breed of sheep, such as are fed on poor, heathy, barren commons. *Hants.*
- To BAIL**, *v.* To throw weakly, and wide of the mark; as a woman throws a stone

- circling and not in a straight forward direction.  
 To move with a wavering and irregular gait.  
 To gambol and throw out the heels like a skittish colt. *Norff. Suff.* Probably this is a corruption of "coil." To coil is to wind; a coil is the opposite of any thing straight. To coil implies wavering and irregularity.
- CALINGEL, s.** A crabbed fellow. *North.*  
**To CAKE, v. n.** [Kaeckelen, *Bel.*] To cackle as geese; geese are said to cake, hens to cackle. *North.*  
**CAKE-CREEL, s.** [Cake and creel.] A rack at the top of a kitchen, to dry oat-cakes. *North.*  
**CALIMANCO-CAT, s.** [Calimanco, a glossy stuff.] A tortoise-shell cat. *Norff.*  
**CAKED, part. pass.** [Perhaps from cake, to harden.] Bound with iron, like clog shoes. *North.*  
**CALASSES, s.** Almshouses. Grose, who refers to the Gentleman's Magazine, May, 1784.  
**CALE, s.** A turn; as it is his cale to go. *Derby.* Query, call.  
**CALF-STAGES, s.** Places for holding calves. *Gloucester.*  
**CALFLICK, s.** [Caul and flick.] Hair which does not lie in the same direction as the other. *Craven.*  
**CALLETIN, adj.** [Perhaps from call.] Pert; saucy; gossiping. *York.*  
**CALL, s.** Occasion; obligation; necessity; as he had no call to do it. *Derby.*  
*Sussex. Hants. Norff. Suffol.*  
 The meaning is he was not called to do such a thing; it was a voluntary act of his own.  
**CALLAR, adj.** [Koelen, *Belg.* to cool.] Fresh; cool. *North.*  
**CALLE, s.** [Caleche, *Fr.* Calash.] A cloak. *Bailey.*  
**To CALLET, v. a.** [To call, call names.] To scold. *Northumb.*  
**CALLOT, s.** A drab. *Craven.*  
**CALLOW, s.** The stratum of vegetable earth lying above gravel, sand, &c., which must be removed in order to reach them. The process is called uncallowing. *Norff.*  
*Caler, Ang. Sax. Calvus, Lat. a scalp.*  
**CALLYVAN, s.** A pyramidal trap for catching birds. *Somerset.* Is this a call-trap?  
**CALLIERD, s.** [Callus, *Lat.* hardness.] A hard stone. *North.*  
**CALLING, s.** Giving notice by the public crier. *Northumb.*  
**CAM, s.** Any long mound of made earth. *North.* Is it not from came, as it is not a natural mound, but it came or was brought to the spot?  
**CAMBER, s.** A harbour. At Portsmouth there is a part of the harbour called the Camber. Winchilea Castle builded to protect Rye harbour, is called Camber Castle. [Camera, *Lat.* a chamber.]
- CALM, s.** [Rising when the liquor is still or calm.] The concreted skum of bottled liquors. *Norff. Suff.*  
**CALMY, adj.** Mothery. *Norff. Suff.* So called because when the scum is formed completely, the liquor is in a quiescent or calm state.  
**CAMBUCK, s.** The dry stalks of dead plants, as of hemlock and other unbelliferous ones. Cammoc, *Anglo. Sax.* peucedanum, hemlock.  
**CAMMEREL, s.** [Cambre, *Fr.* crooked.] A horse's hock. *Craven.*  
**CAMP, s.** [Campian, *Ang. Sax.* praelian, to fight, to contend.] An ancient athletic game at ball, formerly much played in Norfolk and Suffolk.  
**To CAMP, v. n.** To play at the above game.  
**CAMPING-LAND, s.** A piece of ground set apart for the exercise of camping, or playing the game of camp, for the full and satisfactory description of which the reader must consult Forby's East Anglia.  
**CAMPING-BALL, s.** A ball particularly adapted to the sport of camping.  
**To CAMPLE, v.** [Camp, *Ang. Sax.* to contend.] To talk; to contend. *Craven.*  
**To CAMPO, or CAMBLE, v. n.** To prate saucily. *North.*  
**To CAMP, or CANK, v. n.** To talk of any thing. *North.*  
**CAMPABLE, adj.** [Corruption of capable.] Able to do. *North.*  
**CAMPERKNOWS, s.** Ale-pottage, made with sugar, spices, &c. *Grose.*  
**CAN, s.** A milk-pail. *Craven.*  
**CANED-LIQUOR, adj.** [Canus, *Lat.* white kaen, *Belg.*] Liquor in which is a white filament; mothery. *Craven.*  
**CANACIN, s.** The plague. *Bayley.*  
**CANK, adj.** Dumb. *Craven.*  
**CANKERED, adj.** Cross; peevish. *Craven.*  
 A canker implies something that is destructive; a tree that is gnarled and stunted in its growth is said to be cankered in Hampshire; a dumb man is checked in his speech; a peevish man is cross-grained, as a cankered tree is.  
**CANKER, s.** A poisonous fungus, resembling a mushroom. *Glouc. Rust. North.*  
*The dog-rose. Devon.*  
**CANKERS, s.** Caterpillars. *Grose.*  
**CANKER-WEED, s.** Rag-wort. *Grose.*  
*Senecio jacobææ, Linn, tennifolius et sylvaticus.*  
**CANKING, adj.** [Query. Cantus, *Lat.*] Whining; dissatisfied. *Derby.* Gossiping. *Warwick.*  
**CANDLE-TEEMING, s.** Candle lighting. *West.*  
 To teen and doubt the candle; to light and put out the candle. This is clearly derived thus, "teen" is to in; "doubt" is to do out.  
**To CANIFFLE, or CANIFFLEE, v.** To dissemble; to flatter. [Kaen, *Belg.* to whiten.]

- CANCH, s.** [Kante, Teut. angulus, Lat. a corner.] A small quantity of corn in the straw, put into a corner of the barn, or an out-house.
- A short turn or spell at any work. A trench cut sloping to a very narrow bottom, or an angle. *Norf. Suff.*
- CANKERFRETT, s.** [Canker and fretan, Sax. to devour.] Verdigris; the rust of copper or brass. *Norf. Suff.*
- CANNY, adj.** Nice, neat; housewifely; handsome; pretty. *York. Northumb.*
- [Canus, Lat. white, fair. Kaen, Belg. to whiten.]
- CANSEY, s.** } A causeway. *Norf. Suff.*  
**CAUNSEY, }**
- CANNA-WINNA-MUNNA-SHANNA, v.**  
 Cannot; will not; must not; shall-not. *Shropshire.*
- CANNY, adj.** [Scotch.] Comfortable; in high and joyous spirits. *Northumb.*
- CANT, s.** A corner of a field. *Kent.*  
 A small parcel of hay. *Hants.*  
 An auction sale. *North.*  
 A jerk; and irregular cast. *Norf. Suff.*
- CANTING, part. act.** Splaying off an angle. *York.*
- To CANT-UP, v. a.** To throw up one end of a piece of wood, by pressing down on the other. *Hants.*
- To throw; as he was canted out of the chaise, thrown out suddenly by an unexpected jerk. *Kent.*
- To set up on edge. *Norf. Suff.*
- To throw upwards with a jerk. *Ditto.*
- To take off the edge or corner. *Craven.*
- CANT-RAIL, s.** A triangular rail, of which two are cut from a square piece of timber sawn diagonally. *Norf. Suff.*
- All these words have evidently one common origin; viz: kant, Dutch. kante, Teut. an angle or corner; canton, Fr. a corner.
- To CANT, v. n.** To recover or mend. *Nth.*
- CANT, adj.** Strong; lusty. *Cheshire.* Lively. *York.*
- CANTY, adj.** Cheerful; talkative. *North.*
- These three words are probably from the same root as "canny," which see.
- CANTING, part. act.** Flattering. *York.*
- CANTRAP, s.** A magic spell. *North.*
- These two I derive from cantus, Lat. a whining tone of voice, generally used to deceive.
- To CAPPIL, v. a.** [Cappe, Teut. a summit.] To mend or top shoes. *Craven.*
- To CAP, v. a.** [Cappe, Teut.] To puzzle; to excel. *Craven.*
- To challenge; to overcome. *Norf. Suff.*
- CAP, s.** [Cappe, Teut.] A challenge to competition; also a victory, which is the strictly proper sense. *Norf. Suff.*
- CAPS, s.** All sorts of fungi; as toad's cap. *Norf. Suff.* Toad's stool. *Hants. Suss.*
- CAPER-PLANT, s.** A common garden plant, euphorbia lathyris, so called from the supposed resemblance of its capsules to those of capers. *Norf. Suff.*
- CAP, or COB, s.** [Cappe, Teut. cop, Sax. top.] Head; chief; master. *Cumb.*
- CAPES, s.** [Cappe, Teut.] Ears of corn broken off in thrashing. *North.*
- CAPO, s.** A working horse. *Cheshire.*
- CAPPERED, part.** Usually applied to cream, wrinkled on the surface by standing in a brisk current of air; sometimes to the surface of land suddenly dried after rain. *Norf. Suff.* Forby is at a loss to find a derivation for this word; in the latter sense, at all events, cappe, Teut. a cap, applies very well; the land being capped with a hard scale by the sudden drying of it.
- CAPITABLE, adj.** Capital. *Warwick.*
- CAR, s.** A wood or grove on a moist soil, generally of alders. *Norf. Suff.*
- CARRE, s.** A marsh. *Craven.*
- CAR-WATER, s.** Red or Chalybeate water, issuing from a bog. *Craven.*
- CARRE, s.** A hollow place in which water stands. *North.*
- These four words are from kaer, Goth, a bog.
- CARBERRY, s.** A gooseberry. *North.*
- CAR-HAND, s.** The left hand. *Ditto.*
- CARKING, adj.** Anxious; careful. *Ditto.*
- CARLE, s.** [Carl, Brit. a clown.] A clownish fellow. *York. North.*
- CARLE, s.** [Karl, Isl. an old man.] An old man; also a he-cat; a male. *North.*
- CARLE-HEMP, s.** That hemp which bears the seed. *Grose.*
- CARLING-DAY, s.** } The second Sunday preceding Easter.  
 } when parched peas are served up at most tables in Northumb.
- CARLING-SUNDAY.**
- CART-RAKE, s.** [Cart and rake.] The track of a cart or wagon wheel. *Essex.*
- CARRIAGE, s.** A drain. *Wills.*
- CAR-SICK, s.** [Car and sick, Ang. Sax. a furrow.] The kennel, Grose thinks it may be cart-gutter.
- CASUALTY, s.** The flesh of an animal that dies by chance. *Norf. Suff.*
- To CARVE, KARVE, or KERVE, v. n.** To carve is to cut, sour things cut. To grow sour, spoken of cream, to curdle. *Chesh.*
- CARNATION-GRASS, s.** Aira cœspitosa. *Glouc.*
- To CASCADE, v. n.** To vomit. *Hants.*
- CASINGS, or CASSONS, s.** [Query, Castings.] Cow-dung dried for fuel. *Northumb.*
- CAST, s.** Produce, applied to crops of corn. *Grose. Norf. Suff.*
- CASK, part.** Warped; thrown on one side as it were from a straight line. *Norf.*
- CASTEN, part.** } Cast off, as casten cloathes.  
 } *Craven.*
- CASSEN, }**
- To CAT, TO SHOOT THE CAT, v.** To vomit, particularly from too much drinking. *Hants.*
- CAT-HAMMED, adj.** Awkward. *West.*
- Applied to a horse when he drops suddenly D.

behind in shape, as a cat's haunches' do.

*Suss. Hants.*

**CAT, s.** [Cate, a cake.] A mass of coarse meal, clay and some other ingredients, with a large proportion of salt, placed in dove-cotes to entice pigeons, commonly called a salt-cat. *Norf. Suff. Hants. Suss.*

**CAT-WHIN, s.** *Rosa spinosissima.* Burnet rose. *North.*

**CAT, TO WHIP THE CAT.** This is a trick played on a person in the following manner, viz. : a bet is laid that one man shall tie a cat to another, and by whipping it shall make it draw him through a pond of water, or across a stream; the man who is foolish enough to accept the bet, has a rope tied round his waist, and the other end is taken to the opposite side of the pond or stream to that on which he stands, and to this end is tied the cat, which is then whipped to make it draw the man through the water, which, of course, not being able to do, it is assisted by men on the same side with the cat, and thus the poor simpleton is dragged through the water, to the infinite amusement of all the by-standers. *Hants.*

**CATCH-LAND, s.** Land, the owner of the tithe of which was unknown, and the minister who first gets them, has them for that year. *Norf.*

**CATCH-CORNER, s.** A game correctly designated by its title, *Somerset. Jennings.*

**CATCH-ROGUE, s.** A constable; one whose office it is to apprehend offenders. *Norf.*

Forby suggests Cacherau, N. Fr. a bailiff.

**CATER, adj.** [Quatre, Fr. four.] Intimate friends or relatives, within the first four degrees of kinship. *Craven.*

**CATER-CRASS, prep.** Across; as "you must go cater-crass dat dar fl," that is "you must go across that field." *Kent.*

**To CATER, v. a.** To cut a piece of wood or cloth cornerwise, or at angles. *Hants. Sussex.*

**CATMALLISONS, s.** The cupboards round the chimnies in the North, where they preserve their dried beef and provisions.

**CAT'S-FOOT, s.** Ground ivy. *Northumb.*

**CAT'S-TAIL, s.** *Hipparis vulgaris.* *Linn.* Mare's tail. *Norf. Suff.*

**CAT'S TAILS, PUSSY-CATS, s.** Catkins, the male blossoms of hazel or willow. *Suss. Hants.*

**CATERPILLAR, s.** The cockchafer. *Scarabæus melolontha.* *Somerset.*

**To CATTER, v. n.** [To thrive in the world; from cater, to provide. [Kater, Belg. rich dishes.] *North.*

**CAT WITH TWO TAILS, s.** An earwig. *Ni.*

**CAUCHERY, s.** A medicinal composition or slop. *Grose.*

**CAUK, s.** [Calc. Brit. chalk.] Calcareous earth in general; any sort of limestone. *Norf. Suff.*

**To CAVE, v. a.** To rake off, or out of; as short straws and ears from the corn in chaff on a barn's floor. *Norf. North. Hants. Sussex.*

**CAVING, s.** The short straws and ears so raked off.

**CAVING-RAKE, s.** A wooden rake, with short head and long teeth, used for the above purpose.

**To CAVE, v. n.** To fall into a hollow below. If a stratum of gravel, &c., has been incautiously excavated, it is said to "cave in." *Norf. Suff.* [Cave, Fr. a cavity.]

**CAVELS, s.** [Lots; casting cavel is casting lots. *Northumb.* Is this from cavit, a doubt; an objection. A lot is doubtful while casting?

**CAWBABY, s.** An awkward timid boy. *Deron.*

**CAWKINS, s.** The hind part of a horse's shoe turned up. *Craven.* [Kaucken, Teut.]

**CAWSIE-TAIL, s.** A dunce. *North.*

**CEILING, s.** [Cœlo, Lat. to emboss.] wainscot. *Craven.*

**CESS, s.** [Assesser, Fr. to regulate.] A layer, or stratum. *Norf. Suff.*

A tax, as the poor-cess, &c. *E. Suss.*

**CESS-POOL, s.** [Sedes, Lat. a seat.] A hole to receive the sediment deposited by thick

**SESS-POOL,** muddy water running into it. *Hants. Suss.*

**CHADS, s. pl.** [Schadde, Teut. gleba, Lat. a clod.] Dry husky fragments among food. In Low Scotch; gravelly stones in rivers. *Norf.*

**CHADDY, adj.** Full of chads; as the bread is chaddy, that is, gritty. *Norf. Suff.*

**To CHAFF, v. a.** [Chafe, to make angry.]

To tease a person till he becomes angry; to remind one of anything frequently, till he is out of temper. *E. Suss.*

**CHAFER, s.** A brown insect of the beetle species, which, appearing in May, is called in East Sussex and Kent a May-bug, while the green ones which come in June, are called June-bugs. In West Sussex and Hampshire, these latter are called golden-chafers.

**CHAFF-BONE, s.** The jaw-bone, alias chaw-bone. *Craven.* Chaff-chaffs; chew-chaw-jaw are clearly of one common origin.

**CHAITY, adj.** [Chary, cara, Sax. care.] Careful; nice; delicate. *Somerset.*

**CHAITS, s.** [See chads.] Fragments or leavings on plates, or of the food of animals, as turnip chaits; crumbs of bread are called "chits." *Norf. Suff.*

**To CHALDER, v. n.** To crumble and fall away, as the surface of chalk, &c.

**To CHAM, v. a.** [Champayer, Fr. to bite frequently.] To chew. *Somerset. Hants.*

**To CHALM, v. a.** [See cham.] To chew or nibble. *West. Suss. ex.*

To CHAMBLE, *v. a.* [See cham.] into small pieces. Books or papers are often said to be chamed by mice. *Norff. Suff.*  
 CHAMBLINGS, *s.* [See cham.] Husks of corn or other very small scraps of what has been gnawed by vermin. *Norff.*  
 CHAMER, *s.* [Camera, Lat.] A chamber. *Somerset.*  
 CHAM, I am. *Somerset. Grose.*  
 [Ich. Belg. I and am, Sax.]  
 CHAM, *adj.* Awry. *North.*  
 CHAMP, *adj.* [Champayer, Fr. To grind anything hard between the teeth] hard; firm. *E. Sussex. Grose.*  
 CHAMP, *s.* A scuffle. *Somerset. Grose.*  
 Is it from champayer, Fr. to bite or champ, Fr. a field?  
 CHAMFER, *s.* [Champs-faire, Fr.] The plain splay in wood or stone. *Craven. York.*  
 CHANCE-BORN, *s.* An illegitimate child. *Craven.* A love-child, or love-begotten-child in Sussex.  
 CHANGE, *s.* } A shift; a garment worn by females next the skin. *Som.*  
 CHANGES, } *Sussex. Hants.* Shirts and shifts. *Berks.*  
 To CHANNEST, *v. a.* To challenge. *Essex. Somerset.*  
 To CHANCE, *v. a.* To risk; as "I will chance it," "I will risk it." *E. Sussex.*  
 To CHARE, *v. a.* To stop; as chare the cow; stop or turn the cow, To counterfeit; to chare-laughter. *North.*  
 To separate the chaff from the corn. *Bailey.*  
 CHARGER, *s.* A platter or large dish. *Nth.*  
 CHARK, *s.* A crack. *Ditto.*  
 CHARN, *s.* A churn. *Ditto.*  
 CHARN-CURDLE, *s.* A churn-staff. *Ditto.*  
 CHARTERER, *s.* [Charter, a deed or writing.] A freeholder. *Cheshire.*  
 CHARY, *adj.* [Cares, care.] Careful; sparing. *North. E. Sussex.*  
 CHATTS, *s.* The bunches of pods which contain the seeds of the ash, sycamore, and maple. *York. Norff. Suff.*  
 CHATTERED, *part. pass.* [Corruption of shattered.] Bruised. *Craven.*  
 CHATTER-WATER, *s.* Tea. *Ditto.*  
 (People chatter over their tea.)  
 CHATTER-PIE, *s.* A magpie; so called from the bird's chattering. *Norff. Suff.*  
 To CHASE and RE-CHASE, *v. a.* To drive sheep at particular times from one pasture to another. *Dorset.*  
 CHAT, *s.* [Cito, Ital. a young or little thing.] A small twig. *Derby. North.*  
 Blackthorn-chats, the young shoots of blackthorn, when they have been cut down to the root. *Norff. Suff.*  
 CHATTOCKS, *s.* Refuse wood, left in making faggots. *Gloucestershire.*  
 CHAVISH, *s.* A chattering or prattling noise of many persons speaking together. The noise made by a flock of sparrows, or other birds. *Hants. West Sussex.*

To CHAVISH, *v. n.* To make a confused chattering noise, as a flock of birds does. *Hants. Sussex.*  
 CHAVE, I have. *Devon.* [Ich. I. Belg. and have.]  
 CHAUNDLER, *s.* [Chandelier, Fr.] A candlestick. *Bailey.*  
 CHAUNGELING, *s.* [Changeling.] An idiot; so called because supposed formerly to have been changed by fairies. *Somerset.*  
 To CHAUF, *v. n.* To fret, or be uneasy. *Craven. York.*  
 CHEARY, *adj.* [See chary.] Careful; sparing; choice. *Norff. Grose.*  
 To CHECK, *v. a.* To taunt; to reproach; as "he checked him of his cousin Tom," who perhaps had done some bad act for which he had been punished. *Norff.*  
 In East Sussex, if one person accuses another, he is "checked" in his accusation by the one whom he accused, by his laying some charge at his door; and hence the meaning of the word.  
 CHEE, *s.* A hen-roost. The chicken are gone to chee, that is to roost. *Kent.*  
 CHECKLING, *s.* [Chuckling.] The cackling of a hen. When spoken of a man or woman, it means scolding. *Grose.*  
 CHEESECAKE-GRASS, *s.* Lotus corniculatus; bird's foot; trefoil. *North.*  
 CHEESES, *s.* The seeds of the common mallow, so called from their shape. *Hants. Sussex.*  
 CHEESELIP-BAG, or SKIN, *s.* The bag in which rennet for making cheese is kept. *Bailey.* The calf's bag used in making "yearning." Grose, who does not explain what yearning is, but I presume the meaning is this "yearning" implies a strong sympathy for anything; a calf's rennet has a strong sympathy for, or affinity to, the curds of milk, of which cheese is made. *North.*  
 CHEFTS, or CHAFTS, *s.* [Kappen. Belg. to chop.] Chops; as mutton chafts; mutton chops. *Northumb.*  
 CHEESE-RACK, *s.* A rack to dry cheese on. *Norff. Suff. Hants.* Bacon rack; a rack to dry bacon on. *Somerset. Devon.*  
 CHELL, I shall. *Somerset. Devon.*  
 (Ich. Belg. I and shall.)  
 CHEQUERS, *s.* Services; the fruit of the service tree.  
 CHEQUER-TREE, *s.* The service-tree. *E. Sussex. Kent.*  
 CHERCOCK, *s.* [Cheer and cock.] The mistletoe thrush, his first notes being the harbinger of spring. *Craven.*  
 CRESSOM, *s.* In gardening, a mellow earth between the two extremes of clay and sand. *Fenning.* Loam, perhaps soft, from cheese, cheasy.  
 To CHEURE, *v. n.* To char; to go out to char.

To CHEWREE-RING, *Wills.* To assist servants, and occasionally to supply their places in the most servile work of the house. *West.*

CHEVIN, *s.* The fish called a chub. *York.*

CHIBDER, *s.* Children. *Derby.*

CHICKED, *part. pass.* Sprouted, as seed in the ground, or corn in the swathe. *Grose.*  
Chick is a not infrequent term for any young thing; a chick is young, so is the sprout of corn; to chick is to throw out a young shoot.

CHICK, *s.* A flaw, as in earthenware. *Norf. Suff.*

To CHICK, *v. n.* To crack, chap; as the skin does in frosty weather. *Norf. Suff.*

CHICKEN'S MEAT, *s.* The plant, alsine media; chick-weed. *Norf. Suff.*

The refuse grain, or thin grain of corn, only fit for chickens and other poultry. *Norf. Suff. Hants. Suss.*

CHICK-A-BEEDY, *s.* A chick. *West. South.*

CHICKENCHOW, *s.* A swing. *Cra. York.*

To CHIEVE, *v. n.* [Achieve.] To succeed in any undertaking; literally to achieve it. *Bailey.*

To CHIG, *v. a.* To chew. *Craven. North.*

CHILD-AGE, *s.* Childhood. *Norf. Suff.*

CHILDERMAS-DAY, *s.* [Childe-massedæg, Ang. Sax.] The anniversary of Holy Innocent's Day. *Norf. Suff.*

To CHILL, *v. a.* To take off the chill from beer or any other beverage, by placing it near the fire. *Norf. Suff.*

CHIMB, *s.* [Kimbe, Belg.] The end of the staves of a cask, pronounced chime or chine in East Sussex. *Fenning.*

CHIMBLY, *s.* A chimney. *E. Suss.*

CHIMDY, CHIMBLY, CHIMLEY, *Nf. Sf.*

CHIMLEY, *s.* *Somerset.*

CHIMPINGS, *s.* Grits; rough ground oatmeal. *North. Query, "champinga."*

When a person has anything gritty in his mouth, he is apt to champ or bite quickly and frequently.

CHINE, *s.* } [See Chimb.] *Norf. Suff.*

CHINE-HOOP, *s.* } *Somerset.*

CHINGLE, *s.* Gravel, free from dirt. *Grose.*

In Sussex, the loose gravel by the sea-shore, free from dirt, is called shingle. May not chingle and shingle both be corruptions of jingle, to rattle like money or pieces of metal thrown together? Loose gravel, free from dirt, jingles. *Norf. Suff.*

CHINGLY, *adj.* Abounding in small stones, commonly applied to a newly repaired road. *Norf. Suff.*

Shingly abounding in loose gravel, as the beach on the sea-shore. *E. Sussex.*

CHINK, *s.* [From the sound it utters.] A chaffinch; and money is so called likewise from the same cause. *Hants.*

CHINK, *s.* A<sup>s</sup> sprain on the back or loins, seeming to imply a slight separation of the vertebrae. *Norf. Suff.*

To CHINK, *v. a.* To cause such an injury. *Norf. Suff.*

To cut into minute pieces. *Norf. Suff.*

These chinks are from chink, a narrow opening by which the contact of the parts of a body is dissolved.

To CHIP, *v. a.* To break or crack. An egg is said to chip, when the young bird cracks the shell. *North.*

To trip; as to "chip up the heels;" or to "chip a fall," as in wrestling. *North.*

To CHIP UP, *v. n.* To recover gradually from a state of weakness. *Norf. Suff.*

To CHIPPER, *v. n.* To chirp. *Norf. Suff.*  
I agree with Mr. Forby, that these two last words are corruptions of chirrup, cheer-up.

CHIP, *s.* A chip of the old block is said of a son who closely resembles his father; as much as a chip does the block from which it is cut. *Hants. Suss.*

To CHISSOM, *v. n.* To bud; to shoot out. *Somerset.*

CHISSOM, *s.* A small shoot; a budding out. *Somerset.*

CHITTY, CHITTY-FACED, *adj.* [Chit, from cito, Ital. a young thing] Baby-faced. *York. Norf. Suff.*

CHITTERLINGS, *s.* [Schysterling. Belg. kutteln, Teut. the intestines.] The small guts minced and fried. *Craven.*

The small guts of hogs only. *Hants. Suss.*

CHITTERLING, *s.* The frill of the shirt. *Craven.* So called probably from their resemblance, the edge of some of the small guts being frilled as it were. *Som.*

CHIVY, *s.* A chase; as to run and career gaily, as boys do in their sports, is to give each other a good chivy. *Som. Hants.*

Jennings attributes it to an allusion to the old ballad of Chevy Chase.

CHIZZLE, or CHIZZELL, *s.* Bran.<sup>s</sup> *Kent.*

CHIZZLY, *adj.* Harsh and dry under the teeth. *Norf. Suff.*

CHIZZLY, *adj.* Hard; unkindly; as applied to land which will not easily pulverize. *Hants.* [Kiescle, Teut. gluma, husk, Lat.]

CHOAKED, *part. pass.* Blown up as a bullock is, by having a piece of turnip stuck in his throat. *Norf.*

CHOATY, *adj.* Fat; chubby; commonly applied to infants. *Kent.*

CHOBINS, *s.* Unripened grains of corn not coming out of the husks under the flail, but beaten off by it. Choppings, says Forby. *Norf. Suff.*

CHOBBY, *adj.* Abounding in chobbins. *Norf. Suff.*

To CHOCK, *v. a.* To choak. *Sussex.*

CHOCKLING, *part. act.* [Chuckling.] Hectoring; scolding. *Somerset.*

CHOGS, *s.* The cuttings of the hop-plants when dressed in the spring. *East Sussex.*

CHOLICKY, *adj.* Cholerick. *Norf. Suff.*

**To CHOMP**, *v. a.* [Champ.] To chew; also to crush or cut things small. *North.*

*Hants. Sussex.*

**CHOO**, *s.* [Char.] A job; any dirty household work. *Somerset.*

**Choor-Chewry-char-woman.**

I have seen no etymology given to this word, but venture to offer one; it is this, the French word "jour," a day; choor is not very different in sound to "jour;" a char-woman is one who is hired by, and for the day.

**CHOOERER**, *s.*

**CHOOER-WOMAN**,

{ [See choor.] A woman who goes out to do any kind of odd and dirty work. *Som.*

**To CHOORY**, *v.* To do work of the above kind. *Somerset.*

In Sussex and Hants they say a woman goes out to "charring."

**To CHOP**, *v. n.* [Keopen, Belg. to buy.] To exchange one thing for another. *North. South. Fenning.*

**CHOPS**, *s.* [Chap.] The mouth. A slap in the chops is a blow in the mouth. *Suss. Hants.*

**CHOPPER**, *s.* [Chap.] A cheek of bacon. *Hants.*

**CHOO'**, *interj.* [Chou. old Fr.] A word made use of to drive away pigs. *Nf. Suff.*

**CHOP-LOGGER-HEAD**, *s.* An intense blockhead; one whose head is thick enough as it were to bear logs to be chopped on it. *Norf. Suff.*

**CHOUNTING**, *part. act.* [Query chaunting.] Quarrelling. *Somerset.*

**CHOUT**, *s.* [Shout.] A jolly frolic; a rustic merry-making. *Norf. Suff.*

**CHOVY**, *s.* A small coleopterous insect, invading gardens and orchards in hot summers; in sandy districts in immense numbers, destroying all the green leaves. *Norf. Suff.*

**CHOULE**, *s.* [Gula, Lat. the throat.] The **CHOWL** jaw from jowl. *York.* The scrop of a bird. *Fenning.*

**To CHOWSE**, *v. a.* To cheat; to deceive one by false appearances. *Suss. Hants.*

**CHRISTIAN**, *s.* An appellation used to distinguish a rational from an irrational being; a very sagacious horse is said to be as clever as a Christian, that is a human being. *Norf. Suff. Hants. Suss.*

**CHRISTMAS**, *s.* The holly, which being ever green, is used to decorate houses at Christmas. *Norf. Suff. Hants. Suss.*

**CHRISOM-CALF**, *s.* A calf killed before it is a month old. *Bailey.*

**CHUBBY**, *adj.* Surly. *Norf. Suff.*

Full; swelling. *Somerset.*

**CHUCK! CHUCK**, *intj.* [Chou. old Fr.] A word commonly used in calling swine. *Hants.*

**CHUCKS**, *s.* Chips of wood. *E. Suss. Kent.*

**CHUCK-HEADED**, *adj.* Thick headed. *Hants. Suss.*

**CHUCKLE-HEADED**

**CHUCK**, *s.* [Cicen, Sax. a chick.] A hen. *York.*

**CHUFF, CHUFFY**, *adj.* Fat and 'fleshy, particularly in the cheeks. *Norf. Suff.* (Jouffre, Fr. chubbed.) *Forby.*

Surly; ill-tempered. *Suss. Hants.*

**CHUMP**, *s.* A small thick log of wood. *Norf. Suff. Hants. Suss.*

**CHUMP-END**, *s.*

**To CHUNTER**, *v. n.* [Chaunt] To complain; to murmur. [Channer, Scotch. *Craven.*

**CHURCH-LITTEN**, *s.* A church-yard. *W. Sussex.*

(Lictun, Sax. a burying ground.) *Hants.*

**CHURCHWARDEN**, *s.* A cormorant; a voracious bird; churchwardens having been supposed formerly to apply the parish money to their own profit. *West Suss. Hants.*

**CHURCH-WORK AND PARISH PAY**, Work badly done and highly paid for; parish work being frequently made a job of. *Hants.*

**CHUN, CHUM**, *s.* A quean; a worthless woman. *West.*

**CHURN-GOTTING**, *s.* A nightly feast after the corn is got in. *North.*

**CHURN-SUPPER**, *s.* May the first be a corruption of corn got in?

**CHURCHILLED**, *adj.* Haggard. *Craven.*

**CHURLY**, *adj.* Cheerless, applied to prospect; rough, as applied to weather. *York.*

**CHURCHING**, *s.* The service of the church, as "we have churching twice a-day." *Norf. Suff. Suss. Hants.*

**CHURCH-MAN**, *s.* A clergyman, used to signify the manner in which he performs his office in the church; as he is a good or a bad churchman. *Norf. Suff. Sussex. Hants.*

**CHURCH-CLERK**, *s.* A parish clerk. *Norf.*

**CHUSEREL**, *s.* A whoremaster; a debauched fellow. *South. Grose.*

**To CIDDLE**, or **KIDDLE-KITTLE**, *v. a.* To tickle. *E. Suss. Kent.*

**CICELY**, *s.* *Cherophyllum sylvestre.* Cow Parsley. *North.*

**CIRCUMBENDIBUS**, *s.* [Circum. Lat. about, and bend.] A circuitous round-about way, either of getting to a spot, or of telling a story. *Hants.*

**CLAATH**, *s.* [Clad, Sax.] Cloaths. *Craven.*

**CLAAS**, *adj.* Close. *Craven.*

**CLACK**, *s.* [Klack, Belg.] Quick; idle; talking. *Suss. Hants.*

**CLACK-BOX**, *s.* The mouth which contains a nimble tongue. *Norf. Suff.*

**CLAD**, *s.* [Clud, Sax. a little hillock.] A clod. *E. Sussex.*

**To CLAD**, or **CLAT**, *v. a.* [Clud, Sax.] To cut off the locks of wool round a sheep's tail, which are clotted together with the dung of the animal. *Kent. E. Suss.*

**To CLAG**, *v. n.* [Clæg, Ang. Sax.]

To stick, as in a bog. *Craven.*

**CLAGS**, *s.* Bogs. *North.*

**CLAG-LOCKS**, *s.* Locks of wool matted together by the natural moisture of the animal, or by wet and dirt. *Norf. Suff.*  
**CLAGGY**, *adj.* Clogged with moisture, as roads and foot paths are after moderate rain. *Norf. Suff. North.*  
**To CLAIM UP**, *v. a.* Clammy; sticky; [Klam, Belg.]  
 To paste up a paper, as an advertisement. *North.*  
**CLAITY**, *adj.* [See to clad or clat.] Dirty. *Cumb.*  
**To CLAKE**, *v. a.* To scratch. *Grose.*  
**CLAM**, *s.* [Klemmen, Belg. to climb.] A stick laid across a stream of water to clamber over. *West.*  
**CLAM**, *s.* [Klam, Belg.] Clamminess. *Norf. Suff.*  
**CLAM**, *s.* From clammy-sticking; klemmel, Belg. pincus.] *Suss. Hants.*  
**CLAM**, *adj.* Clammy; adhesive. *Craven.*  
**To CLAM**, *v. n.* [Perhaps from claim; to claim food is to hunger.] To hunger. *Craven. Norf. Suff.*  
 To starve. *Warwick.*  
**To CLAM**, *v. a.* To stick together by some viscid matter; from clæmian, Ang. Sax. to thicken. *Norf. Suff.*  
**To CLAME**, *v.* [See to clam.] To daub; as wet soil does the harrows.  
 To spread unctuous matter, as salve on a plaster; butter and bread, &c. *North.*  
**To CLAMMAS**, *v. n.* [Klemmen, Belg. To climb.] To clamber or climb. *North.*  
**CLAMMAS**, *s.* [Clamor, Lat. clamour.] A great noise. *North.*  
**CLAMMED**, or **CLEMMED**, *part. pass.* Starved. *North.*  
 Choked up, as a mill is from being overloaded. *Glouc.*  
**CLAMMERSOME** *adj.* Clamorous; greedy. *Craven.*  
**CLAMPS**, *s.* [Klampe, Belg.] Brand-irons, irons for supporting the ends of logs in a wood-fire. *Northumb.*  
**CLAMP**, *s.* A large quantity of bricks burned in the open air, and not in a regular kiln. *Norf. Suss. Kent. Hants.*  
 [Klump, Teut, a thick lump of anything.]  
**CLAMP**, A mound of earth lined with straw, to keep potatoes in through the winter.  
**To CLAMP**, *v. a.* [Klampig, Swedish.] To tread heavily. *Craven.*  
**To CLUMP**, *v. n.* To tread heavily. *Hants. Suss.*  
 [From Klumpe, Belg. a thick lump.]  
**To CLAMPER**, *v. n.* [Klampern, Teut.] To beat metal.  
 To make a noisy trampling with the feet in walking, as men do with nailed shoes, or women with iron pattens. *Norf. Suss.*  
**CLAMS**, *s.* [Klemmen, Belg.] Pincers. *Craven.*  
**CLAPS**, *s.* [A corruption of clasp.] A fastening to a door. *Som. Hants. Suss. Ki.*

**To CLAPS**, *v; a.* To clasp. *Somerset. Hants. Suss. Kent.*  
**CLAP-DISH**, *s.* [In ancient times a box with a moveable lid, carried by beggars to excite notice by its noise, now used ludicrously to signify a great prater, who is said to move his tongue like a beggar's clap-dish, clack-dish. *Norf. Suff.*  
**To CLAP**, *v. a.* [To clap hands signifies to applaud.] To fondle; to pat. *Craven.*  
**To CLAP-BENNY**, *v. n.* [Klappa, Isl. to clap and been a prayer.] Infants are said to clap-benny, that is to clap their hands, their only means of expressing prayers. *Craven.*  
**CLAP-CAKE**, *s.* Unleavened rolled oat-cake. *Craven.*  
**CLAPPER**, *s.* The tongue, from being noisy like the clapper of a bell. *Craven. Hants.*  
**CLAPT**, *part. pass.* Fixed; placed. *Craven.*  
 "Clap it up there;" "place it in that spot." *Suss. Hants.*  
**To CLAPPERCLAW**, *v. a.* To beat or paw with the open hand; to scold or abuse any one. *North. South.*  
**To CLART**, *v. a.* To spread or smear. *Grose.*  
**CLARTY**, *adj.* Smeared; sticky. *Grose. Northumb.*  
**To CLATE**, *v. a.* To daub. *Grose. Craven.*  
 [Lort, Goth. kladde, Goth. Sordes.]  
**To CLAT**, *v. a.* [Kladde, Goth. filth.] To cut the dirty locks of wool from round the sheep's tails. *E. Suss. Kent.*  
**CLARET**, *s.* Any sort of foreign red wine. *Norf. Suff.*  
**To CLAT**, *v. a.* To tell tales. *Craven.*  
**CLATHING**, *s.* [Clad, Sax.] Clothes. *Som.*  
**To CLAUMB**, **CLOMB**, *v. a.* To clamber in an awkward manner. *Norf. Suff.*  
**To CLAUNCH**, *v. n.* To walk in a lounging, indolent manner. *Norf. Suff.*  
**To CLAUT**, *v. a.* [To claw.] To scratch. *North.*  
**CLAVY**, *s.* A mantel piece. *Somerset. Gloucester.*  
**CLAVEL**, *s.* *Somerset. Gloucester.*  
**CLAVY-PIECE**, *s.* The mantel shelf.  
**CLAVY-TACK**, Jennings think it is so called from the keys in former times having been hung in this place; if so it is from clef, Fr. a key.  
**To CLAVVER**, *v. n.* To clamber as children. *North.*  
**CLAVER**, **CLAVVER**, *s.* [Klaver, Dutch.] Clover. *North.*  
**CLAY-SALVE**, *s.* Common cerate, from its colour. *Norf. Suff.*  
**CLAY-STONE**, *s.* A blue and white limestone dug in Gloucestershire.  
**CLEAR** and **SHEER**, *adv.* Completely; totally. *Somerset.*  
**CLEA**, *s.* A claw. [Clea, Ang. Sax. a claw.]  
**CLEE**, { One fourth of a cow gait in stinted pastures. *Craven.* This last may come from claw, it being one fourth part of a cow's feed, or enough for one foot or claw.

- CLEAP**, *v. n.* [Clypian, Ang. Sax.] To name or call. *Craven.*
- CLEAMED**, *part. pass.* [Clæmian, Ang. Sax.] Daubed. *Craven.*  
Leaned, inclined. *Lincoln. Ditto.*
- CLEAD**, *v. a.* [Clæd, Sax.] To clothe. *Norfolk. Suff. Ditto.*
- CLEADING**, *s.* Clothing. *Ditto.*
- CLEAT**, **CLEYES**, *s.* [Cled, Ang. Sax. Cleyes, old English.] Claws, as of a lobster or crab. *Norfolk.*
- CLEAT**, *s.* A thin metallic plate, often put on the heels of shoes. *Norfolk. Suff. Suss.*
- To CLEAT**, *v. a.* To strengthen shoes in the way above mentioned. *Norfolk. Suff. Suss.*
- Query, from clea, a claw, a nail or hoof?
- CLEAT-BOARDS**, *s.* Mud pattens; broad flat pieces of board fastened to the shoes to enable a person to walk on the mud without sinking into it. In Chichester harbour, at low water, there is an immense surface of mud, covered with a fine sea-weed; in this mud great numbers of eels lie up for the winter, and the men go upon it with cleat-boards for the purpose of taking the eels. They carry an eel spear with them, a weapon with five or six barbed points, with which they strike the eels in the mud, having discovered their hiding places by the small bubbles in the mud, occasioned by their breathing. *W. Suss. Hants.*
- CLECKIN**, *s.* [Klek-ia, Isl.] A chick. *North.*
- CLETCHE**, *s.* A brood of chickens. *Craven.*
- CLECKINS**, *s.* A shuttlecock; also small goose feathers, of which shuttlecocks are made. *Cumb.*
- CLEDGY**, *adj.* Stiff; cledgy ground; stiff land. *Kent.*
- To CLEEK**, *v. n.* To catch at a thing hastily. *North.*
- CLEG**, *s.* A horse fly. *North.* [Klaeg, Dan.]
- CLEGNING**, *s.* The after birth of a cow. *North*; called in the South, cleaning.
- CLEPPS**, *s.* A wooden instrument for pulling weeds out of corn. *Cumb.* If this instrument pulls up the weeds by means of first grasping or clasping them, then clepps may be a corruption of "clasp."
- To CLEPE**, *v. a.* [Cleopan, old Eng. to call.] To call or name, as boys at play do when they choose opposite parties or sides. *Norfolk. Suff.*
- CLEVEL**, *s.* A grain of corn. *E. Suss. Kent.*  
To cleave is to separate, a grain of corn is separated from the ear; clevel is something cloven or separated.
- To CLEVER**, or **CLAVER**, *v. n.* To clamber. *North.*  
To catch hold of anything. *North.*
- CLEVE-PINK**, *s.* A species of pink which grows wild in the crannies of Cheddar cliffs, having a fine scent. *Somerset.*  
Perhaps a corruption of clove, a pink so called from its aromatic scent.
- CLEWKIN**, *s.* A sort of strong twine. *North.* [Klewe, Bel. a ball of thread.]
- CLEY**, *s.* A hurdle for penning sheep. *Bailey.*
- To CLICK**, *v. a.* [Klecken, Belg.] To catch, or snatch away. *Cumb. North.*
- To CLICKET**, *v. n.* [Clack Dim. of.] To chatter.
- CLICKET**, *adj.* [Eliquetter, Fr. to clack.] voluble. *Norfolk. Suff.*
- CLICKETY-CLACK**, *adv.* To go clickety-clack, is to make the noise which iron pattens do. *Hants.*
- To CLIM**, *v. n.* To climb. *North. South. West.*
- CLIMMER**, *v. n.* To climb. *Somerset.*
- CLIM**, *s.* A sort of imp, which inhabits the chimnies of nurseries, and is sometimes called down to take away naughty children. *Norfolk. Suff.* So called perhaps from being supposed [to climb up chimneys.
- To CLIMP**, *v. n.* [Clim. Isl. Unguis. a nail.] To touch a polished surface with dirty or greasy fingers, and leave marks on it.  
To steat (a cant term.) *Norfolk. Suff.*
- CLINK**, *s.* [Klinche, Low Scotch.] A smart slap. *Norfolk. Suff. E. Suss.*
- CLINKS**, *s.* [To clinch.] Long nails used for fixing irons on gates, &c. where they are wanted to take strong hold. *Norfolk. Suff.*
- CLINKERS**, *s.* [From clink, making a clinking noise.] Bricks of a smaller size burned hard. *Norfolk. Suff. Somerset.*  
Coals hardened by a fierce fire, as in malt and brew-houses, into cinders. *Sussex. Hants.*
- CLINKER-BELL**, *s.* An icicle. *Somerset.*
- CLINKERS**, *s.* Deep impressions of a horse's feet. *Glouc.*
- CLINKET**, *s.* [Clinkant, Fr. Tinsel.] A crafty fellow. *Bailey.*
- CLINTS**, *s.* Crevices among bare lime-stone rocks. *North.*
- To CLINT**, *v. a.* [To clinch.] To finish; to complete. *Somerset.*
- To CLIP**, *v. a.* [Klepper, Dan.] To shear sheep. *York. Norfolk. Suff.*
- CLIP-CLIPPING**, *s.* The wool produced by the clipping or shearing. *Norfolk. Suff.*
- CLIPPER**, *s.* a sheep-shearer. *Norfolk. Suff.*
- To CLIP THE KING'S ENGLISH**, is to speak unintelligibly in consequence of being drunk. *Sussex. Hants.*
- CLITE** or **CLAYT**, *s.* Clay or mire. *Kent.*
- CLIT**, *adj.* Clayey, stiff; applied to the soil. *Hants. Glouc.* Either from clite, clay, or perhaps Kladde, Goth. dirty.  
See to elad or clat.
- CLITTERY-CLUTTERY**, *adj.* Changeable, applied to weather inclined to be stormy. *Hants.* Perhaps from clatter-clutter, noise.
- To CLIT**, *v. n.* To be imperfectly fermented,

- applied to bread. *Somerset.* From clot, bread not properly fermented, is clotted, hard, heavy, close.
- CLITTY**, *adj.* Imperfectly fermented. *Som.*
- CLIVER** and **SHIVER**, *adv.* Completely; totally. *Somerset.* See clear and sheer.
- CLIVER**, *s.* [Cleave.] A plant which adheres closely to whatever it touches. *Hants.*
- CLIVER**, *s.* [Clifan, Sax. to cut.] A chopping knife; a cleaver. *Norf. Suff.*
- CLIZE**, *s.* A place or drain for the discharge of water, regulated by a valve, which permits a free egress but no ingress to the water. *Somerset.* [From to close or kluso, Greek, to wash; whence clyster.]
- CLOAM**, *s.* Coarse earthenware. *Somerset.* Probably a corruption of loam, of which it is made.
- CLOCK**, *s.*\* [Kluck-henne, Teut.] The noise made by a hen. *Craven.*  
A beetle. *Ditto.*  
A cockchafer. *Bailey.*
- CLOCKING** or **CLUCKING-HEN**, *s.* A hen desirous of sitting to hatch chickens, so called from the noise she makes, being the same as she afterwards uses to call her chickens. *North. South.*
- CLOCK-SEAVES**, *s.* *Schenus nigricans*, black-headed Bog-rush. *North.*
- To CLOD**, *v. a.* [Clode, Sax.] To clothe. *Norf. Suff.*
- CLODDING**, *s.* Clothing. *Ditto.*
- To CLOD**, *v. n.* [Clud, Sax.] To throw stones or clods. *North.*
- CLODDY**, *adj.* } [Clod.] Thick; plump;  
                          } close made; as a cloddy  
**CLODGY**,               } horse, a clodgy pig. *Wills.*  
                              *Hants, Sussex.*
- CLODGER**, *s.* [Clos, Fr. closed.] The cover of a book. *Norf. Suff.*
- CLOD-HOPPER**, *s.* A farming labourer, so called from having to walk much over the ploughed ground, which abounds in clods. *Norf. Suff. Suss. Hants.*
- CLOGGS**, *s.* Wooden shoes, such as are worn in Cumberland.
- CLOG-SHOES**, *s.* Shoes with wooden soles. *North.*
- CLOG-SOME**, *adj.* Heavy; dull; tiresome; *Norf.*
- CLOG-WHEAT**, *s.* A bearded species of wheat. *Norf.*
- All these words have their origin from clog, implying an impediment.
- To CLOMP**, *v. n.* } [Klompén, Belg.] To  
                          } make a heavy, dull noise.  
                              *York.*
- To CLUMP**,               *Suss. Hants.*
- To CLOT**, *v. a.* To spread dung. *Craven.*
- To put it in clots or small lumps over the land.
- CLOTE**, *s.* Colt's foot. *Grose.*
- CLOSE**, *s.* [To close; to shut in.] A farm-yard. *E. Suss. Kent.*
- CLOSH**, *s.* [Mynbeer Closh is a nickname for a Dutchman, from "Clans," an abbreviation of Nicholas, a common name among them. *Hants. Suss.*
- To CLOTCH**, *v. n.* [From clot, clod.] To tread heavily; to move awkwardly. *Norf.*
- CLOUGH**, *s.* A ravine between two precipitous banks, having a run of water at the bottom. *Norf. Suff. Northumb.* Cleuch, Scotch. In one of Walter Scott's works, is a note to show that the Duke of Buccleuch took his name partly from this word. A king of Scotland being hunting, shot a large buck, which fell at the bottom of a "cleuch" or ravine, whence the king was at a loss to know how to bring it to the top; when one of his followers, being a very strong man, ran to the bottom, took the buck on his shoulders, and brought him to the king, who, in honour of the great achievement, ordered his name henceforth to be Buck-Cleuch, now Buccleuch.
- CLOUT**, *s.* [Klotsen Teut. to strike.] A cuff; a blow; as "I gave him a clout on the head." *Norf. Suff. Hants. Suss. Yk.*
- To CLOUT**, *v. a.* To beat. *North. South.*
- CLOUT**, *s.* [Clut, Sax.] An iron plate on a shoe. *Norf. Suff.*
- CLOTHIS**, *s.* Clothes. *Berks.*
- CLOTS**, or **CLOUTS**, *s.* Burdock; so called from the burrs sticking to whatever they touch. *North.*
- CLOUGHY**, *s.* A woman dressed in a tawdry way. *North.*
- To CLOUT**, *v. a.* [Clut, Sax.] To piece or mend with cloth or iron. *North.*
- In the Old Testament we have "old shoes, and clouted," from which four words a clergyman once preached a sermon.
- CLOUD-BERRY**, *s.* *Rubus chamæmivius*. *Craven.*
- CLOUT**, *s.* A blow. *E. Suss. Hants.*
- To clout his ears, is to give a boy a good cuffing.
- CLOUTERLY**, *adj.* [Klôte, Belg.] Clumsy; awkward. *Craven.*
- CLOW**, *s.* [Claudo, Lat. to shut. Clos, Fr. close.] A floodgate. *Craven.*
- CLOW**, *s.* [Clou de girofle, Fr.] The clove-pink. *Norf. Suff.*
- To CLOW**, *v. n.* To pull each other rudely; to labour irregularly and roughly. *North.*
- [Clawan, Sax. to claw.]
- CLUE**, *s.* [Klewe, Belg.] Three skeins of hempen thread. *Norf. Suff.*
- CLOZZONS**, *s.* [To close.] Talons; clutches; possession. *North.*
- CLUBSTER**, *s.* A stoat. *North.*
- CLUCK**, *adj.* A little unwell. *E. Suss.*
- CLUM**, *adj.* [Clammy.] Daubed. *Craven.*
- CLUME BUZZA**, *s.* An earthen pan. *Cornwall.* [Loam bason?]
- CLUMB**, *s.* A note of silence. *Bailey.*
- CLUMP**, *s.* [Klumpe, Teut. a lump.] A small plantation of trees. *Hants. Suss.*

**CLUMPS, CLUMPST, adj.** Clumasy; idle; laxy. *Lincoln.* Benumbed with cold.

**CLUMPET, adj.** Benumbed with cold. *Craven.*  
[Klumpe, Teut. a lump; the fingers when benumbed feeling like a lump, without joints.]

**CLUMPIISH, adj.** Lumpish; walking heavily and clumsily; as though a person had no articulation about his feet. *Hants.*

**CLUMPERS, s.** [Klomper, Belg.] Very thick heavy shoes. Wooden shoes are so called in Holland. *Norf. Suff.*

**CLUNCH, s.** Close-grained limestone, fit to be used in building, but soft when first taken from the quarry. *Norf. Suff.*

**CLUNG, adj.** [Clingan, Ang. Sax. marcescere, Lat. to decay.] Tough; juiceless. *Norf. Suff.*  
*Strong.* *Berks.*

**CLUNG, adj.** [To cling.] Closed up; stopped; shrivelled; shrunk. *Norf.*  
Soft; flabby. *Norf.*  
Damp; adhesive. *E. Suss. Kent.*  
Hungry or empty. A bladder when empty collapses, and the sides cling to each other. *Craven.*  
Daubed. *Craven.*

**CLUNGY, adj.** Adhesive. *Craven.*

**CLUNCHY, adj.** Short; thick; clumsy. *Norf. Suff.*

**CLUNTER, s.** [Klonter, Belg.] Disorder. *York.*  
*To CLUNTER, v. a.* To make a rude noise with the feet in walking. *Norf.*

**CLUSSOMED, adj.** Clumsy-handed. *Bailey.*

**CLUSSUNT, adj.** Swollen with cold. *Norf.*

**To CLUT, v. a.** [Klotsen, Teut. to strike.] To strike a blow. *Norf.*

**CLUTTERS, adv.** In heaps. *Norf.* [Clud, Sax. a lump.]

**CLUTHER, adv.** [Cluder, Welch.] In heaps. *Craven.*  
In disorder. *Norf.*

**CLUTTERS, s.** A brood of chickens. *Norf. Suff.*

**CLUTCH, adj.** Close. *E. Suss.*

**To CLUTTER-UP, v. a.** To throw into confusion. *E. Suss.*

**CLUVES, s.** [Cloven.] Hoofs of horses or cows. *Cumb.*

**To COATHE, v. a.** To bane; to poison, applied to sheep. *Somerset.* To swoon. *Lincoln.*

**COATE, s.** [Cote, Sax.] A house or cottage. *Craven. York.*  
Hence, dove-cote; a dove-house. *South.*

**COAL-HOD, s.** [Coal and hod, Ang. Sax. cucullus, Lat.]  
A utensil for holding coals; a coal-scuttle. *Norf. Suff.*

**COARSE, adj.** Rough; stormy; applied to weather; as "it is a coarse weather." *Norf. Suff. E. Suss.*

**COAD, adj.** Unhealthy. *Somerset.* Consumptive. [Cored, the core of a wound contains the matter.]

**COAH, s.** [Cor, Lat. core.] The heart or pith of wood, horns, &c. *Norf.*

**COAJERZE'END, s.** [Codger's end.] A shoemaker's thread. *Somerset.*  
A cobbler's end. *Norf.*

**COAKEN, s.** The sharp part of a horse-shoe. Query. from cog. *Norf.*

**To COAKEN, v. n.** To strain, in the act of vomiting. *Norf.*

**COANDER, s.** [Coin. Fr.] A corner. *Som.*

**COATHY, adj.** Surly, easily provoked. *Norf.*  
Rotten, as a coathy sheep is a rotten sheep. *Hants. Grosse.*

**COB, s.** A wicker-basket, to carry on the arm. *Bailey.*

**COB, s.** A blow. *Derby.*  
A seed-cob, a basket used to carry the seed in sowing. *E. Suss.*

**COB, s.** A sea-gull. *Norf. Suff. E. Suss.*  
The stony kernel of fruit. *Norf. Suff.*

**COB, s.** A close, strong, hardy kind of horse, not very high. *Sussex. Kent.*

**COB-NUT, s.** [Cop, Sax. head] A large kind of nuts and walnuts. *Suss.*

**COB-WALNUT, s.** A mud wall, a wall made of clay, mixed with straw. *Somerset.*

**COBBLE, s.** A stone. *Craven.*  
A pebble. *Bailey.*  
Probably from cop, a head, signifying something round; pebbles on the sea-shore are generally rounded.

**To COBBLE, v. a.** To throw stones. *Craven.*

**COBBY, adj.** Lively. *Craven.*

**COB OF HAY, s.** A small stack, or part of a stack of hay. *Nottingham.*

**COBBLE, s.** [Cuople, Ang. Sax. navicula, a small vessel.] A fishing-boat. *Norf. Suff.*

**COB-IRONS, s.** [Cop, Sax. head and irona.] Brand-irons for supporting the logs in a wood fire, generally having a round head or knob.  
The irons hung upon the bars of the kitchen range, on which the spit is turned. *Norf. Suff.*

**COBBLES, s.** [Cop. Sax.] Round coals. *Der.*

**COBBELLS, or ICE-CANDLES, s.** Icicles. *Kent.*

**COBBO, s.** A small fish; the miller's thumb. *Kent.*

**COB-COALS, s.** [Cob. Sax.] Large pit-coals. *Norf.*

**COB-JOE, s.** A nut at the end of a string. *Derby.*

**COBWEB-MORNING, s.** A misty morning. *Norf.*

**COBBLE-TREES, s.** Double swingle trees; whippins or splinter-bars. *Norf.*

**COCK-LAWT, s.** [Cock and loft, from Aloft.] A garret; an upper room, where fowls roost. *Somerset.*  
In Hampshire, the room over a stable, where the hay is deposited, is called a hay loft.

**COCK and MWILE, s.** A jail. *Somerset.*

**COCKLE**, *s.* [Coquo, Lat. to boil.] A stove with iron or brick flues, used for the purpose of drying hops in Kent and Sussex.

**To COCKER**, *v. a.* [Cocru, Welch.] To indulge. *Craven. Somerset.*

**COCKERS**, *s.* Gaiters. *Craven. Somerset.*

**COCKLES OF THE HEART**, *s.* The stomach. *Craven. Somerset.*

**COCK-BRUMBLE**, *s.* [So called from its spines.] The *rubus fruticosus*. *Norf.*

**COCK-EYE**, *s.* [It must be cocked like a gun before it can take aim with effect.] A squinting eye. *Norf. Hants.*

**COCK-FARTHING**, *s.* A term of endearment used to a little boy. *Norf.*

**COCK'S-EGG**, *s.* A small abortive egg. *Norf. Suff. Suss. Hants.*

**COCKERS and TRASHES**, *s.* Old stockings without feet, and worn-out shoes. *North.*

[Trash, from traah, rubbish.]

**COCKET**, *adj.* Brisk; apish; pert. *North.*

[Cock-lively, like a cock.]

**COCKEY**, *s.* The grate over a common sewer. *Norf. Suff.*

**COCK-LEET**, *s.* [Cock and Lecht, 'Sax. light; day-break; and sometimes the dusk of the evening. *Somerset.*

**COCKS' HEADS**, *s.* The heads of rib-grass, which contain the seeds. *Grose.*

In West Sussex, boys play with these heads; [one holds a stalk in his hand, while another, with a similar stalk, strikes his opponents, and whichever loses the head first is conquered. It is called "fighting cocks."]

**COCKS'-NECKLING**, *adj.* Falling head-foremost. *Wills.*

**COCKS'-HEADLING**, *s.* A game where boys mount over their heads. *Hants. Suss.*

I suppose from the head or neck going foremost.

**COCK-SURE**, *adj.* Certain; from a gun being much more sure of its aim with a lock, than when fired with a match. *Hants. Suss.*

**COCK-APPAREL**, *s.* Great pomp. *Linc.* People wearing their best apparel on these occasions, being smart like a cock's feathers.

**COCKED**, *part. pass.* Affronted. *Warwick.* A cock, when exasperated, carries himself very upright, with a strutting air, so does a man, when offended; hence [he may said to be "cocked," or like a cock.]

**COD**, *s.* [Codde, Sax. a case.] Pin-cod is a pin-cushion; horse-cod, is a horse-collar. *North.*

**CODS**, *s.* Bellows. *North.*

**CODDERS**, *s.* Persons, chiefly Welch women, employed by the gardeners about London to gather peas. So called from peascods, which they gather.

**COD-GLOVE**, *s.* [Codde, Sax. a case.] A thick glove without fingers, used to handle turf. *Somerset.*

**COD-WARE**, *s.* Pulse growing in cods or pods. *South. Pod-ware. Kent. Kid-ware. Hants.*

**To CODDLE**, *v. a.* [Coctulo, coquo, Lat. to boil.] To indulge with warmth. *Craven.*

To indulge with too much tenderness a child. *Hants. Suss.*

To parboil, hence apples thus dressed, are called "coddled apples." *Hants.*

**CODDY-FOAL**, *s.* A young foal. *Craven.* [Cutty, Scotch. short; small.]

**CODGER**, *s.* [Coger, span.] A mean, covetous, miserly person. *Craven. Suss. Hants.*

**CODLINS**, *s.* [See coddle.] Limestones partially burned. *Craven.*

**COE**, *s.* An odd old fellow. *Norf.* A diminutive of coger.

**COFIN**, *s.* A coffin. *Norf. Suff.* If from coffin, Fr. a more proper word than coffin; but if from Coffre, Sax. a coffer, a chest or box; then not so.

**COFRE**, *s.* [Coffre, Sax.] A coffer; a chest.

**COFER**, *s.* Ditto. *E. Suss.*

**COGER**, *s.* A common sort of cake given to agricultural labourers for their luncheon in East Sussex and Kent.

**To COIT**, *v. a.* To toss up the head. *Norf. Suff.*

**COIT**, *s.* A toss of the head. *Norf. Suff.*

**COIL**, *s.* [Cuellier, Fr. to reduce into a narrow compass. *Fenning.*] A hen-pen, or coop. *North.*

**COIL**, *s.* [Kolleren, Tent.] A tumult or great stir; also a lump on the head. *Nth.*

**COILERS**, *s.* [From recoil.] That part of a cart horse's harness, which is put over his rump and round his haunches to hold back the cart, when going down hill. *Hants.*

**COINT**, *adj.* [Coint, Fr.] Strange; quaint; but more correct than the latter word. *Bailey.*

**COISTREL**, *s.* A young lad. *Bailey.*

**COKE**, *s.* [Choke.] The core of an apple. *Craven.*

**COKERS**, *s.* Rims of iron round wooden shoes. *Cumb.*

**COKES or COIKS**, *s.* [Coquo, Lat. to bake.] COUKS, Cinders. *North.*

**COKERED**, *part. pass.* Unsound, applied to timber. *Norf.* Can this be a corruption of cankered; or from coker, a lie?

**To COKER**, *v. a.* [Coker, a lie; auctioneers puffing off their goods, and glossing over their defects.] To sell by auction. *East Suss.*

**COLDER**, *s.* Short straws, ears, and rough chaff. *Norf.*

Is it "cullled-ear?" To cull is to take out the worst of anything in Sussex and Kent. These short ears, &c., are cullled out from the clean grain.

**COLE, s.** [Cawl. Sax. cabbage.] Pottage or broth, made of cabbage. *North.*  
**COLEY, s.** A cur-dog. *North.*  
**To COLLAR, v. a.** [Col, coal. Sax.] To sully with soot or coal-dust. *Norf. Suff.*  
**To COLLY, v. a.** Is used in the west.  
**COLLY-WOMPERED, part. pass.** Patched. *Northumb.*  
**COLLAR, s.** Black smut from the chimney or bars.  
**COLLEY, s.** A blackbird. *Somerset.*  
 The soot from a kettle. *Glouc.*  
**COLLAR-BALL, s.** A light ball with which children play. *Norf. Suff.*  
**COLLAR-BEAM, s.** [From to collar, to hold fast, as the collar of a shirt secures the garment.] The highest and shortest beam in a building. *Norf. Suff.*  
**COLLOCK, s.** A great pail or piggin. *North.*  
 Cooler, coollock, a little cooler, as hill, hillock, a small hill. Or may it be from cull or collect?  
**To COLLIN, v. n.** [Kal. Belg.] To run about idly. *Craven.*  
**To COLLOQUE, v. n.** [Colloquor, Lat.] To talk together, whence comes colloquy.  
 To confer together for some mischievous purpose. *Norf. Suff. Somerset.*  
**COLLOGIN, [g hard] sub.** An association for some improper purpose. *Somerset.*  
**To COLT-IN, v. n.** To fall in as the surface of a pit or quarry. *Glouc.*  
**To COLT, v. a.** To throw the earth which has been cast out of a ditch up into a ridge. *E. Suss. Kent.*  
**COLT, sub.** The ridge of earth formed by colting it. *E. Suss. Kent.*  
 Has culter Lat. a coultter, anything to do with this word colt?  
**COLT, sub.** [Colt, Sax. a young horse.] A boy articulated to a clothier for three or four years. *Glouc.*  
**COLT-PIXY, s.** A fairy, who coming in the shape of a horse and neighing, misleads horses into bogs. *Hants.*  
**COLT-ALE, s.** [When a colt is shod for the first time, the blacksmith claims a certain quantity of beer or ale.] The fine paid by any one on entering upon a new office. *Somerset, Hants, Suss. York.*  
**COLTEE, v. a.** [Little colt.] To act the hobby-horse, to be playful, as a young colt. *West.*  
**COLT, s.** Any person entering on an office for the first time, when he is generally fined, which is technically called shoeing him. *Norf. Suff. Hants. Suss.*  
 See colt-ale.  
**COMFORTS, s.** [Corruption of comfits.] Sweetmeats. *Somerset.*  
**COME-THY-WAYS.** Come forward. *Crav.*  
**COME-BACK, s.** [From the sound it utters.] A guinea fowl. *Norf. Suff. Hants.*  
**COMB, s.** A hollow or valley. *Suss.*  
 Hence on the South Downs we find Bar-

comb, Telscomb-Comb. *North.* There spelt "Coun" from "Cwm." *Welch.*  
**COMB, s.** The window stool of a casement. *Glouc.*  
**CORN-BIND, s.** The convolvulus arvensis. The wild convolvulus. So called from its binding round within its folds the stalks of corn, of whatever it comes near. *North.*  
 Bind-weed in E. Sussex and Kent.  
**COMAUNCE, s.** A community. *Bailey.*  
**COMB, s.** [Comb, Sax.] The small strings or sprouts of malt. *Hants. Suss. Bailey.*  
**COMMATHER, intj.** } *Hants.* { A corrup-  
**COMMITHER,** } *Essex.* { tion of  
**COMMOTHER,** } *Sussex.* { come hither.  
 A word used by carters and plough-boys, when speaking to a horse and wishing him to come to the left, that is towards the driver, who usually walks on this side of his team.  
**COMMOTHER, s.** [Co-mother.] A God-mother. *North.*  
**COMMENCE, s.** A job; an affair, as "here is a pretty commence;" here is a fine job. *Suss.*  
**COMPANY-KEEPER, s.** A Lover. *Norf. Suss.*  
**COMPASS, s.** An outline generally meaning of a circular form. *Norf. Suff.*  
**COMPASSING, adj.** In a circular form. *Norf. Suff.*  
 From to encompass, to inclose.  
**COMPLIN, adj.** [Kompen, Germ. To contend.] Impertinent. *Craven.*  
**To CON, v. a.** [Connan. Ang. Sax. To know.] To learn. *Craven.*  
**CONNER, s.** A reader. *Craven.*  
**CON, s.** A squirrel. *North.*  
**CONY-LAND, s.** Land so light and sandy as to be fit for nothing but feeding rabbits on. A common jest is, that it may be ploughed with two rabbits and a knife. *North.*  
 Mr Coke, of Norfolk, to whom the whole country is so deeply indebted for his great improvements in agriculture, brought a great deal of land of this description into profitable cultivation. Some person speaking of the extreme poorness of the soil, said that when he first saw the land, before any improvements had taken place on it, he saw but one blade of grass on a great extent, and for this one blade two rabbits were contending.  
**CONDITION, s.** Temper, as an "ill-conditioned fellow," is an "ill-tempered fellow." *Norf. Suff. Sussex.*  
**CONDITION, s.** [Quality, from conditio, Lat.] The seeds of hops when gathered for drying, the richness of which constitutes the good quality of the hops. *E. Suss. Kent.*  
**CONDERS, s.** [Connan, Sax. To know.] Persons who are stationed on some emi-

nence to give notice to fishers which way a shoal of herrings takes. *Fenning.*  
**CONCERN, s.** A little estate. *North.*  
 Any property. *South.*  
**CONDIDDLED, adj.** Dispersed. *Somerset.*  
**CONKABELL or CLINKABELL, s.** An icicle. *Somerset.* The last name probably is taken from its jingling or clinking when struck.  
**CONNIEARS, s.** The kidnies of a beast. *North.*  
**CONNY, adj.** [Corruption of canny, from Kaen, to whiten.] Brave, fine. *North.*  
**CONTANKEROUS, adj.** Quarrelsome. *Wilts.*  
**To CONSATE, v. a.** [Conceit.] To imagine; to fancy. *Craven.*  
**CONTRAPTION, s.** Contrivance; management. *Somerset, Hants. Sussex.*  
**COOP, intj. Somerset.** } A corruption of  
**CUP-CUP, Hants.** } come-up.  
 A word used very frequently to call fowls to be fed; or cows to be milked.  
**COOCHE-HANDED, adj.** [Gauche, Fr. left.] Left-handed. *Devon.*  
**COOK, v. a.** To throw, as cook me that ball. *Glouc.*  
**COOK-EEL, s.** A sort of cross-bun, made in Lent. *Norf.*  
**COOMS, s.** The high ridges in ill-kept roads, between the ruts and the horse-path. *Norf. Suff.* Perhaps from sticking up like a cock's-comb.  
**COOP, s.** [Kuype, Belg. a vessel for holding liquor.] A muck-coop; a lime-coop; a close cart for carrying dung or lime. *North.*  
 A fish-coop is a hollow vessel made of twigs, with which they take fish in the Humber. *North.* Similar vessels in the South are called pots, as eel-pots, lobster-pots.  
**COORT, s.** A cart. Grose says a little cart. In the present day it implies a large one, but it is almost obsolete. *E. Sussex. Kent.*  
**COOTH or COUTH, adj.** Cold. *North.*  
**To COP, v. a.** [Cop. Sax. top.] To throw something upwards, in order to reach a mark at some moderate distance. *Norf. Suff.*  
**COP, s.** A cop of peas is fifteen sheaves or bundles in the field. *North.* These fifteen sheaves form a cop; the same as a certain quantity of hay is called a cock instead of a cop.  
 A lump of yarn. *North.*  
**COP-COPPING, s.** A fence. *North.*  
**To COPE, v. a.** To cover; to cope a wall is to cover the top of it with stone, called a coping, says Grose. *North and South.* In Hampshire they have bricks made with circular tops, to place on walls, so as to let the water run off without penetrating; these are called "Coping bricks."  
**COPE, s.** [Copia Lat. abundance.] A large quantity or number. *Norf. Suff.*

**To COPE, v. a.** To fasten up. Warreners are said to cope their ferrets, when they tie or sew up their mouths to prevent them from biting the rabbits, when employed to drive them out of their holes. *Hants. Norf. Suff.*  
**COP-SAX, s.** is top or head, when a cooper closes the ends of a cask he is said to head it up, and heading it up is fastening it up.  
**COP-HALFPENNY, s.** The game of chuck-farthing. *Norf. Suff.*  
 In E. Sussex, called chuck. In Hampshire, pitch and hustle.  
**COPPLE-CROWN, s.** A tuft of feathers on the head of a fowl. *Norf. Suff.*  
**COPPLING, adv.** Unsteady, as though in danger of falling headlong. *Norf. Suff.*  
**COP-WEB, s.** [Kop. Belg. A spider.] A cobweb. A spider's web. *Norf. Suff.*  
**COPESMATE, s.** A companion. *North.*  
 May it not be co-mate?  
**COPT, adj.** [Cop. Sax.] Convex. *Craven.*  
**COPPET, adj.** Saucy. [See cocket.] *Craven.*  
**COPPIN, s.** [Copyn, Welch]  
 A piece of worsted taken from the spindle. *Craven.*  
**COPPER-CLOUTS, s.** [Cope to cover and clut, Sax. a clout.] A kind of spatter-dashes, worn on the small of the leg. *Somerset.*  
**COPPY-STOOL, s.** A foot-stool. *North.*  
**CUP-ROSE, s.** } Cauperose, Fr. ruddy,  
**COPPER-ROSE, s.** } *North. Norf. Suff.*  
 Papaver, rhæas, the wild red poppy.  
 Called in the North, Grose says, head-wort; hence the derivation may be from cop. Sax. head and wort. Sax. a herb.  
**COPSON, s.** [Cop. Sax.] A fence placed on the top of a small dam laid across a ditch, for the purpose of keeping sheep from going over it. *E. Sussex, Romney Marsh, Kent.*  
**COPT-KNOW, s.** [Cop. Sax. top. knol. Sax. head.] The top of a conical hill. *North.*  
**COPT, adj.** [Cop. Sax.] Proud, ostentatious, lofty. *North.*  
**CORBY, s.** [Corbeau, Fr.] A crow. *North.*  
**CORF, s.** [Corf. Belg.] A basket for coals. *Craven, York.*  
 A floating cage or basket to keep lobsters in, used on the Suffolk coast.  
**CORACLE, s.** [Corium, Lat. leather.] A small boat used by fishers in Wales, made of a frame of wicker work, covered with leather. *Hereford.*  
**To CORK, v. a.** To make a horse's shoe so that when passing on ice or on a frozen road, he will not slip. *Somerset.*  
**CORKER, s.** A set down; I have given him a corker; "I have silenced him;" I have closed up his mouth as effectually as a cork does a bottle. *Warw.*  
**To CORN, v. a.** [Gecornand, Sax.]  
 To sprinkle meat with salt, that is with grains or corns of salt. *Fenning, Hants.*  
 A piece of corned beef is a piece of beef cured with salt.

**CORN-CRAKE**, *s.* A land rail. *Craven.*  
**CORNER**, *s.* A point in a rubber of whist. *Norfolk Suff.*  
**CORNY**, *adj.* [Corn.] Abounding in corn; as these sheaves are heavy and corny; tasting well of malt, spoken of beer. *Tipsy. Norfolk Suff.*  
**COSH**, *s.* [Cacher, Fr. to hide.] The glume or husk of corn, particularly wheat. *Norfolk Suff.*  
**COSSET-LAMB**, *s.* A lamb brought up by hand. *Norfolk Suff.*  
**To COSSET**, *v. a.* To fondle. *Norfolk Suff.*  
**COSSET**, *s.* A pet. *Norfolk Suff.*  
**COSTRIL**, *s.* A small barrel. *Craven.*  
**COSTARD**, *s.* [Coster, a head. *Fenning*] The head, used by way of contempt. *Grosse.*  
**COSTLY**, *adj.* Costive. *Norfolk Suff.*  
**COT**, *s.* A man, who is fond of cooking for himself, perhaps from cot, Sax. a mean hut, persons living in such dwellings, being generally poor and compelled to do many things for themselves. *Craven.*  
**A pen**; as a calf-cot, hence sheep-cote; dove-cote. *Hereford.*  
**To COTHE**, *v. a.* To faint. *Norfolk Suff.*  
**COTHISH, COTHY**, *adj.* Faint, sickly, ailing. *Norfolk Suff.*  
**Cothe**, Ang. Sax. disease.  
**COTT**, *s.* A fleece of wool matted together.  
**COTTERED**, *adj.* Entangled. *Craven.*  
**COTTY**, *adj.* Matted, said of a fleece, the wool of which is matted together. *Kent, E. Sussex.* Are these words corruptions of clot, clotted, clotty?  
**COTTERIL**, *s.* An iron pin. *Craven.*  
**A lynch-pin**, a pin to fasten the wheel on the axle-tree. *North.*  
**A trammel for hanging a pot on over the fire.** *South.*  
**COTTS**, *s.* Lambs brought up by hand. See cote-lamb.  
**To COTTEN**, *v. n.* [From cotten, the wool of which adheres together.] To agree. *North. South.*  
**COUCH**, *s.* The roots of grass collected by the harrow in pasture lands, when first ploughed up. *Glouc.*  
**COUCH-GRASS**, *s.* A coarse, bad species of grass, which spreads and grows very fast in arable land; forming large beds, whence probably called couch from coucher, Fr.  
**COUCH, COUCH-HANDED**, *adj.* [Gauche, Fr.] Left-handed. *Norfolk Suff.*  
**COUD, CAUD**, *adj.* [Kaud, koud, Belg.] cold. *Craven.*  
**COUD-TOGETHER**, *part. pass.* [Called and together.] Collected. *Craven.*  
**COUCHER**, *s.* [Coucher, Fr. to lie down.] A setting dog; a setter. *Bailey.*  
**COUCH**, *s.* The various divisions in which malt is placed, during the process of making. *Suss.*  
**To COUNT** *v. n.* [Account.] To guess;

to suppose. *Norfolk Suff. Somerset. Hants. Sussex.*  
**COUL**, *s.* [To cool.] A tub or vessel with two ears. *Bailey.* In Hampshire called a cooler; in Sussex a keeler.  
**To COUP**, *v. n.* [Koop, Belg. a sale.] To exchange. *Craven.*  
**COVE**, *s.* [Couvrier, Fr. to cover.] The sloping part of a building. *Kent.*  
**COFE**, [Ang. Sax.] A deep pit, cavern, or cave. *North.*  
**COVEY**, *s.* [Couvrier, Fr.] A cover of furze, &c. for game. *North.*  
**COULTER**, *s.* A ploughshare. *North. Grosse.*  
**Now the coulter in the South is not the ploughshare, but a long piece of iron placed in the beam, before the share cutting the sward or ground, hence its name from culter, Lat. a knife.**  
**COUNTERFEITS and TRINKETS**, *s.* Porringers and saucers. *Ches.*  
**COUPRAISE**, *s.* [Come-up-raise.] A lever. *North.* [Prise, Fr. a crow.]  
**COW-JOCKEY**, *s.* A beast jobber. *Craven.*  
**COW-BABY**, *s.* A coward; a timid person. *Somerset.*  
**COWL**, *s.* [From its resemblance to a monk's hood.] The top of a malt-kiln, which turns round with the wind, preventing the smoke or reek from beating inwards. *Norfolk Suff. Sussex. Hants.* Vulgarly called a Cow. A tub. *Essex.*  
**COWL**, *s.* [Kull, Goth. Vertex, Lat. crown of the head;] a circular swelling. *Craven.*  
**To COWL**, *v. a.* To scrape together. *Craven.*  
**To cull.**  
**COWED**, *adj.* Being without horns. *North.*  
**COWDY**, *s.* A little cow, a Scotch runt without horns. *North.* [Cutty, Sco. short.]  
**To COWKER**, *v. n.* To strain in vomiting. *Ditto.*  
**To cawk and spit in the South, is to make the noise which a person does in trying to bring the phlegm from his throat and then to discharge it from the mouth.** [Kuchen, Bel. to cough.]  
**COWDY**, *adj.* Pert; frolicsome. *North.*  
**COWKES**, *s.* Sheep's hearts. *Ditto.*  
**COWL-RAKE**, *s.* [Coal and rake.] A mud-scraper; a coal rake. *North.*  
**COWLICK**, *s.* A twist or wreathing in the hair of the forehead of a calf, probably from the cow being supposed to have licked it into that form. *Norfolk Suff.*  
**See "Calfich."**  
**COW-MIG**, *s.* The drainage of a cow-house or dung-hill. *North.*  
**COW-MUMBLE**, *s.* A wild plant, more commonly called cow-parsnep. *Heracleum sphondyleum.* *Norfolk Suff.*  
**COWSLOP**, *s.* [Cuslippe, Sax.] A cowslop. *Norfolk Suff.*  
**COWSHUT**, *s.* [Kuyshuist, Belg. coo.] A wood pigeon. *Craven.*

**COURT-FOLD, s.** A farm-yard. *Worc.*  
**COURTLAGE, s.** [Curtilage, law term.]  
 A court-yard. *Somerset.*  
**COW-PAR, s.** A straw-yard; fold-yard. *Norf.*  
**COW-SCARN, s.** Cow-dung. *Cumb.*  
**COW-STRIPLINGS, s.** Cowslips. *North.*  
**COWTHERED, part. pass.** Recovered from disease or coldness. *North.*  
**COW-TIE, s.** A short thick hair rope, with a wooden nut at one end, and an eye formed in the other, used for hopping the hind legs of a cow while milking. *North.*  
**COW-TONGUED, adj.** Having a tongue like a cow's, smooth on one side and rough on the other; figuratively double-tongued; deceitful. *Norf. Suff.*  
**COY, s.** [Decoy.] A decoy for ducks. *Norf. Suff.*  
 A coop for lobsters. *Norf. Suff.*  
**COXY-ROXY, adj.** Merrily and fantastically tipsey. *Norf. Suff.*  
 (Cozy, causer, Fr. to talk; and rosy, from drinking.)  
**To COZE, v. n.** [Causer, Fr. to talk] To converse earnestly and familiarly. *Sussex. Hants.*  
**COZY, adj.** Talking freely, earnestly, and familiarly. *Sussex. Hants.*  
**CRA, s.** [Crawe, Sax.] A crow. *Norf. Suff.*  
**To CRACK, v. n.** To converse. *Norf.*  
**CRACK, adv.** Immediately. *Norf.* In a crack. *Hants. Suss.* That is as soon as you can make a crack or sudden noise.  
**CRACKLINGS, s.** Crisp cakes, crackling when they are broken. *Hants. Sussex.*  
 In the Isle of Wight a cake is made called a "cracknell." The skin of roasted pork. *North.* In the South this is called the "crisp."  
**To CRACK, CRAKE, v. n.** [Krekia, Isl. to boast.] To boast; to brag. *York. Norf.*  
**CRACK, s.** Pride; boast; as she is the "crack" of the village. *Norf. Suff. South.*  
**CRACK, adj.** Excellent; having qualities to be proud of; as a "crack," team. *Norf. Suff. South.*  
**CRACKMANS, s.** [To crack.] Hedges, which when old, easily break with a crackling sound. *Bailey.*  
**CRADDANTLY, adj.** } *Craven.* Cowardly.  
**CRADDENLY, }** *North.*  
**CRADDINS, s.** Mischievous tricks. *North.*  
**CRAGGE, s.** [Kraeghe, Belg. the neck.] A small beer-vessel. *South.*  
**CRA, s.** The craw. *Norf. Suff.*  
 A deposit of fossil sea-shells, formed in large quantities in an extensive district of Suffolk, and used with much advantage as manure on the neighbouring light lands. (Crag, the rugged part of a rock.)  
**CRAKE, s.** [Cracettan, Sax. to croak.] A crow. *Norf. Suff.*  
**CRAKE-BERRIES, s.** Crow-berries. *North.*

**To CRAM, CRUM, v. a.** To stuff. *Ditto.*  
 To put a thing in its place. *Ditto.*  
**To CRAMBLE, v. n.** [To scramble.] To hobble. *Derby.*  
**To CRAMMLE, v. n.** To walk idly. *Craven.*  
**CRAKE-FEET, s.** The Orchis. *North.*  
**CRAKE-NEEDLES, s.** Scandix pecten veneris. Shepherd's needle. *North.* (From crackle.)  
**CRAMBLES, s.** Large boughs of trees, of which the fagots are made. *North.*  
**CRAMMER, s.** A bowl-sewer. *Ditto.*  
**To CRAMPLE, v. n.** [Cramp.] To move with pain and stiffness, as if affected with cramps. *Norf. Suff.*  
**CRAMPLED-HAMM'D, adj.** Stiffened in the lower joints. *Norf. Suff.* Hence also comes "crumple-footed." *Hants. Sussex.* Having a foot without any articulations in the toes.  
**To CRANCH, v.** [Scranch.] To crackle; to grind between the teeth. *Craven.*  
**CRANK, adj.** Brisk; jolly; merry. *Kent.*  
**CRANKY, adj.** Merry from liquor. *Kent. Sussex.*  
**CRANNY, adj.** Jovial; brisk. *Cheshire.*  
**CRANKY, adj.** [Crank, Dutch, sick.] Ailing; sickly. *North.*  
 A vessel over-masted, and hence apt to roll; a sea-term; checked-linen is called cranky. *North.*  
**CRANKLE, adj.** [Crank, Dutch.] Weak; shattered. *North.*  
**CRAP, s.** Darnel. *E. Sussex.*  
**To CRAP, v. n.** } To snap; to break with a sudden sound; to crack.  
**CRAPPY, }** *Somerset.*  
**CRAP, s.** A smart sudden sound. *Ditto.*  
 (Are these words from Krappen, Belg. to crop; to lop; or break off a thing?)  
**CRAPS, s.** [Scrap.] The refuse of tallow. *Craven.*  
**CRASSANTLY, adj.** [Crasseux, Fr. mean.] Cowardly. *Cheshire.*  
**CRATCH, s.** [Crates, Lat. A wattle.] A pannier. *Derby.*  
 A rack; a hay-rack. *South.*  
 A frame of wood to lay sheep on. *Craven.*  
**A long alight pole, with a fork at the end, used to support clothes lines.** *E. Suss.*  
**CRATCHINGLY, adv.** Feebly; weakly. *North.*  
**CRATES, s.** [Crates, Lat.] Open panniers for glass and crockery. *North.*  
**CRATTLE, s.** A crumb. *Ditto.*  
**CRAUP, part. of CREEP.** *Somerset.*  
**CRAWLEY-MAWLEY, adv.** In a weakly and ailing state, having been so mauled as scarcely to be able to crawl. *Norf.*  
**CRAZEY, s.** The ranunculus tribe of plants, generally called crow's-foot, or crow's-claw. *Crawe is Sax. for crow* Cra is a crow in *Norf;* crazy may be corrupted from cra's-eye.  
**CRAZY, adj.** Ailing; out of order or re-

- pair. *Derby*. An old decayed building is said to be crazy, as "a crazy old house;" in *Sussex* and *Hants*. [*Ecrasé* Fr. broken]
- CRAZZLED**, *adj.* Caked together, as coals are on the fire. *North*.  
Just congealed. *Craven*.
- To CREAM**, *v. n.* [*Crème*, Fr.] To froth; to mantle, *Craven*.
- To CREEM**, *v. a.* To put in slily, as cream forms silently on the surface of the milk. *Cheshire*. To press together. *Somerset*.
- CREEM**, *s.* A sudden shivering. *Somerset*.
- CREEMY**, *adj.* Affected with sudden shivering. *Somerset*.
- To CREE**, *v. n.* To seethe. *Creed* rice is boiled rice. *Craven*.
- CREEL**, *s.* An osier-basket. *Ditto*.
- CREAK**, *s.* A land-rail, so called from the noise it makes. *Grose*.
- To CREASE**, *v. a.* To make a mark in any thing, particularly in linen, by folding it. *North*. *South*.
- CREES**, or **CREWDS**, *s.* The measles. *North*.
- CREEL**, *s.* A kind of bier, used for slaughtering and salving sheep upon. *North*.
- To CREEP**, *v. a.* To drag up tubs of contraband spirits, which have been sunk in the sea by smugglers, by means of weights attached to them. *East Sussex*. *Kent*.
- CREEPERS**, *s.* Low pattens, mounted on short iron stumps instead of rings. Grapnels to bring up anything from the bottom of a well or pond. *Norfolk*. *Suff*.
- All these words imply drawing something close to the ground, in a creeping, crawling way.
- CREEPER**, *s.* A small stool. *North*.
- CREEPINS**, *s.* A beating; chastisement. *North*.
- CREEP-HEDGE**, *s.* One who prowls and sneaks about through hedges. *Norfolk*.
- CREIL**, *s.* A short, squat, dwarfish man. *North*.
- CREVET**, *s.* [Corruption of *cruet*.] A vial for vinegar or oil. *Norfolk*. *Suff*.
- CREVIN**, *s.* A hole; a crevice. *Grose*.
- CREVISES**, *s.* Cray-fish. [*Ecrevisse*, Fr. a lobster.] *North*.
- CREWDLING**, *s.* [Curdling.] A dull inactive person; one whose blood seems scarcely to circulate. *West*.
- CREWNTING**, *part. act.* *Somerset*. Grunting. (A corruption.)
- To CRIB**, *v. a.* To steal slily; putting something as it were into one's crib. *South*.
- CRIB**, *s.* [Crybble, Sax. a rack.] A kind of rack or bin to hold hay for cows or horses in a farm-yard, called a cow-crib. *Hants*. *North*.
- CRIBBLE**, *s.* [Cribler, Fr. to sift.] A finer sort of bran. *Norfolk*. *Suff*.  
A corn sieve. *Bailey*.
- CRICKET**, *s.* A small three legged stool. *North*.
- CRICKS** and **HOWDS**, *s.* Pains and strains. *North*.
- To CRICKLE**, **CRUCKLE**, *v. n.* [Kriecken, Teut. reptare, Lat. to creep.] To bend under a weight; to sink down through pain or weakness. *Norfolk*. *Suff*.
- To CRIMBLE**, *v. n.* [Crymbig, Ang. Sax. winding.] To creep about privily; to sneak; to wind about unperceived. *Norfolk*. *Suff*.
- To CRIMBLE** **ITH'POKE**, or **CRINKLE**, *v. n.* [Crymbig, Ang. Sax. winding, tortuous.] To go back from an agreement; to be cowardly. *North*.
- To CRINCH**, [See to cranch.] *Norfolk*. *Suff*.
- CRINCH**, *s.* A small bit. *Gloucester*.
- CRINCHLING**, *s.* A small apple, such as can be easily scranched between the teeth. *Glouc*. *Norfolk*. *Suff*.
- CRINGLE**, *s.* [Kronkelin, Dan. to wind.] A withe or rope for fastening a gate with. *North*.
- To CRINGLE-UP**, *v. a.* To fasten a gate with a cringle. *North*.
- CRINGLE-CRANGLE**, *adv.* Zig-zag. *Ditto*.
- To CRINKLE-CRUNKLE**, *v. a.* [Kronkelin, Dan.] To wrinkle; to twist or rumple irregularly. *Norfolk*. *Suff*. *Hants*.
- CRINK**, *s.* A crumpling apple. *Hereford*.
- To CRINKLE**, *v. n.* To bend under a weight. *North*.
- CRIPPLE-HOLE**, *s.* [Kryp. Isl. to creep.] A hole in a wall for the passage of sheep. *Craven*.
- CRITCH**, *s.* [See cratch.] *South*.
- CRISH-CRUSH**, *s.* Cartilage or soft bones of young animals, easily crushed by the teeth. *Norfolk*. *Suff*.
- To CROB**, *v. n.* } Perhaps corrupted  
**To CROB-OVER**, *v. n.* } from crow, as we say to crow over. }  
To tyrannize; to be overbearing. *Craven*. *North*.
- CROCKS**, *s.* [Krocken, Belg. to bend.] crooked timber, resting in stone blocks to support the roof of ancient buildings. *Craven*. In the South called knees.
- CROCK**, *s.* A bellied pot, either of iron or other metal, for the purpose of boiling food. *Somerset*.  
An earthen pot. *Somerset*. *Hants*. *Sussex*.  
A pot or kettle. *Essex*.
- CROCK**, *s.* [Crocca, Ang. Sax. soot.] Smut; dust of soot or coal. *Essex*. *Norfolk*. *Suff*.
- To CROCK**, *v. a.* To defile with smut. *Norfolk*.
- To CROCK-UP**, *v. a.* To put away carefully, as though in a crock. *Hants*.
- CROCKY**, *adj.* Smutty. *Norfolk*. *Suff*.
- CROCKEY**, *s.* A little Scotch cow. *North*.
- CROFT**, *s.* [Sax.] A small common field. *Norfolk*.  
A small inclosure, larger than a yard, and smaller than a field. *North*.  
A small piece of pasture land near to a house. *Hants*.
- CROME**, *s.* [Crom. Belg. a claw.] A crook, a staff with a hook at one end to drag

weeds out of a pond or ditch. Duncrome is a crooked fork to draw dung out of a cart.  
 Nut-crome is a nut hook. *Norf. Essex.*  
**To CROME, v. n.** To draw with a crome. *Norf. Essex.*  
**CROMMED, part. pass.** [Crammed.] Crowded.  
**CROMMER, s.** [To cram; crammer.] A lie. *Warwick.*  
**CRONES, s.** [Kronie, Belg.] Old ewes who have lost their teeth. *South.*  
**CRONK, s.** Croaking; the noise of a raven. *North.*  
**CRONKING, part. act.** Croaking. *Ditto.*  
**To CROODLE, v. n.** [Cruth, Sax. a crowd.] To lie close and snug, as pigs or puppies in the straw. *Norf. Suff.*  
**CROOK-LUG, s.** [Crook, and to lug, to pull.] A long pole with a hook at the end of it, used for pulling down dead branches of trees. *Gloucester.*  
**CROOK, s.** A disease, attacking the necks and limbs of sheep, causing the neck to be crooked. *Craven.*  
**To CROON, v. n.** [Kreunen, Belg.] To roar like a bull. *Craven.*  
**CROOPY, adj.** [Kropa, Belg. to make a great noise.] Hoarse. *Craven.*  
**CROP, s.** [Crop, Sax. the stomach.] A joint of pork, commonly called a spare-rib. *Norf. Suff.*  
**To CROPE, v. n.** [To grope.] To creep slowly and heavily. *Norf. Suff.*  
**CROPPEN, part. pass.** Crept. *York.*  
**CROSS-EYE, s.** That sort of squint in which both eyes turn towards the nose. *Norf.*  
**CROSS-GRAINED, adj.** Ill-tempered; wood, the grain of which is not straight, is worked with difficulty. *Hants. Suss.*  
**CROSS-PATCH, s.** An ill-tempered person; patch being a word of contempt, from patches on a garment, shewing it is old and worn. *Norf. Suff. East Sussex.*  
**CROTCH, s.** [Croce, Ital. a cross.] The meeting of two arms of a tree, or of the limbs of the human body below the waist. *Norf. Suff.*  
 A staff under the arm to support a lame person. *Norf. Suff.*  
**CROTCHED, adj.** Cross; peevish; perverse. *Norf. Suff.*  
**CROTCH-ROOM, s.** The length of the lower limbs; one who has long legs is said to have plenty of crotch-room. *Norf. Suff.*  
**CROTCH-STICK, s.** A crutch. *Norf. Suff.*  
**CROTCH-TROLLING, s.** A peculiar method of angling for pike; a crotch-stick being used to throw the bait to some distance in the water instead of a rod. *Norf. Suff.*  
**CROTCH-TAIL, s.** A Kite. *Grose.*

**To CROUSE, v. n.** To catterwaul. To provoke. *Norf.*  
**CROUSE, adj.** [Carouse.] Brisk, lively. *Bailey.*  
**CROWDY, s.** Meal and water, sometimes mixed with milk. *Craven.*  
 Meal thickens, alias crowds, the water or milk.  
**CROWD, s.** A fiddle. *Somerset.*  
**To CROWD, v. n.** To wheel in a barrow. *Norf.*  
**CROWD-BARROW, s.** A common wheelbarrow. *Norf.*  
**CROWDLING, adj.** Slow, dull, sickly. *North.*  
 Perhaps curdling, a dull person's blood circulating very slowly, as though curdled.  
**CROWDY-PIE, an APPLE-CROWDY, s.** A turn-over pie. *E. Suss. Kent.*  
**CROW-KEEPER, s.** A boy employed to scare the crows or rooks from newly sown corn. *Norf. Suff.*  
 Crow-tender. *Suss. Hants.*  
**CROW-TIME, s.** Evening, when rooks and crows fly from their food to their roosting places. *Norf. Suff.*  
**CRUB, CRUBBIN, s.** Food, particularly bread and cheese. *Somerset.*  
**CRUB, or CROUST, s.** A crust of bread or rind of cheese. *Essex, Somerset.*  
 In Hampshire, Sussex, and Kent, we have the word "Grub," signifying food of any kind. Now in Somersetshire it seems to imply something hard and dry, as crust of bread, or rind of cheese. In Kent and E. Sussex, they use the word "crip," or "crup," for crisp, dry, and a crust of bread and rind of cheese is crisp and dry. Hence we have crisp, crip, crup, crub, grub.  
**CRUCHET, s.** [See cowshut.] *North.*  
**To CRUDDLE, v. n.** [Kruyden, Belg. to thicken.] To curdle. *Craven.*  
**To CRUDDLE, v. n.** To stoop. *Craven.*  
**CRUMBLES, s.** [To crumble.] Crumbs. *Norf. Suff.*  
**CRUMMY, adj.** Fat, fleshy, a crummy dame is one that is fat, and hence soft, as opposed to crust which is hard. *North.*  
 South.  
**To CRUMP, v. a.** To eat any thing brittle or crisp. *Norf. Suff.*  
**CRUMP-CRUMPY, adj.** Brittle, dry-baked. *Norf. Suff.*  
**CRUMLIN, s.** A diminutive and misshapen apple. A deformed person. *Norf. Suff.*  
 In Hampshire we use the verb "To scrump," and the substantive "scrump-ling," corruptions of the above, all of which as Mr Forby says, are derived from "Krimpan," Teut. To contract, or "crump," Ang. Sax. crooked.  
**CRUMP, s.** [Crump, Sax. crooked.] The cramp.

**CRUMP**, *adj.* Out of temper. *North.*  
**To CRUMPLE**, *v. a.* To ruffle, to rumple.  
*North. South.*

**To CRUNE**, *v. n.* [See Croon.] *North.*

**To CRUNKLE**, *v. a.* [Kronchelen, Teut. to wrinkle.] To rumple. *Norf. Suff. North.*

**CRUP**, *adj.* Crisp. Also short, snappish or surly in conversation. *Kent. E. Sussex.*  
 [See crub.]

**CRUSH, CRUSTLE**, *s.* Gristle, being easily crushed between the teeth. *Norf. Suff.*

Crustle is used in E. Sussex.

**CRUSTY**, *adj.* Cross, ill-tempered, harsh or hard as crust is. *Hants, Sussex.*

**CRUTCH**, *s.* [See Cratch.] *Worcester.*

**To CRUTTLE**, *v. n.* [See Cruddle.] *North.*

**CUB**, *s.* A crib for cattle. *Glouc.*

**CUBBY-HOLE**, *s.* [Cutty, Scotch, short small.] A snug confined place. *Somerset.*

**CUCKOO-BALL**, *s.* A light ball made of party coloured rags for young children. *Norf. Suff.*

**CUCKOO-FLOWER**, *s.* [Orchis Masculula vel Morio.] *Norf. Suff.*

**CUCKOO-SPIT**, *s.* The fine white froth on growing plants, which covers the delicate little larva of the cicada spumans. Sometimes called frog or toad-spit. *Norf. Suff.*

Toad-spittle. *Sussex. Hants.*

**CUCKOLD**, *s.* The plant, Burdock. *Somerset.*

**CUDDIAN**, *s.* [See cutty.] A wren. *Devon.*

**To CUDDLE**, *v. a.* [Cadeler, Fr. old.] To embrace. *Craven.*

**To CUDDLE**, *v. n.* [Cadeler, Fr. old.]

To lie close to another. *Sussex. Hants.*

To hug, to fondle. *Norf. Suff.*

Cuddegl. Belg.

**CUFF**, *s.* [Chuff.] An old fellow. *Midd.*

**To CUFF**, *v. a.* [Zuffa, Ital. a cuff, a blow.] To cuffa tale, is to exchange stories, as if contending for the mastery; or to canvas a story between one another. *Somerset.*

**To CULL**, *v. n.* To take hold round the neck with the arms. *Somerset.* This is a corruption of "To coil."

**CULCH**, *s.* Thick dregs or sediment. *Norf. Suff. Kent.*

Lumber, stuff, rubbish.

**To CULL**, *v. a.* [Cueillir, Fr. to cull; to gather.]

To pick and choose, generally meant to take away the worst part of any thing. *Kent. E. Sussex.* Hence comes

**CULLERS**, *s.* The worst sheep taken out  
**CULLS**, { from a flock, or a lot offered  
 for sale. *Kent. E. Sussex.*  
 Thus "culch" above may  
 have the same origin, being  
 the refuse.

**CULL**, *s.* A small fish with a great head, found under stones in rivulets, called also bull-head. *Glouc.*

**CULP**, *s.* [Colpo, Ital. a blow.] A hard and heavy blow. *Norf. Suff.*

**CULPIT**, *s.* A large lump of any thing. *Norf. Suff.*

**To CULVER**, *v. n.* To beat and throb in the flesh, as a sore does when advancing towards suppuration. *Norf. Suff.*

**CULVER-HEADED**, *adj.* Soft-headed. *Norf. Suff.*

Probably from culfre, Sax. a pigeon, that is pigeon-headed, pigeons not being particularly remarkable for sagacity.

**CULVERT**, *s.* [Kul. Belg. an arch. Verto, Lat. to turn.] A drain or small arch. *Craven.*

**CULVERS**, *s.* [Culfre, Sax.] Pigeons. *Somerset.*

**CULVER-KEYS**, *s.* The bunches of pods, which contain the seeds of the ash-tree. *Kent.*

**CUMBLE**, *part. pass.* [Combler, Fr. to heap up.] Oppressed, cramped, stiffened with cold. *Norf. Suff.*

**CUMBLY-COLD**, *adj.* Intensely cold, applied to weather. *Norf. Suff.*

**CUMBER**, *s.* [Kombeun, Belg. to disturb.] Trouble. *North.*

**To CUN or CON**, *v. a.* To give thanks. *South.*

**CUNLIFF**, *s.* A conduit. *Craven.*

**CUNNIFFLING**, *adj.* [Cunning.] Dissembling, flattering. *Somerset.*

**CUNNING-MAN**, *s.* A conjurer; one professing to discover stolen goods by a knowledge of astrology. *Hants. Sussex. Kent.*

**CUPALO**, *s.* A smelting house. *Derby.*

**CUPBOARD-HEAD**, *s.* A stupid fellow. *Norf. Suff.*

**CUP OF SNEEZE**, *s.* A pinch of snuff. *North.*

**CUP-ROSE**, *s.* [See cop-rose.] *North.*

**CUSHION-MAN**, *s.* The chairman at the quarter sessions; he sitting on a cushion. *Norf. Suff.*

**CUSHETS**, *s.* [Kuyshuyt, Belg.] Wild pigeons. *York.*

**CUSHIA**, *s.* Heracleum spondylium. The Cow-parsnip. *North.*

**CUSTARD**, *s.* The schoolmaster's ferula, or a slap on the flat of the hand. *Norf. Suff.*

**CUS**, *s.* } [Cos, Welch.] A kiss. *Craven.*

**KUS**, *s.* }

**CUT**, *adj.* Drunk, or more properly, just a little fresh from liquor. *Sussex.*

**To CUT-YOUR-STICK**. To be off, to be gone. *Warw.*

**CUT-AND-RUN**. This phrase has the same meaning in E. Sussex.

**CUTE**, *adj.* Sharp, clever. In very general use. Forby derives it from "Cuth" Ang. Sax. expert. It may be a corruption or an abbreviation of "Acute." *Suss. Ches.*

**CUTELY**, *adv.* [Acute.] Sensibly, acutely. *Craven.*

- CUTHA**, *v.* Quoth-he. *Norf. Suff.*  
 Found in Shakespeare.  
**To CUTTER**, *v. a.* To fondle; to make much of. *Grose.*  
 To whisper. *North.*  
**CUTTERING**, *part. act.* Talking low and privately. [Kuttern. Germ.]  
**CUTTY**, *adj.* [Sootch, Burns in his Tam O'Shanter has "Well loup'd 'Cutty Sark."]  
 Small, diminutive. *Somerset.*  
**CUTTY**, *s.* A wren. *Somerset.*  
**CUTTY-WREN**, { In Hampshire boys call a wren, a little scutwren, evidently a corruption of cutty.  
**CYPHEL**, *s.* The house-leck. *North.*

## D.

- DAB**, *s.* [Dabben, Dutch, to daub.] A blow, generally. *North. South.* More properly it means a blow given with something moist, as with a wet cloth.  
**DAB**, *s.* [Adept, Grose.] A person who is expert at doing any thing. *Common.*  
 Master of his business. *Craven.*  
 A small quantity. *North. South.*  
**DABBIT**, *s.* A small quantity, less than a Dab. *Glouc.*  
**DABBY**, *adj.* [Dabben, Du.] Moist and somewhat adhesive. *Norf. Suff.*  
**DABS**, *s.* Dibbles. [Dippan. Sax. to dip.] *Norf. Suff.*  
**DABBING**, *part. act.* Dibbling, setting plants with a dibber or setting-stick. *Norf.*  
**DACIAN**, *s.* A vessel used for holding the sour oat-cake. *Derby.*  
**DACITY**, *s.* [Audacity.] Sharpness, hardness. *North.*  
**To DACKER**, *v. n.* [Ducken, Sax. to dip.] To waver, to stagger. *Linc.*  
**DACKER**, *adj.* [Ducken, Sax. to dip.] Uncertain, unsettled, as applied to weather. *North.*  
**DAD**, *s.* [Dab.] A lump. *North.*  
**DADACKY**, *adj.* Rotten. *Berks.*  
**DADDICK**, *s.* Rotten-wood. *Somerset.*  
**DADDICKY**, *adj.* Rotten. *Somerset.*  
**DADDOCK**, *s.* Rotten-wood; touchwood. *Glouc.*  
 [Daudor, Isl. dead.]  
**To DADDLE**, *v. n.* To walk unsteadily, like a child. To waddle. *North.*  
 To do any thing imperfectly. *York.*  
 To go to work very slowly about any thing, pronounced "Daudle." *Hants.*  
 Forby thinks very fairly that this word comes from "Waddle."  
**To DAFF**, *v. a.* [Dofwa, Goth, to stupify, Ich Darf. Germ. I dare.] To daunt. *North.*  
**DAFT**, *adj.* Fearful, timid. *Craven.*

- DAFFOCK**, *s.* A dirty man or woman. *Bailey.*  
 A slattern. *North.*  
**DAG**, *s.* [Daeg, Isl. a shower.] Dew. *Norf. Suff.*  
**To DAG**, *v. a.* To bedew. *Ditto.*  
**DAG OF RAIN**, *s.* A slight misty shower. *Ditto.*  
**DAGGY**, *adj.* Dewy. *Ditto.*  
**To DAGGLE**. To bemire. *Craven.*  
**To DAG**, *v. n.* To run thick. *North.*  
**To DAG**, *v. a.* To cut the dirty locks of wool from sheep's tails. *Bailey.*  
 To tag. *Hants.*  
**DAG-LOCKS**, *s.* Wool so cut off. *Bailey.*  
**To DAGGLE**. [See daddle.] *Devon.*  
**DAIROUS**, *adj.* [To dare.] Bold. *Devon.*  
**DAKER**, *s.* A dispute. *North.*  
**DAKER-HEN**, *s.* The land-rail. *Craven.*  
**DALLOP**, *s.* A patch of ground among growing corn, which the plough has missed. Rank-tufts of growing corn, where dung heaps have lain. *Norf. Suff. Essex.*  
 A parcel of smuggled tea, varying in quantity from six to sixteen pounds, and perhaps more or less. *Norf. Kent. Suss.*  
**DALLOP**, *s.* A clumsy and shapeless lump of any thing tumbled about in the hands. *Norf. Suff.*  
**To DALLOP**, *v. a.* To paw, toss or tumble about carelessly. *Norf. Suff.*  
 Both Grose and Forby have this word "Dallop," but neither of them offers any etymology for it. On reference to Fenning, I find "Dole" from "Dal," Sax. Dölan, to divide into shares, and he gives "Dole," in husbandry, a void space left in tillage. Hence also  
**DALY** or **DOWLY**, *adj.* Lonely, solitary, alone or separated as it were from others. *North.*  
**DALLOP**, *s.* Patches or corners of grass or weeds among corn. *Bailey.*  
**DALLOP**, *s.* [Trollop.] A slattern. *Norf.*  
**DAM**, *s.* A small Indian corn; whence comes the saying "I don't care a dam for you," that is I don't value you a farthing, and not as generally given, "I don't care a damn" or a "curse for you."  
**DAMPER**, *s.* A luncheon; because it damps or checks the appetite.  
 Anything said or done to check another in his words or actions. *Hants.*  
**DAME**, *s.* [Dame, Fr. a Lady.]  
 Formerly an appellation of honour and distinction given to Ladies, and still used I believe in that sense in legal writings relating to women of rank and title; but otherwise in common use only applied to women of inferior condition. In Somersetshire it is given to a farmer's wife, or to a village school-mistress. In Norfolk, Sussex, and Hampshire only to the wives of labouring men, and particularly to those in the country employed in agriculture.

**DANCES**, *s.* Statutes. *Bailey.*  
**DANDIPRAT**, *s.* [Dandin, Fr. A ninny.]  
 A dwarf. *Fenn. Craven.*  
**TO DANG**, *v. a.* [Ding-am, Gael.] To throw.  
*Fenn. Craven.*  
**DANGUS**, *s.* [From to dangle, to hang loose.] A slattern. *Grose.*  
**DANNAT**, *s.* A bad person; an idle girl.  
*North.*  
 Is not this a corruption of "Do naught?"  
**DANNOCKS** or **DARNOCKS**, *s.* [Dorneck, dan.]  
 Hedging-gloves. *Norf.*  
**DANSEY-HEADED**, *adj.* Giddy, thoughtless. Persons growing giddy from dancing sometimes. *North.*  
**TO DAP**, *v. n.* [To do up.] To hop; to rebound.  
**DAP**, *s.* [Dip.] A hop; a turn.  
**DAPS**, *s.* To know the daps of a person, is to know his habits, his disposition; his "dip" as it were, in the same sense as mariner's speak of the "dip" of the needle. *Somerset.*  
**DAPSTER**, *s.* [Adept.] A proficient; hence dab, dabster. *Somerset.*  
**DAP**, *adj.* Fledged, as young birds in the nest. *North.*  
**DAPSE**, *s.* Likeness, resemblance to one in shape and manner. *West.*  
 Probably from to "adapt," to make one thing correspond with another.  
**TO DARE**, *v. a.* To pain, to grieve. *Essex.*  
**TO DARK**, *v. n.* To hearken secretly, to learn how the opinion goes, so as to be able to govern a bet. *North.* To be in the dark, unseen.  
**DARKS**, *s.* A word used by sailors, but more particularly by smugglers, to signify those nights when the moon does not appear, and which are consequently favourable for smuggling. *E. Suss. Kent.*  
**DARNICK**, *s.* Linsey woolsey. *North.*  
**DARK-HOUR**, *s.* The evening twilight. *Norf.*  
**TO DASH**, *v. a.* To abash, to make a person ashamed and thus thrown off his guard, as though dashed aside with a blow. *Norf. Suff.*  
**DAUBING**, *part. act.* Plastering with clay. *Norf.*  
**DAUBY**, *adj.* Clammy, sticky; spoken of land when wet. *Norf.*  
**TO DAVE**, *v. a.* To assuage, mitigate, relieve. *North.*  
**TO DAVER**, *v. n.* To fade like a flower. *Devon. Somerset.*  
**DAUBER**, *s.* A plasterer. *Norf. Craven.*  
**TO DAUDLE**, *v. n.* To trifle. *Craven.*  
 To go lazily about any thing. To drawl. *Hants.*  
**DAWLED**, *part. pass.* [Drawl.] Tired. *Crav.*  
**TO DAUNT**, *v. a.* [Dompter, Fr. to subdue.] To stun; to knock down. *Norf. Suff.*  
**DAUZY**, **DAUZY-HEADED**, *adj.* Dizzy; confused, bewildered, thoughtless. *Ditto.*

**TO DAZE**, **DAZLE**, **DAURE**, *v. a.* To dazzle; to stun. *Norf. Suff.*  
 From Dioces. Sax. To overpower with too much light.  
**DAVISON**, *s.* A species of wild plum, superior to the bullice. *Somerset.*  
**TO DAW** or **DOW**, *v. n.* [Daver, Germ. strength. Dawen, Teut.]  
 To thrive; to mend; to recover. *North.*  
**TO DAW**, *v. a.* To rouse or awaken one from a sound sleep. *North.*  
**DAW**, *adj.* Doughy, under baked. *North.*  
 [Dah, Sax. Dough.]  
**DAWDS**, *s.* Pieces. "To rive aw-a-dawds."  
 To tear all to pieces. *Grose.*  
**DAWGGS**, **DAWKIN**, *s.* [Daag, Sax. To hang loose. To dag or draggle.]  
 A slattern. A dirty woman. *North.*  
**DAWKES**, *s.* A slattern. *Glouc.*  
**DAWKINGLY-WISE**, *adj.* Wise in one's own opinion; from Dawkes, loosely, that is not really solidly wise. *North.*  
**TO DAUNTLE**, *v. a.* To fondle. *North.*  
 [Dandelen, Belg. To be too fond.]  
**DAY-MAN**. A labourer hired by the day so called to distinguish him from one hired by the month or the year. *Norf.*  
**DAY'S-MAN**, *s.* An arbitrator or umpire, probably from being paid so much a day, while employed. *North.*  
**DAY-TALE** or **DATTLE-MAN**, *s.* } A day  
**DAYTAL**. } labour-  
 } er. *York.*  
 [Day and Talan, Sax. to count; a day labourer reckoning by the day.]  
**DAZED**, *adj.* Of a dun colour. *North.*  
**DAZED-BREAD**, *adj.* Dough-baked bread. Dazed meat; illroasted from the badness of the fire. A dazed look, said of persons who have been frightened 'I am dazed.' I am very cold. *North.* [Dah, Sax. is dough; heavy, dough-baked bread is generally of a darker colour than well-baked bread. Illroasted meat is soft and 'paddy.' A frightened person looks pale, and so does one that is very cold. This is my conjecture, I leave it to others to correct it, if wrong.]  
**DEAD-HORSE**, *s.* To work for a dead horse, is to labour for wages already received. *Craven. Sussex. Hants.*  
**DEAF**, *adj.* Blasted, barren. Unproductive, whether applied to land or corn. From dauf. [Barren.] Germ. *North.*  
 Rotten, as a "Deaf-nut," a decayed nut. *North.*  
**DEAFELY**, *adj.* Lonely, solitary, far from neighbours. *North.*  
**DEAM**, *s.* [Deadian, Sax. To die, hence more properly comes to "dee" Scotch.] An undescribed disorder fatal to children. *North.*  
**DEA-NETTLE**, *s.* Wild hemp. *Ditto.*  
 In the South called dead-nettle, from its not stinging when touched. [To dee, Sc. to die.]

**DEAL-TREE, s.** The fir-tree, that producing deals. *Norf. Suff.*  
**DEAL-APPLES, s.** The conical fruit of the fir-tree. *Norf. Suff.* In Sussex and Hampshire they are called fir-apples. [Cepple, Sax. meaning any round fruit.]  
**DEAN, s.** [Den. Sax. a hollow place.] A valley. *North.* Frequently applied to places names to signify their situation; thus on the South Downs in Sussex, we find Rottingdean, Roodean, Westdean, all villages lying in the hollows between the hills.  
**DEARED, part. pass.** Hurried, frightened, stunned. *Somerset.*  
**DEARN, adj.** Lonely. *Grose.* [Dyrnan, Sax. to hide.]  
**DEARY, adj.** Little. *North.* From dear, "deary" being generally used as a word of fondness towards a little child. *South.*  
**DEATHSMEAR, s.** A disease fatal to children; not meaning any in particular, but used to imply that a child is in a dying state; having the cold, clammy touch of death upon it.  
**DECHEd, adj.** Foul; as "the scythe is so deched, I can't sharpen it." *Warw.*  
**To DECK, v. a.** To select for the purpose of casting away; to discard. *North.*  
**DEES, HERRING-DEES, s.** A place in which herrings are dried; now more generally called a herring-hang, from the fish being hanged on sticks to dry. *East Sussex.*  
**To DEE, v. n.** [Deadian, Sax.] To die. *North.*  
**DEE, s.** [Di, Fr. vendredi,] Day. Des'ork, day-work; to dee, to day. *E. Suss.*  
**DEE, s.** [Dê, Fr.] A die. *Norf. Suff.*  
**To DEEAVE, v. a.** To stun with a noise. *North.*  
**DEEAVELY, adj.** Lovely. *North.* Is this from duve, Sax. a dove; dovely, gentle as a dove?  
**DEED, s.** Doings. "Sad deed; sad doings." *North.*  
**DEEDY, adj.** Industrious; notable. *Berk. Grose.*  
 In Hampshire it means intent on anything; that is the person employed is in earnest; he works in "deed."  
**DEET, adj.** } [Diet, Isl. dirt.] Dirtied.  
**DEIGHT, s.** } *Craven.*  
**DEETING, adj.** Smearing; plastering the stove of the oven's mouth to keep in the heat.  
**To DEET, v. a.** To wipe and make clean. *North.*  
**DEFT, adj.** [Deftig, Belg. dæfe, Sax. pretty.] decent. *Craven.*  
**DEFTLY, adv.** Decently; gently; pretty well. *Craven.*  
**To DEG, v. a.** [Daeg, Isl. a shower.] To wet; to sprinkle. *North.*  
**DEGGY, adj.** [Daeg, Isl.] Foggy; full of small rain. *Craven.*

**DEGG-BOUND, adj.** } [Bowden. Scotch, swollen]  
**DEGG-BOWED, s.** } Cattle much swelled in the belly are said to be degg-bowed. *Cr.*  
**DEKE, or DIKE, s.** [Diick Belg.] A ditch. *Norf. Suff.*  
**DEKE-HOLL, DIKE-HOLL, s.** A hollow or dry ditch. *Norf. Suff.*  
**DELF-CASE, s.** [Delft, a town in Flanders, famous for pottery, and case.] Shelves for crockery or delft-ware. *Craven.*  
**DELF, s.** [Delfan, Sax. to dig.] A deep ditch or drain. *Norf. Suff.* A piece of water. *Kent.*  
**DELK, s.** [Dell.] A small cavity either in the soil, in the flesh, or any surface which ought to be quite level. *Kent.*  
**DELL, s.** [Dale, dal, Dutch.] A little dale. *North.*  
 A low, hollow place; a pit. *Hants.*  
**DELLFIN, s.** [Delfan, Sax. to dig.] A low place, overgrown with underwood. *Glouc.*  
**DELLECT, s.** [Day and Leicht, Teut. light.] Break of day. *Craven.*  
**To DELVE, v. a.** [Delfan, Sax.] To indent; to bruise. *North.*  
**DEM, s.** [Dam, Belg.] A dam. *Craven.*  
**DEM, s.** A slut. *Somerset.*  
**DENCH, adj.** [Donch, Scotch.] Nice; squeamish. *Craven.*  
**DENE, s.** A din; a great noise. *Norf. Suff.*  
**DERE, adj.** Dire; sad. *Norf. Suff.*  
**DERELY, adv.** Direly; sadly. *Norf. Suff.*  
**DERSE, s.** Havoc. [From dirt.] *Craven.*  
**To DERSE, v. a.** To dirty. *Ditto.*  
**DESPERD, adj.** [Corruption.] Desperate. *Somerset.*  
**DESSABLY, adv.** [Does ably.] Regularly. *Craven.*  
**DESSES, s.** [Tassen, Belg. to gather.] Cuttings, or trusses of hay.  
**To DESSE, v. a.** [Tassen, Belg. to gather.] To lay close together; to pile up in order. *North.*  
**DEWSIERS, s.** Valves of a pig's heart, always cut off and thrown away. *Wills.*  
**To DEVE, v. n.** To dive. *Norf. Suff.*  
**DEVILIN, s.** The species of swallow, called the swift. *Norf. Suff.*  
 So called from its ugliness, Forby says.  
**DEVING-POND, s.** [Deve or dive.] A pond from which water is drawn for domestic use, by dipping a pail. *Norf. Suff.*  
**DEW-BEATERS, s.** Coarse thick shoes which resist the dew. *Norf. Suff.*  
**DEW-DRINK, s.** The first allowance of beer to harvest men, before they begin their day's work. *Norf. Suff.*  
 In Hampshire this is called a dew-cup, or due-cup, either from Dew being taken while the dew is still on the ground; or from Due, it being their due, right or perquisite.  
**DEW-BERRIES, s.** *Rubus chamæmorus.* Cloud-berries, a species of blackberry. *North. South. Norf. Somerset.*

- To DIB, *v. n.* [Dippan, Sax. to dip.]  
To dip; to incline. *Craven.*  
DIB, *s.* A valley. *Ditto.*  
DIBBLE, *s.* An instrument for planting. *Craven. E. Suss.*  
DIBBER, or DIBBLE, *s.* An instrument used in husbandry for making holes in the earth, in which to plant beans. *Kt. E. Suss.*  
To DIBBLE, *v. n.* To plant beans with a dibble or dibber. *Kent. E. Sussex.*  
DIBS, *s.* Money. *Somerset.*  
DIBS, *s.* The small bones in the knees of a sheep or lamb, uniting the bones above and below the joint. Five of these bones are used by boys, with which they play a game called "Dibs" in West Sussex. Are these words from "dab" a small lump of anything?  
DIBLES, *s.* [Diableries, Fr.] Difficulties; embarrassments; scrapes. *Norf. Suff.*  
DICK, *s.* } See deke or dike, deke or  
DICK-HOLL, } dike-holl. *Norf. Suff.*  
Dick is used in Hants for ditch.  
To DIDDER, *v. n.* To shiver with cold. *Nf.*  
See to dither.  
DIDAL, *s.* A triangular spade as sharp as a knife, called also a dag-prick. *Norf. Essex. Grose.*  
To DIDDLE, *v. a.* To waste time in the merest trifling. *Norf. Suff.*  
DIDDLES, DIDDINGS, *s.* Young ducks, or sucking pigs. *Norf. Suff.*  
To DIDDLE, *v. a.* To cheat; to wheedle a person out of anything. *Hants. Suss.*  
(To wheedle?)  
To DIDDLE, *v. a.* To clean the bottom of a river. *Norf. Suff.*  
DIDDLESOME, *adj.* Half mad; sorely vexed. *Somerset.*  
DIFFICULTER, *adj.* More difficult. *Craven.*  
DIG'ENCE, *s.* [g hard.] The devil; by some written "Dickens." "Dicky with him." *Craven.* "It is all dicky with him." *Hants. Suss.* These terms imply it is all up with a person, or all over with him; he is bankrupt, he is ruined; in common parlance, he is gone to the devil; but how the devil came by this name I am unable to say.  
To DIGHT, *v. a.* [Diet, Island, dirt.] To foul or make dirty. *Chesh.*  
DIG, *s.* [Dyger, Belg. to dig.] A mattock. *Yorkshire*, where to "dig" implies using a mattock; a spade.  
To DIG, *v. a.* To grave. *Chesh.*  
To DIGHT, *v. a.* [Dihntan, Sax. to prepare.] To clean or dress.  
"Dight the snivel from your neb," is Blow your nose.  
To dight corn is to cleanse it from the chaff by winnowing. *Cumb.*  
DIKE, *s.* [Diick, Belg.] A ditch. *N. & Hants.*  
A puddle or small pool of water. *North.*  
To DILL, *v. a.* [Dull.] To soothe; to blunt or silence pain or sound. *North.*  
DILLING, *s.* A darling or favourite child. *South. Grose.*
- DILLS, *s.* The paps of a sow. *Norf. Suff.*  
[Dylla-a, Isl. to soothe.]  
DILDRAMS, *s.* Strange tales. To tell dildrams, is to talk strangely. *West.*  
To DILT, or DIT, *v. a.* [Dyttan, Sax. to shut.] To stop up. *Craven.*  
To DILVER, *v. a.* [Delven, Belg. to dig; to search out the root of anything.] To weary with labour or exercise. *Norf. Suff.*  
DIMMET, *s.* [Dim.] The dusk of the evening. *Somerset.*  
DIMSEL, *s.* A piece of stagnant water, larger than a pond and less than a lake. *E. Sussex.*  
DINCH-PICK, *s.* [Dineg, Sax. dung. Pick, a sharp instrument.]  
A three-grained fork, used for loading dung. *Glouc.*  
DINDER, *s.* [Dyn, Sax. a noise.] Thunder. *Somerset.*  
DINDEREX, *s.* A thunder bolt. *Grose.*  
To DINDLE, *v. n.* To reel or stagger. *Grose.*  
To DING, *v. a.* [Dringen, Teut. to dash down violently.] To throw down. *Craven.*  
To beat. *North.*  
To throw with a sling. *Essex.*  
To throw with a quick and hasty motion.  
To beat or knock repeatedly. *Norf. Suff.*  
To throw or dash against. *Bailey.*  
DING, *s.* A smart slap; particularly with the back of the hand. *Norf. Suff.*  
To DINGE, *v. n.* To rain mistily; to drizzle. [Dingy, dark.] *Norf. Suff.*  
DINGLE, *s.* [Dene, Sax. a valley.] A small valley between two hills. *North.*  
DINMAN, *s.* A Scotch wedder of two years old. *Craven.*  
To DINNLE, *v. n.* [Tintelen, Belg.] To thrill; to tingle. *Craven.*  
DIP, *s.* A sauce for dumplings, composed of melted butter, vinegar, and brown sugar. *Norf. Suff.*  
DIPNESS, *s.* [Deep.] Depth. *Craven.*  
DIRD, *s.* [Draed, Belg.] Thread. *Somerset.*  
To DIRL, *v. n.* [Twirl, from whirl-wirhelen, Belg.] To move quickly. *Craven.*  
DIRSH, *s.* [Drozd, Pol.] A thrush. *Som. Drush. Hants.*  
DIRT-WEED, *s.* *Chenopodium viride.* Muck-weed; a weed growing on dung-hills or other heaps of dirt. *Norf. Suff.*  
DISH-CRADLE, or CREDLE, *s.* A wooden utensil used instead of a dish in the North of England.  
DISH-MEAT, *s.* Spoon-meat. *Kent.*  
DITING, *s.* [Dit, Fr. said.] Whispering. *North.*  
DITTEN, *s.* [Diet, Isl. Dirt.] Mortar used to stop up the oven. *North.*  
[Dyttan, Sax. to shut up.]  
To DITHER, or DIDDER, *v. n.* [Zittern, Teut.] To shake with cold. *Craven.*  
To DIZE, *v. a.* [Dihntan, Sax. to prepare.] to put tow on a distaff. *Bailey. North.*  
DIZENED, *part. pass.* Dressed. *Bailey. North.*

**DO**, *s.* A fete; "A fearful grand do." *Cra.*  
 "A grand to-do." *Sussex. Hants.*  
**To DO**, *v. a.* "To do for" is to ruin a person; it also means to take care of any one, or to manage another's affairs, as an agent. *Norf. Suff. Sussex. Hants.*  
**DOATED**, *part. pass.* [Doten, Belg. to decay with age] Decayed, rotten; chiefly applied to old trees. *Norf.*  
**To DOATER**, *v. n.* [Doten, Belg.] To nod the head when sleep comes on, whilst one is sitting up. *West.*  
**DOAGE**, *adj.* [Daeg. Isl. a shower.] *Wettish. North.*  
**To DOBBLE**, *v. a.* [Dabben, Dutch.] To daub. *Norf.*  
**DOBBY**, *s.* A fool; a childish old man; a sprite or apparition. *North.*  
**DOCK**, *s.* [Dock, a tail.] A crupper to a saddle. *North. Somerset.*  
**To DOCK**, *v. a.* To cut off a horse's tail. *Common.* To trim the tail of a sheep. *Nt.*  
**DOCITY**, *s.* [Doceo, Lat. to teach.] Docility; quick comprehension. *Glouc.*  
**DOCKENS**, *s.* [Docca, Sax.] Docks; a plant; the rumex. *North.*  
**DOCK**, *s.* The broad nether end of a felled tree. *Norf. Suff.*  
**DOBBIN**, *s.* Sea gravel mixed with sand. *East Sussex.*  
**DOCTOR OF SKILL**, *s.* A physician. *Norf.*  
**DOCTOR OF advice.** *Hants. West Sussex.*  
**DODMAN**, *s.* A shell snail. *Bailey. Norf. Suff.*  
**DODDED**, *adj.* [Doe-head.] Without horns. *Craven.*  
**DODDY**, *adj.* Low in stature, a hoddyy-doddy, a very short person. *Norf. Suff. Sussex. Hants.*  
**To DODD**, *v. a.* To cut the wool from sheep's tails. *North.*  
**DODDED-SHEEP**, *adj.* Sheep without horns. *North.*  
**DODDED, DODDERED, or DODDRED WHEAT**, *adj.* [Doe-headed.] Red wheat without beards. *North.*  
**DODGE**, *s.* A small lump of something moist and thick, as of mortar, clay, &c. *Norf. Suff.*  
**To DODGE**, *v. a.* To incite. *Craven.*  
**DOER**, *s.* An agent or manager for another. *Norf. Suff.*  
**To DOFF**, *v. a.* [To do off.] To put off one's dress. *North. Somerset.*  
**DOGS**, *s.* Brand irons for supporting the logs of wood on a fire. *Norf. Suff. West Sussex. Hants.*  
 So called from the top or ornamental part facing the room, sometimes having the head of a dog 'on it.  
**DOG**, *s.* A toaster of wood or iron in the form of a dog. *Craven.*  
**DOG'S GRASS**, *s.* *Cynosurus cristatus*. So called because dogs eat the tops of it to act as a vomit. *Norf. Suss. Hants.*

**DOG-TINKIL**, *s.* Maithe weed. *North.*  
*Adonis autumnalis*, or *anethum fœniculum*.  
**DOIL**, *s.* A delirium; a wild inconsistent way of talking. *West.*  
**DOKE**, *s.* } [Dolg, Ang. Sax. a wound.]  
**DOLK**, } [Dilck, Belg. a ditch.]  
 A furrow. *Essex. Norf.*  
 A flaw in a boy's marble. *Norf.*  
**DOLE**, *s.* [Dælan, Ang. Sax. to divide or to distribute.] A distribution of alms, in money, food, fuel, or clothing. *Nf. Cumb.*  
 Money given at a funeral. *North.*  
 A boundary mark in an uninclosed field, oftentimes a post; hence called a dole or dool post. *Norf.*  
 A piece of land, an indefinite part of a field. *North.*  
 A long narrow slip of green turf in a field, having ploughed ground on either side of it. *South. Grose.*  
 A parish boundary on the South Downs, being a small mound of earth. *E. Suss.*  
**DOLING**, *s.* A fishing boat with two masts, each carrying a sprit-sail. *E. Suss. Kent.*  
**To DOLLOUR**, *v. n.* To abate, as the wind does. [Do lower?] See dullor. *Kent.*  
**DOLLY-TUB**, *s.* [Dolly, a woman's name.] A machine for washing. *Craven.*  
**DOMEL**, *adj.* [Dom, Belg. dull.] Stupid. *Glouc.*  
**DOVE, DOOM, DUM**, *s.* [Dun, Dan. soft feathers.] Down, as of rabbits or young fowls. *Norf.*  
**To DON**, *v. a.* [To do on.] To put on one's dress. *Somerset. Glouc. York.*  
**DONNINS**, *s.* Dress. *Somerset.*  
**DONK, DONKY**, *adj.* [Doncker, Belg. cloudy.] Wet; damp. *North. Craven.*  
**DONCK**, *adj.* Dainty; over nice in eating. *Grose.*  
**DONNAT**, *s.* [Do-naught.] An idle, good for nothing fellow; also a name for the devil. *York.*  
**DOOR-CHECKS**, *s.* [Door and check, a stop.] Door posts. *Craven.*  
**DOOR-STAINS**, *s.* [Door and stains, Goth. stone.] The threshold of the door. *Cra.*  
**DOOR-STALL**, *s.* [Dur-stodl, door-posts, Ang. Sax.] Door-post. *Norf. Suff.*  
**DOORY, or DERRY**, *adj.* [Corruption of dear, deary.] Very little; diminutive. *York.*  
**DOOSE**, *adj.* [Douce, Fr. soft; gentle.] Thrifty; careful; also cleanly, though coarsely clothed. *North.*  
**DOP**, *s.* [Doppetan, Ang. Sax. mersare, Lat. to dip often.]  
 A short quick curtesy. *Norf. Suff.*  
**DOP-A-LOW**, *adj.* Very short in stature, especially spoken of females. *Norf. Suff.*  
**DOR**, *s.* [Dora, Ang. Sax. fucus, a drone.] A cock-chaffer. *Norf. Suff.*  
 Dor. Teut. stupid. *Fenning.*  
**DORDUM**, *s.* A loud, confused, riotous noise. *North.*

- DORISHMENT**, *s.* Hardship. *North.*  
[Durus, Lat. hard.]
- DORÉ-APPLE**, *s.* [Pomme d'or Fr. golden apple.] A firm winter apple of a bright yellow colour. *Norfolk.*  
All-dore. *West Suss.*
- DORMER**, *s.* A large beam. *Norfolk.*
- DORMER-WINDOW**, *s.* A window made in the roof of a house. *Hants.*  
(Dormir, Fr. to sleep. The large beam being the main one on which the others rest or sleep; the window gives a light to an apartment, which is generally a sleeping one.)
- DORNS**, *s.* Door-posts. *Somerset.*
- DOSOM**, *adj.* [Query, do-some, or something.] Healthy; thriving; applied to a beast that thrives on a little. *Chesh.*
- DOSK, DOSKY**, *adj.* [Duster, Teut.] Dark, dusky. *Craven.*
- DOSS**, *s.* A hassock, used for kneeling on in church. *Norfolk.*
- DOSSES**, *s.* [Dose, Germ. a small box or Dorsum, Lat. the back.] Panniers placed on a horse's back to carry fish in, more properly "Dorsel," or "Dorser," as Fenning has it. *E. Suss.*
- To DOSS**, *v. a.* To attack with the horns, as a bull, a ram, or a he-goat. *Norfolk.*
- To DOTHER**, *v. n.* To totter, or tremble. *North.*
- DOUBLER**, *s.* } A plate; an earthen dish or platter. *Cumb. North.*
- DOUTLER, DUBBLER**, }
- To DOUCH**, *v. n.* [Dusis, Gr. a fall.] To bathe. *Grose.*
- To DOUSE**, *v. a.* To dip any one in the water. *Sussex.*
- To DOUBLE**, *v. a.* To clench; "He doubled his kneaf." *York.*  
He doubled his fist. *Sussex. Hants.*  
The hand, when clenched, being folded or doubled.
- DOUDY**, *s.* [Douda, Isl. an idle person.] A dirty woman; a slattern. *York. Sussex. Hants.*
- DOUGH-FIG**, *s.* A fig; so called, most probably, from being soft as dough. *Somerset.*
- To DOUGH-UP**, *v. a.* To stick together, as if with paste. *Norfolk. Suff.*
- To DOUK**, *v. n.* } To bathe. *Craven.*
- To DOUSE**, }
- To DUCK**, *v. a.* To dip one's own head, or that of another under water. *Suss. Hants.*
- To DOUT**, *v. a.* [Do out.] To extinguish the light of a candle. *Somerset. E. Suss. Glouc.*
- DOUTERS**, *s.* Instruments like snuffers, used for extinguishing a candle without cutting the wick. *E. Suss. Glouc.*
- DOUVEN**, *s.* } [Dover, Sc.]
- DOVENING**, }
- To DOVE**, *v. n.* [Douwe, Belg. perspiration.] To thaw. *Somerset.*
- DOW**, *s.* [Dough, dah, Sax.] A cake. *Cra.*
- DOW**, *s.* [Due, Dan.] A dove. *Norfolk. Suff.*
- DOW-HOUSE**, *s.* A dove house. *Norfolk. Suff.*
- To DOW**, *v. n.* [Daver, Germ. strength.] to mend in health. See Daw. *Norfolk. Suff.*
- DOWING**, *adj.* Healthy. *North.*
- DOWD**, *adj.* [Daudor, Isl. dead.] Flat; dead; spiritless. *North.*
- DOWL**, *s.* [Welch.] The devil. *Somerset.*
- DOWLER**, *s.* [Dough.] A dumpling. *Norfolk.*
- DOWLED**, *part. pass.* [Perhaps devilled.] dead; flat; vapid; spoken of liquor, consequently spoiled. *North.*
- DOWLY**, *adj.* [Dule; sorrow; Duly, Welch.] Melancholy; lonely; sickly; pale. *North.*
- DOWELS**, *s.* [Dells, dales.] Low marshes, in which the water lies in winter and wet seasons at Appledore, in Romney marsh. *Kent.*
- To DOWNARG**, *v. a.* To contradict in such a way, as to argue down one's opponent. *Somerset.*
- DOWN-BOUT**, *s.* A hard set-to, as though persons were determined to sit down and have a good bout at drinking, or any other entertainment. *Norfolk. Suff.*
- DOWNFALL**, *s.* A descent of rain, hail, or snow. *Craven. Norfolk. Suff.*
- DOWN-COME**, *s.* A fall of rain. *Craven.*
- DOWN-LYING**, *s.* A woman's lying-in. *Norfolk.*
- DOWN-LYING**, *adj.* Said of a woman in travail. *Norfolk.*
- DOWN-LIGGING**, *s.* [Down and liegen, Sax. to lie.] A lying-in. *Craven.*
- DOWN IN THE MOUTH**, *adj.* Dejected; unable to use his mouth in speaking. *Craven. South.*
- DOWN-DINNER**, *s.* An afternoon's lunch. *North.*
- DOWNDRINS**, *s.* [Downdrinks.] Afternoon drinkings. *Derby. Bailey.*
- DOWN-PINS**, *s.* Persons dead drunk, and hence unable to stand on their legs, vulgarly called pins.
- DOWNY**, *adj.* Low-spirited. *Norfolk. Suff.*
- DOWSING**, "A good Dowsing," a good beating. Dowsing was a great destroyer of Catholic images in the time of the Puritans. See D'Israeli's *Curiosities of Literature*, Vol. I.
- DOWST**, *s.* [Duwst, Sax.] Dust. *Som.*
- DOWSTY**, *adj.* Dusty. *Somerset.*
- DOWSE**, *s.* A blow; a dowse in the chops; a blow in the face. *North. South.*
- To DOYLE**, *v. n.* To squint. *Glouc.*
- This word comes probably from the French word "Ceil," the eye.
- DOYTCH-BACKS**, *s.* [Ditch.] Fences. *North.*
- DOZAND**, *adj.* Shrivelled. *Ditto.*
- DOZZINS**, *s.* Corn shaken out in carrying home the sheaves. *North.*
- This is also called "durzed corn," the root of which may be Driselen, Teut.

- to drizzle, which signifies to fall in small slow drops, as grains of corn fall from the sheaves in carrying.
- DRA B, s.** [Drabbe, Sax. drega.] A dirty woman. *Craven. Hants. Suss.*
- DRA BBLED, adj.** Dirtied. *Craven. Norf.*
- DRA BBLE-TAIL, s.** A slattern. *Norf.*
- DRAFFIT, s.** [Draught-vat.] A vessel to hold pot-liquor and other refuse from the kitchen for the pigs. *Somerset.*
- DRA GGING-TIME, s.** The evening of a fair-day, when the young fellows pull the wenches about. *Norf. Suff.* In E. Sussex this is called pully-hawly-time.
- DRAFF, s.** [Brewers' grains; literally dregs.] what is left when the liquor is drawn or draughted off. *Cumb.*
- DRAINS, s.** Grains from the mash-tub, through which the wort has been "drained." *Norf. Suff.*
- DRAIT, s.** A team of horses with the wagon or cart. *North.*  
From draught or draw, the horses sufficient for drawing the wagon or cart.
- DRANG, s.** [Drain.] A narrow lane or passage. *Devon. Somerset.*
- DRANK, s.** Lelium, perenne. *North.*  
Drake.
- DRANT, s.** [Drawn-out.] A droning or drawing tone. *Norf. Suff.*
- To DRAUT, v. n.** [Pronounced "Draunt"]  
To draw in speaking or reading. *Norf. Suff.*
- DRAPE, s. DREAP.** [Drepen, Ang. Sax. To fail.] A barren cow whose milk is dried up. *Craven. North.*
- DRAPE-SHEEP, s.** Bad sheep called out from the flock in consequence. *Bailey.*
- To DRATE or DREAP, DRITE, v. n.** To draw out one's words. *North.*
- DRAPE, s.** [To drop.] Fruit in an orchard. [Drap. Sc.] Dropping before it is fit to be gathered. *Norf. Suff.*  
In Hampshire and Sussex called "fallings."  
A certain portion of all fruit falls at Midsummer; this is called the "Midsummer Drop."
- To DASH, v. a.** To thresh. *Somerset.*
- DRASHEL, s.** The threshold. A flail. *Somerset.*
- DRASHER, s.** A thresher. *Ditto.*
- DRAWT, s.** The throat. *Ditto.*
- All these words are formed by the substituting of D. for Th. which is by no means uncommon, particularly when any foreign pronunciation is concerned, as the French pronounce "The, De." That, "Dat" and so on. The Dutch have "Broder," "Brother." "De" for "The." If we take the Belgic, "Der-schen," for our etymon, instead of the Saxon, "Threscan," then Drash is as correct as Thrash.
- DRAUGHT, s.** A team either of oxen or horses attached to a wagon, &c., sufficient to draw it. *North.*

- DRAW, s.** A stratagem or artifice whereby a person is caught or drawn, as it were into a trap. *Sussex.*
- DRAW-BREECH, s.** A lazy, filthy jade, the breech or lower extremity of whose dress, is drawn along throw the dirt and mire. *West.*
- DRAWK, s.** } Lolium perenne. *Norf.*
- DRAKE, s.** } The common darnel grass. *E. Suss.*
- To DRAWLATCH, v.** [Drawl.] To be very tedious about any work. *Hants. Norf. Suff.*
- [A drawlatch was a thief, probably from creeping quietly about and drawing or lifting the latch to gain admittance. See Jacob's Law Dictionary.]
- DRAWLATCH, s.** A tedious dawdling loiterer. *Hants. Norf. Suff.*
- DRAUGHT, s.** Sixty one pounds weight of wool, being one quarter of a pack which is 240lbs., the odd pound being allowed to the buyer, for the turn of the scale. When the quantity of wool in the scale amounts to 61lbs., it is taken or drawn from it, hence the quantity is probably called a draught.
- DRAZIL-DROZZLE, s.** A dirty slut. *Hants. South.*
- To DREAN, v. n.** [Perhaps corrupted from to drain, to draw off liquor slowly and gradually.] To drawl in reading or speaking. *Somerset.*
- DREAN, s.** A drawing in reading or speaking. *Ditto.*
- DREAD, s.** [Draed, Belg.] Thread. *Ditto.*
- DREAM-HOLES, s.** The openings left in the walls of steeples, towers, barns, &c., for the admission of light. *Glouc.*
- DREDGE, s.** A mixture of oats and barley now very little sown. *Norf. Essex. Hants. Sussex.*
- DREDGE, s.** [Dragen, Sax. to drag.] A quantity of bushes, chiefly of thorn, bound together, and drawn over meadows for the purpose of pulverising dung or mould, which has been carried on them; called also a bush-harrow. *Hants. Suss.*
- To DREE, v. n.** [Dreogan, Ang. Sax. to undergo. To drag on.]  
To hold out. To be able to walk and arrive at. *North.*
- DREE, adj.** [Drig. Goth. Long.] Long, tedious.
- DREE, s.** A hard bargainer; one who is a long time before he strikes a bargain. *North.*
- DREED, part. pass.** Arrived at. *North.*
- DREE, adj.** Three. *Somerset.*  
See drawt and observations thereon.
- To DREPE, v. n.** [Drypan, Ang. Sax. To drip.] To dribble or drip. *Norf. Suff.*
- DREPING-WET, adj.** So wet that the water drips from one's dress. *Norf. Suff.*
- Dripping-wet.** *Hants. Suss.*

- DREY**, *s.* A squirrel's nest; also called a Dodge. *W. Sussex. Hants.*
- DRIB**, *s.* [Dripan, Sax. to drop.] A dribble, a very small quantity of any thing. *E. Suss.*
- DRIBBLE**, *s.* A laborious and diligent servant, attending to the most minute parts or driblets, as it were, of his work. *North.*
- To DRILL-ON**, *v. a.* To decoy or flatter a man into any thing; also to amuse with delays. *South. Grose.*
- Perhaps from draw-on or drawl.
- DRINDLE**, *s.* [Dimin. of Drain.] A small channel to carry off water. *Norf. Suff.*
- To DRING**, *v. a.* [Thringan, Sax. to throng.] To press, as in a crowd; to thrust. *Somerset.*
- DRINGET**, *s.* A crowd; a throng. *Ditto.*
- To DRINGLE**, *v. a.* To waste time in a lazy lingering manner.
- DRINKINGS**, *s.* Afternoon repast. *Craven.*
- A refreshment between meals both in the morning and evening. *Kent.*
- To DRO**, *v. a.* To throw. *Somerset.*
- DRODE**, *part. pass.* Thrown. *Somerset.*
- DRODDUM**, *s.* The breech. *North.*
- DROITS**, *s.* [Droit. French.] Rights. *Kent.*
- DROKE**, *s.* Darnel. *North.*
- To DROLL**, *v. a.* To put off. To amuse with excuses; playing the Droll and making a fool of a person. *Norf. Suff.*
- To DROPE**, *v. n.* [Dropian, Ang. Sax. to distil, to melt.] To run down as wax or tallow from the candle; or perspiration down the face. *Norf. Suff.*
- DROP-DRY**, *adj.* Water-tight, not admitting a single drop. *North.*
- DROPE**, *s.* A crow. *York.* May this be from "Droef, Belg. sorrow, whence comes to droop, to hang the head with sorrow. The croaking of a raven (if not of a crow) was always in the olden days of superstition considered a bad omen, a prognostic of sorrow.
- To DROOL**, *v. n.* [Drawl.] To drivel. *Somerset.*
- To DROU or DROW**, *v. a.* [Droogh, Belg. hard.]
- To DROWY**. To dry, as "the hay does not drowy at all." *Somerset.*
- DROWTH**, *s.* Dryness, thirst. *Somerset. Hants.*
- DRYTH**, *s.* Thirst, "Squench your dryth," "quench your thirst." *Hants.*
- DROWTHY**, *adj.* Dry, thirsty. *Somerset. Hants.*
- DROVE**, *s.* A road through a farm, leading to different fields. *Somerset. Hants.*
- W. Sussex.* Also a road from one village to another. [Drive; cattle being driven on it.] *Somerset.*
- DROUGHT**, *s.* The passage, through which things are drawn. *West.*
- DROWNING-BRIDGE**, *s.* A pen stock for overflowing meadows. *Wills.*
- DROVY**, *adj.* Itchy, scabby, lousy. *Norf. Suff.*
- [Drof. Ang. Sax. Coenosus, Lat. filthy.]
- To DROZE**, *v. a.* [Derschen, Belg. to drash. *Somerset.*
- To beat very severely. *Norf. Suff.*
- DROZINGS**, *s.* A hearty drubbing. *Norf. Suff.*
- DROZEN**, *adj.* Fond. *Bailey.*
- To DRUB**, *v. n.* [Druben, Dan. to kill.] To throb, to beat. *Somerset.*
- To DRUCK**, *v. a.* To thrust down; to cram, to press. *Somerset.*
- DRUG**, *s.* [Dragan, Sax. to draw.] A strong carriage with four wheels for conveying heavy loads of timber. *Norf. Suff.*
- DRUG**, *s.* [Drogg, Isl. a dreg.] A thing of little value; not wanted or sought after; as hay is quite a drug; that is, there is no sale for it. *E. Sussex.*
- DRUMBLEDRANE**, *s.* A drone; a humble bee. *Somerset.*
- Dumbledore. *Hants.*
- [Dromme, Dan. a drum from the noise it makes.]
- DRUMMOCK**, *s.* Meal and water mixed raw. *North.*
- DRUVE**, *s.* A muddy river. *Cumb.*
- DROVE-DRIVEN**, when the waters are driven by storms they become muddy.
- DUB, DUBBED, DUBBY**, *adj.* Blunt, not pointed. *Somerset. Hants. Sussex.*
- DUB**, *s.* [Diep. Sax. deep.] A pool of water. The sea. *Craven.*
- Perhaps "Dobbin" (which see) should be written "Dubbin," materials in dub, that is, in the sea.
- DUBS**, *s.* Flat pieces of lead, round, used by boys to gamble with. *E. Sussex.*
- [From Dubbed, blunt.] Money. *Ditto.*
- DUBBIN**, *s.* Suet. *Somerset.*
- DUBBIN OF DRINK**, *s.* A pint of beer. *Wills.*
- "Dobbin of ale," a small mug of ale. *Hants.*
- To DUCK**, *v. n.* To dive in the water, as a duck does. *Somerset. Hants.*
- DUDDS**, *s.* Rags. [Dud. Gael.] *North.*
- Clothes. *West. South.*
- Grose says "a square in Stirbitch fair, where linen cloth is sold, is called the Duddery." See Gent. Mag. May 1784.
- To DUDDLE-UP**, *v. a.* [Huddle, see Duggle.] To cover up closely and warmly. *Norf. Suff.*
- DUDDLED**, *part. pass.* Coddled, over-boiled. "Duddled liquor," is liquor that is flat and dead. *Norf. Suff.*
- [Dood, Belg. dead.]
- To DUDDER**, *v. a.* [Dood, Belg. dead.] To deafen with noise; to render the head confused. *Somerset.*
- DUDGE**, *s.* A barrel. *Wills.*
- DUDMAN**, *s.* [Dudds, rags and Man.] A scarecrow, a ragged fellow. *West.*
- To DUFFE**, *v. a.* [To do off.] To daunt, G.

- to frighten a person so as to make him go away; when one may be said to do off the other.
- To DUGGLE**, *v. n.* [Dugle, Ang. Sax. concealed.] To lie snug and close together as pigs or puppies. *Norf. Suff.*
- DUGGED** or **DUDDIED**, *adj.* [Dudds, rags.] Draggled-tailed. *Somerset.*
- DULE**, *s.* The Devil. *Craven.*
- DULLOR**, *s.* [Dolor, Lat.] A dull, moaning sound; or the tune of some doleful ditty. *Norf. Suff.*
- DUMB-FOUNDED**, *part. pass.* Silenced, stupified; struck dumb with fear or confusion. *Hants. Sussex.*
- DUMP**, *s.* [Dom. Belg. heavy.] A clumsy medal of lead, cast in moist sand. *Norf. Suff.* See "Dubs."
- DUMP**, *s.* A deep hole of water, feigned to be bottomless. *Grose.*
- DUMPS**, *s.* [Dom. Belg. heavy, dull.] Sorrow, grief, melancholy. *Craven. South.*
- DUMPY**, *adj.* [Doomp, Isl.] Short, thick, fat. *North. South.*
- DUNCH**, *adj.* [Dom. Belg. stupid.] Deaf, dull of comprehension. *Somerset. Hants.*
- DUNCH-PASSAGE**, *s.* A blind passage. *Berks.*
- DUNDER-KNOLL**, *s.* [Dom. stupid, Knoll, Sax. a head.] A blockhead. *North.*
- "Dummer-head." *Hants. Sussex.*
- DUNNY**, *adj.* Deaf. *Hants.*
- DUNGY**, *adj.* [G hard.] [Perhaps Dunny.] Tired. *Hants.*
- As "the horse was quite dungy."
- DUNGEONABLE**, *adj.* Shrewd; rake-hellish. [Deserving of a dungeon or gaol.] *North.*
- DUNDY**, *adj.* [Dun, Brit.] Of a dull colour, as dundy-grey. *Norf. Suff.*
- DUNG-MERES**, *s.* [Dung and Mere, Sax. a pool.] Pits where dung and weeds are laid to rot for manure. *Bailey.*
- DUNG-UP**, *part. pass.* Reflected on. *Craven.*
- DUNK-HORN**, *s.* The short blunt-horn of a beast. *Norf. Suff.*
- DUNK-HORNED**, *adj.* Sneaking, shabby. [Dunk, Dunch, Dom. Dull.] *Norf. Suff.*
- DUNT**, *adj.* Stupified, dizzy, numbed. *Norf. Suff.*
- To DUNT**, *v. a.* To stupify. *Norf. Suff.*
- A DUNT-SHEEP**, is one that mopes about from a disorder in the head.
- DUR-CHECKS**, *s.* [Dor, Brit. door and cheeks.] The door-posts. *North.*
- DURDAM**, *s.* [Durdh, Welch.] Noise, uproar. *Craven.*
- DURGEN**, *s.* A little trifling fellow. *Bailey.*
- DURNS**, *s.* Gate-posts. *North. Somerset.*
- DURZED**, *part. pass.* [Derschen, Belg. to thresh.] Said of corn beaten out of the ear by the wind. *North.*
- DUTFIN**, *s.* The bridle in cart harness. *Norf. Suff.*
- DUZZY**, *adj.* [Dousigh, Belg.] Dizzy. *Norf. Suff.*

- DUST**, *s.* [Dyst, Goth, tumult.] Bustle, tumult. *Craven.*
- "To kick up a dust," is to make a row, to cause a great disturbance. *Kent. Suss. Hants.*
- DWAIN**, **DWAINY**, *adj.* [Wanna, Sax. pale.] Faint, sickly. *Norf. Suff.*
- DWALLING**, *part. act.* Talking nonsense, as if delirious. *Somerset.*
- DUILE**, *s.* A refuse lock of wool. A mop made of refuse locks of wool. Any coarse rubbing cloth. *Norf.*
- [Wulle, Sax. wool. Wll. Isl. wool.]
- To DWINE**, *v. n.* [Dwinan, Sax. to decrease.] To faint; to disappear. *Craven.*
- To DWINGE**, *v. n.* [Dwinan, Sax. to decrease.] To shrivel and dwindle, as apples do from keeping too long. *Craven.*
- DYDLE**, *s.* A kind of mud-drag. *Norf.*
- DYE-HOUSE**, or **DRY-HOUSE**, *s.* A milk-house; a dairy. *Glowc.*
- If this first implies a house where the cows are milked, then a dry-house, means the house or lodge where the cow is milked dry; made dry.
- DYMOX**, *s.* A sturdy combatant; a stout pugilist; a champion. *Norf. Suff.*
- DUCK** and **MALLARD**, } *Somerset.*
- DUCK** and **DRAKE**, } *Sussex. Hants.*
- The play of throwing pieces of slate or tile upon the water, so that they may rise several times after striking the surface, before they sink. Boys use these words at the game in Somerset shire:—
- Hen-pen,  
Duck and mallard,  
Amen.
- In Hampshire they say—
- A duck  
And a drake,  
And a white penny-cake.
- At each line the stone must rise; if it sinks before the whole is repeated, that is to say without rising three times, (the number of lines) the boy is clumsy at the sport.
- DUFFER**, *s.* A pedlar, applied generally to such as hawk women's apparel. *Sussex. Hants.*
- DOLLY-TRIPE**, *s.* [Dolly, a woman's name, and tripe, the intestines, the deposit of the filth of an animal.] A slut. *Warw.*
- E.
- E**, *pron.* I. *Craven.*
- EA**, *s.* [Ea, Ang. Sax. water.] Water. *Norf.*
- A river along the sands on the sea shore. *North.*
- EAGER**, *adj.* [Aigre, Fr. sour.] Sour, tending to sourness. *Cumb.*
- Sharp, applied to the air.
- EAGER**, *s.* [Eoger, Sax. Eager-Aeger, Runic Ocean.] A peculiarly impetu-

ous and dangerous aggravation of the tide in some rivers, caused as it should seem by the vehement confluence of two streams, or, by the channel becoming narrower, shallower, or both. *Norf. Suff. Bailey.*

EALAND, *s.* [Sax.] An island. *Craven.*

EAM, or NEAME, *s.* [Eame, Ang. Sax.] Uncle. *Craven.*

A gossip; compeer; friend. *North.*

EALD, *s.* [Sax. old.] Age. *North.*

EALLING, *s.* [Hele, Sax. heel.] A lean-to. *North.*

A vessel when thrown much on her side is said to heel, perhaps to show her bottom, her keel or heel.

To EAR, *v. a.* [Sax.] To plough; to till the ground. *Bailey.*

EARAND *s.* [Erende, Isl.] An errand. *Craven.*

EARLES, *s.* [Ear, Sax. before.] Money given before hand to bind an engagement. *Craven.*

To EARN, *v. a.* [Earnben, Germ. to reap.] To glean. *Bailey.*

To EARN, *v. a.* [Yrnan, Ang. Sax. to churn. Earnian, Sax. to yearn.]

To coagulate or curdle milk. *North.*

EARNING, *s.* Rennet, used to turn the milk for making cheese. *North.*

EARNDER, *s.* The afternoon. *North.*

EART, *adv.* Sometimes Eart one, eart to'ther; now one, then the other. *Somerset.*

Is it from Ear, Sax. before, or first; as first one and then the other.

EAR-WRIG, *s.* [An ear-wig.] *Somerset.*

Jennings thinks this is most correct, being from ear and wriggle; not so I think, ear-wig is from Wiga, a grub.

EARNEST, *s.* [Earnest, Sax. fixed.] Money given, whereby to bind a bargain, to make it real and fixed. *Lincoln.*

EARSH, *s.* [Earnien, Germ. to reap.] A stubble field, from which the corn has been reaped or mown; as a wheat-earsh; a barley-earsh; frequently pronounced ash. *Hants. West Sussex.*

EASTERN-SUNDAY, *s.* [Eastre, the name of a Saxon goddess, whose festival was celebrated at the time, which corresponds to our Easter.] *Norf. Suff.*

EASINGS, *s.* [Efese, Sax.] The eaves of a building. *North.*

EASTER, *s.* [Ears, Sax. posteriora.] The back of the chimney; the chimney-stock. *North.*

EASINGS, *s.* Cow's dung. *Craven.*

EATH, EITH, *adj.* Easy. *North.*

Shakespear has Uneath, uneasy.

EAVE-LONG, *adj.* [Sloping obliquely, as the eaves of a house, Efese, Sax. the edge or margin.] Oblique, sidelong; eavelong work being the mowing or reaping of the irregular edges of a field of corn. *Norf. Suff.*

EBBLE, *s.* [Abele.] The asp-tree, a species of poplar. *Norf. Suff.*

To ECKLE, *v. n.* } [Ecke, Germ. edge.] To aim at. *North.*

Fenning! says to "Aim" means to direct the "edge" of satire against a particular person.

ECCLES-TREE, *s.* [Acse, Sax. Axle.] An axle tree. *Norf. Suff.*

EDDER, ETHER, *s.* [Edder, Sax. a hedge.]

Fence wood, commonly put on the top of fences. *Norf. Essex.*

Long pieces of pliant underwood used to wind between the stakes on the top of a new made hedge. *Hants. Norf.*

EDDISH, *s.* [See Earsh.] A stubble field. *Hants. North.*

A field of grass which has been mown. *Lincoln.*

Aftermath! *Norf. Suff.*

[Edise, Ang. Sax. gramen serotinum; grass of the latter growth.]

EDER-BRECHA, *s.* [Edder, Sax. hedge; Brechen, to break.]

Hedge-breaking. *Bailey.*

To EDGE, *v. n.* To borrow. *Bailey.*

EDGE-LEAMS, *s.* Edge tools. *North.*

EDGREW, *s.* After-grass. *Shropshire.*

[Eft. Ang. Sax. after and grown.]

EEA, *prep.* In a. *Craven.*

EE, *s.* [Scotch.] An eye. *Craven.*

EED, *v.* [E. I. and had.] I had. *Craven.*

To EEIN, *v. n.* To be at leisure. *Cheshire.*

E'EL, *adj.* [Contracted from evil.] Ill;

Eel-thing; ill-thing; St. Anthony's fire. *Exmoor. Somerset.*

EEL-SHEAR, *s.* [Eel and to shear, to cut.]

An iron instrument with three or four points, fastened to the end of a long pole, by means of which it is thrust into muddy ponds and ditches for the purpose of catching eels. *E. Sussex. Kent.*

In *W. Sussex.* and *Hampshire* called an eel-spear.

EEL-SHARING, *s.* The act of catching eels with the instrument above described. *East Sussex. Kent.*

EEM, *s.* Leisure. *Cumb.*

To EEM, *v. n.* To have leasure. *Ditto.*

EEN, *s.* [Eyne, Sax.] The eyes. *North.*

EE-SCAR, *s.* [Eean, eye; Scar, a blemish.]

A blemish unpleasant to the sight. *Craven.*

EESE, *adv.* [Gise, Sax.] Yes. *Somerset.*

EET, *adv.* [Gita, Sax.] Yet. *Somerset.*

EEVER, *s.* [Efese, Sax. a margin.] A corner or quarter of the heavens; as the "wind is in a cold Eever." *Cumb.*

EFFET, EFT, *s.* [Efete, Sax.] A newt; an animal resembling the lizard tribe, inhabiting ponds of fresh water. *North.*

"Evet." *Hants. Somerset.*

EFTER, *prep.* [Eft, Ang. Sax.] After. *Craven.*

EFTER-THEMSIN-BREEOD, *s.* [Eft, Ang. Sax. After; Teman, Belg. Breed, Sax. bread]

Bread made of course flour or refuse from the sieve. *Craven.*

EGERS, *s.* [Egt, Brit. eager.] Spring or

- first blown tulips, being eager to blow. *Bailey.*
- To EGG, *v. a.* [Eggen, Du. to provoke.] To mate. *E. Sussex.*
- EGRE, *adj.* [Eger, Lat. sick.] Sore. *Bailey.*
- EGG-BERRY, *s.* } *Prunus padus.* The bird-  
HAG-BERRY, } cherry, perhaps so called  
from its shape. *Craven.*
- EITHER OF BOTH, either of the two. *Nf.*
- ELBOWS, *s.* The shoulder points of cattle. *Glouc.*
- ELBOW-GREASE, *s.* Persevering exercise of the arms, causing perspiration. *York. Hants. Sussex.*
- ELDER, *s.* The udder. *North.*
- ELDEN, *s.* } [Eald, Sax. old; being only fit  
ELDING, } for the fire.] Wood and sticks  
for burning; fuel. *North.*
- ELDERN, *s.* The elder-tree. *Norf. Suff.*
- ELECTION; IN ELECTION, *adv.* Likely; as "we are in election to have a bad harvest this year." *Norf.*
- ELEVENER, *s.* A luncheon, being commonly taken about eleven o'clock. *E. Sussex.*
- ELEW'N, *s.* Eleven. *Somerset.*
- ELF-LOCKS, *s.* Hair supposed to be entangled by an elf. *Craven.*
- ELLAR, *s.* [Ellara, Sax.] The elder-tree. *Lincoln. E. Sussex. Kent.*
- ELLER, *s.* [Aelder, Sax.] The alder. *North.*
- ELLINGE, *adj.* [Ellend, Germ. exile.] Lonely; solitary; melancholy. *E. Sussex. Kent.*
- ELMEN, *adj.* Of or belonging to elm; made of elm. *Somerset.*
- EL-MOTHER, *s.* [El is probably contracted from evil, step-mothers being proverbially unkind.]  
A step-mother. *North.*
- E'LONG, *adj.* [Al lungo, Ital. along.] Slanting. *Somerset.*
- ELSEN, *s.* [Elassen, Belg.] A shoemaker's awl. *York. Cumb.*
- To ELT, *v. a.* To knead. *Craven.*
- ELT, or ILT, *s.* A spayed sow. *Somerset.* (Corrupted from gelt?)
- ELVERS, *s.* Young eels. *Somerset.* (Eel and fry; eel's spawn or young.)  
Wen we see how usual it is in Somersetshire to change the *f* into *v*, the derivation of this word from eel-fry, eel-vry, elvers, will not be thought very unreasonable.
- ELVISH, *adj.* [Elf, elves, *pl.* fairies.] Peevish; wantonly mischievous, as elves are always reputed to be. *Norf. Suff.*
- EMMERS, *s.* [Æmyrion, Sax. ashes.] Embers. *Somerset.*
- EMMET-BATCH, *s.* [Æmette, Sax. an ant batch.]  
An ant hill. *Somerset.*
- EMMET, *s.* An ant. *Hants.*
- To EMPT, *v. a.* To empty. *Somerset. Sussex. Hants. Somerset.*
- EN, *pron.* Him. *Somerset.*
- ENAUTER, *conj.* Lest.
- END, *s.* Part; division; as "he has the best end of the staff." *Norf. Suff.*
- The stems of a growing crop, as "here is a plenty of ends, however, it may fill the bushel." *Norf. Suff.*
- A part; division; as "a grit end of his time." *Craven.*
- "Most an end;" continually. *Ditto.*
- "End or side," anything undetermined; as "I can mack nayther end nor side on't." *Craven.*
- ENDAYS, *adv.* Endwise; forward. *Craven.* (End-ways.)
- ENDIRONs, *s.* [Hand-irons, or brand-irons.] *Craven.*
- ENDLESS, *s.* Intestinum cæcum, the blind gut. *Norf. Suff.*
- ENEW, *adj.* } Enough. *East Sussex.*
- ENOW, }
- ENIF, *adj.* Enough. *Craven.*
- ER, *pron.* He. *Somerset.*
- ER, *pron.* Are. *Craven.*
- ERNEFUL, *adj.* Lamentable. *Kent.*
- ERRIWIGGLE, *s.* [Ear and wiga, a grub.] An earwig. *Norf. Suff.*
- E'RY, *adj.* Every. *Norf. Suff.*
- ESH, *s.* [Each, Belg.] An ash-tree. *Norf. Suff. Craven.*
- ESHED, *part. pass.* [Ascian, Sax. to ask.] Asked. *Craven.*
- ESHLAR, *s.* See ashlar.
- ESHIN, *s.* A pail or kit. *Bailey.*  
May not this be from Esch, Belg. an ash-tree, pails being made of ash? A copper is so called so from being made of this metal.
- ESPIN, *s.* [Espe, Belg.] The asp or aspen-tree. *Craven.*
- ESSE, *s.* [Asce, Sax.] Ashes. *Cumb.*
- ESSEX-STILE, *s.* A ditch; a great part of Essex is low and marshy, having more ditches than styles.
- ETCH, *s.* [See earsh.] *Norf. Essex.*
- ETH, *s.* Earth. *Somerset.*
- ETHER, *s.* An adder. *Craven.*  
(Adder, Sax. is frequently changed into th; thus adder may easily become Ather Ether.)
- ETRAATH, *adv.* [Ee. in. Treowtha, Sax. truth.] Truly; in truth. *Craven.*
- ETORO, *adv.* [Ee. In. Tu. Run. two.] In two; Broken etoro; broken in two. *Craven.*
- To ETTLE, *v. n.* To intend. *North.*
- ETTLEMENT, *s.* Intention. *North.*
- To EVE, *v. n.* To become damp; to absorb moisture from the air. *Somerset.*  
Probably from Eve, evening, when the dew falls and things become damp in consequence.
- EVERS, *s.* [Heavers.] Opening stiles, which you may lift or heave up. *Glouc.*
- EVERY YEAR'S LAND, Land which will bear crops every year. *Glouc.*
- EWER, *s.* [Uder, Sax.] An udder. *North.*
- EWN, *s.* An oven. *North.*

To EWTE, *v. a.* To pour in. *Somerset.*  
 (Eau, Fr. water. Ea, Sax.)  
 EX, *s.* [Acse, Sax.] An axle. *Somerset.*  
 ix, Eax. *Sussex. Hants.*  
 EXE, *s.* [Acse, Sax.] An axe. *Norf.*  
 EXEN, *s.* Oxen. *North.*  
 To EXPECT, *v. n.* To suppose. *North.*  
 EYM-ANENT, *adv.* Directly opposite. *Grose.*

That is at one end from him.

## F.

FAAT, *s.* [Faute, Fr.] A fault. *Craven.*  
 FABBIN, *part. act.* Flattering. *Craven.*  
 FADDER, *s.* [Fader, Dan.] Father. *Craven.*  
 FADGE, *s.* A bundle. *Craven.*  
 To FADGE, *v. n.* [Gefeagan, Sax. to accommodate.] To suit or fit.  
 To succeed; to answer expectation. *Norf. Suff.*  
 To FADDLE, *v. a.* [Fade, Fr. silly.] To dandle or make much of. *Bailey.*  
 To Fiddle-faddle, to trifle away time. *Sussex. Hants.*  
 FAD, *s.* A frivolous joke. *Oxford.*  
 A fid-fad, a trifling person. *Hants.*  
 FAFT, *part. pass.* [Fyght, Sax. fight; gh in many words (as, rough, enough) is pronounced as an f, thus Fyght, Sax. Fyft. Faft.] Fought. *Craven.*  
 FAE-GANG, *s.* [Faw's Gang from Johnny Faw, their leader in Scotland.]  
 A gang of beggars or rogues. *North.*  
 To FAFF, *v. n.* To blow in puffs. *North.*  
 To FAFFLE, CAFFLE, MAFFLE, *v. n.*  
 To be inconsistent in speech. *North.*  
 FAGOT, *s.* [Fegan, Sax. the fag end of a piece of cloth being made of coarser materials.] A contemptuous appellation of a woman. A dirty slattern. A low loose woman; as though she were the fag-end of the sex. *Norf. Suff. Hants.*  
*Sussex.*  
 FAGS, *interj.* } Is this a corruption of  
 FEGS, } fede. Ital. faith.] Truly,  
 } indeed. *Somerset. South.*  
 FAIN, *adj.* [Fagian, Sax. to rejoice. Fayne, Isl.] Glad. *Craven.*  
 To FAIR, *v. n.* } Faira, Goth. to appear.  
 To FAR, } "T'Cow fairs o' cawvin."  
 } The cow appears to be coming. *Craven.*  
 To FAIR, FAW, *v. n.* [Fair, well; and faw to fall.] To happen well with a person. "May it fair faw with him," "May he prosper." *Craven.*  
 FAIRY-BUTTER, *s.* A species of tremella of yellowish colour, and gelatinous substance, found on furze and broom. *Norf. Suff.*  
 FAIRY-RINGS, *s.* Circles or parts of circles in pastures, of a darker green than the adjoining parts, most observable when

the grass is short. The mushroom, agaricus orcades, grows generally in these circles. *Norf. Suff. Hants. W. Sussex.*  
 FAIRY-SPARKS or SHELL-FIRE, *s.*  
 Electric sparks often seen on clothes at night. *Kent. Grose.*  
 Shell fire is frequently seen on horses' hoofs at night when riding by the seashore near Brighton. This is supposed to be a phosphorescent light thrown out by decaying marine bodies. *Sussex.*  
 One observation will apply to all these words, Fairy-butter, &c., viz., that in days of ignorance and superstition, whatever appearance in nature was incapable of explanation as to its cause or origin, was immediately referred to the agency of some unseen spirits, the most harmless of which the fairies have always been considered. Though the light of truth is to be preferred to the darkness of ignorance, yet none will attempt to deny that to the tales of fiction, arising out of that darkness, we are indebted for many of the happiest illusions of life.  
 FALL-GATE, *s.* A gate across a public road. *Norf.*  
 To FALL, *v. a.* [Feallan, Sax. to fall; from Feallan, also comes to fell.] As I shall fall [that is fell or make so fall] that tree next spring. *Norf. Sus. Hants.*  
 FALL, *s.* The season for felling timber, as "I shall cut that tree next Fall." *Sussex.*  
 Autumn, either from the leaves falling at that time, or from the year's decline or fall. *Hants. Sussex.*  
 FALLALS, *s.* Flaunting and flaring ornaments. *Norf. Suff.*  
 Trifles, trumpery, nonsense. *Sussex. Hants.*  
 "That is all Fallal." *Ditto.*  
 Fal-lal-la is a common sort of chorus to a song; not the song itself, nor forming an essential part of it.  
 To FALTER, *v. a.* To thrash barley in the chaff, in order to break off the aunt. *North.*  
 To sift or cleanse "Barley for malt must be bold and clean faltered from foulness." Mortimer, quoted by Fenning, from whom I have taken it. The latter gives the derivation from Falta, Span, a defect; a fault. Thus to falter is properly to have a defect, but is here used to signify to remove a defect, nor is this a singular instance of words being thus transposed; as "to shell peas" is to unshell them, or take them from their shells or pods. "To husk nuts or walnuts," is to unhusk or take them out of their husks. "To Bone any thing," is to take the Bones out of the flesh.  
 FALTERED, *part. pass.* Dishevelled. *North.*  
 FAMBLE-CROP, *s.* The first stomach in ruminating animals. *Norf. Suff.*  
 [Fommelen, Belg. to fumble, to do any thing in an awkward or imperfect man-

ner. The first stomach only partially or imperfectly masticates the food.]  
**To FAMILIE**, *v. n.* [Fames, Lat. famine.]  
 To starve, to be famished. *Warw.*  
**FAMILIOUS**, *adj.* [Famille, Fr. family.]  
 Relating or peculiar to a family, as "It is a familial complaint." *York.*  
**To FAN**, *v. a.* To beat any one. *E. Sussex.*  
 To tease or banter. *E. Sussex.*  
**FAND**, *part. pass.* [Scotch.] Found. *Craven.*  
**FANG**, *s.* [Fangan, Sax. to seize.]  
 A paw or claw. *North.*  
 A fin. *Norf.*  
 From the resemblance which the sharp point of a fin bears to that of a claw. So says Forby.  
**FANGAST**, *s.* [Fangan, Sax. to seize. Goust. Fr. sensual enjoyment.] A marriageable young woman. *Norf.*  
**FANTOME-CORN**, *s.* [Phantonæe, Fr. a phantom.] Lank or light corn; thin and bodiless like a phantom or spectre. *North.*  
**FAPES**, *s.* Gooseberries in their unripe state. *Norf. Suff.*  
**To FARE**, *v. n.* To appear. "She fared sick." See "To fair." *Norf. Suff.*  
**FARE**, *s.* [Fearh, Ang. Sax. a pig.] A litter of pigs. *Norf. Suff.*  
**To FARE**, *v. n.* To ache. *North.*  
**FARMER**, *s.* A term of distinction applied to the eldest son of the occupier of a farm, the father being called "Master." *Norf.*  
**FARN-TICKLES**, *s.* [Fearn, Sax. fern. To tick, is to ticket or mark any thing, hence Farn ticks, Fern-marks. Freckles on the skin, resembling the seeds of the fern. *North.*  
**FARN-TICKLED**, *part. pass.* Freckled. *North.*  
**FARRAND**, *s.* Disposition, kind, nature. In a fighting farrand, in a fighting humour. *North.*  
 [Faran, Sax. to go. To go signifies to intend as "I was going to say," that is "it was my intention to say," and intention implies disposition.  
**FARRANTLY**, *adj.* [Fair and handed.]  
**FARRENDLY**. [Fair and ended.] Handsome, neat, cleanly. *North.*  
 Respectable. *North.*  
**FARRANTLY**, *adv.* Decently. *North.*  
**FARROW**, *adj.* [Corrupted from fallow, a fallow producing nothing] barren; applied to a cow not producing a calf. *Norf.*  
**FASGUNTIDE**, *s.* [Fast, Begun, Tyd-time or tide.]  
 Shrove-Tuesday, the commencement of Lent when the fast is begun. *North. Norf.*  
**To FASH**, *v. a.* [Faché, Fr. Je suis faché, I am vexed.] To tire. *North.*  
 To trouble or tease. *North.*  
**FASTING-E'EN** or **EVENING**, *s.* Shrove-Tuesday being the eve of the great fast.

**FASTNESS-E'EN**, *s.* *North.*  
**FASTING-TUESDAY**, *s.* Shrove-Tuesday. *North.*  
**FASTNESSES**, *s.* Bogs, from persons sticking fast in them.  
**FAT-HEN**, *s.* [The plant chereopodium, called also Goosefoot. *Sussex.*  
 This weed is so called probably from its growing very commonly on dung-heaps.  
**FATTERS** or **FITTERS**, *s.* [Fether, Sax. feather.] Tatters. *Craven.*  
**FAUCE**, *adj.* [Faux, [Fr. false.] Cunning. *Craven.*  
**FAUD**, *s.* [Falden, Sax. to fold, to inclose.] A truss of short straw which a man can grasp or fold in his arms. *North.*  
**FAUF**, *s.* [Faal, teut. a fallow.] A fallow. *Craven.*  
 [Feia, Goth. to cleanse.]  
**To FAVOUR**, *v. n.* [Faveo, Lat.] To resemble another in features. *Craven. Sus.*  
**FAW**, *s.* A fall. *Craven.*  
**FAWCET** or **FAUCET**, *s.* [Fauces, Lat. the jaws or mouth.]  
 A wooden pipe, thrust into a barrel for the purpose of drawing out the liquor through it, and stopped with a wooden peg called a Spigot. *Sussex. Hants.*  
**To FAWTER**, *v. a.* [[See. to falter.]  
**FEABERRIES**, *s.* } Gooseberries. *North.*  
**FEABES**, } See Fapes.  
**FEAFUL**, *adj.* [Fearful.] Very, exceedingly. *Craven.*  
 Many things of a very large or extraordinary appearance are frightful in the eyes of the vulgar—hence they are designated as being feaful or fearful.  
**FEAGUE**, *s.* [Fegan, Sax. the fag end of a piece of cloth, being made of coarser materials.] A dirty, sluttish, idle person. *North.*  
**To FEAGE**, *v. a.* [Figan, Germ. to whip.] To whip or chastise. *Fenning.*  
**To FEAL**, *v. a.* [Fel. Isl. to conceal.] To hide. *North.*  
**FEART-SPRANK**, *s.* [Faur, Dan. fair, equal, just. Springan, to spring or grow, Sprang, præt.] A tolerable number or largish parcel. *Berkshire.*  
 In Sussex and Hampshire, they say there is a Fair Sprinkle of anything.  
**FEAT**, *adj.* [Fœtidus, Lat. stinking, fœtid.] Having a nasty taste. *Berkshire.*  
**FEATHER-PIE**, *s.* A hole in the ground, filled with feathers, fixed on strings and kept in motion by the wind. An excellent device to scarce birds. *Norf.*  
**FEAUSAN**, *s.* Taste or moisture. *North.*  
**FECKLY**, *adv.* Mostly; most part of. *North.*  
**To FEE**, *v. a.* [Feia. Goth. to cleanse.] To winnow. *North.*  
**To FEED**, *v. n.* [Fedan, Sax. to give food.] To grow fat. *North.*  
**To FEEK**, *v. n.* To walk about in perplexity. *North.*

**To FEET, v.** To persuade or to endeavour to persuade. *Norf.*  
**To put off or dispose of wares.** *Essex.*  
 In this latter sense it probably comes from Fieffer, Fr. to feoff, or put one in possession of any property, which the seller of wares does to the purchaser of them. The seller of wares persuades or endeavours to persuade others to buy of him.  
**FEG, adj.** [Fegen, Germ. to cleanse.] Fair, clean, handsome. *North.*  
**To FEG, v.** [Fag, from Fatigo, Lat. to be fatigued.] To flag, to droop, to tire. *North.*  
**FEGS, interj.** An exclamation. *South.*  
**FEGARY, s.** [Vagary, from vagus, vague.] A whim, a freak. *Norf.*  
**FEIST, FEISTINESS, s.** [Fist, Ang. Sax. Flatus ventris, Lat.] Fustiness, a mouldy scent, such as is emitted by a foul cask. *Norf.*  
**FEISTY, adj.** Fusty. *Norf.*  
**FEIT, adj.** [Fait, Fr. done.] Neat, dexterous. *North.*  
**FEITLY, adv.** Dexterously. *North.*  
**FELKS, s.** [Felge, Dan. the felly of a wheel.] The felloe or outer circumference of a wheel. *Craven.*  
**FELL, s.** [Fell, Isl.] A hill. *Craven.*  
**To FELL, v. a.** To sew in a particular manner, as women do with their needles. To inseam. *South.*  
 [As this mode of sewing implies the folding of one part over the other, may it not be derived from Falde, Sax. a fold or Feollan, Sax. to fall; one part falling over the other.]  
**FELL, adj.** [Felle, Sax. cruel, hard hearted.] Sharp, clever, hot. *North.*  
**To FELLY, v. a.** [Fealga, Sax. a fallow.] To break up a fallow. *North.*  
**FELLY, s.** A fellow. *Derby.*  
**FELLING and FLAWING, part. act.** [Felling and flaying.] Cutting oaks and stripping the bark from them. *E. Sussex.*  
**FELT, s.** A thick matted growth of weeds spreading by their roots, as couch grass. *Norf.*  
 [Fel, Sax. a hide, these weeds covering the ground as it were with a thick skin.]  
**FELLON, s.** [Felle, Sax. cruel.] A disease in cows, occasioned by cold, and causing great anguish and pain. *Craven.*  
**FELTERED, part. pass.** [Felt, from fel, Sax. a hide.] Entangled. *Craven.*  
**To FEND, v. n.** To be industrious; to take care of; to beware. *North.*  
 All these different meanings imply care and forethought, the essential qualities of one who has to "defend" others, from which word "defend" this word "fend" evidently comes.  
**FENDABLE, adj.** Able to defend or take care of one's self. Also to fare, as "how fend you?" *North.*  
**To FEND and PROVE, v. n.** [To defend

and Prove.] To argue on both sides of a question, for and against. *North. South.*  
**FEN-NIGHTINGALE, s.** An ironical name for a frog, which lives in fens, called also a March-bird from its being vocal in this month. *Norf.*  
 In France in the same spirit they call asses, Arcadian nightingales.  
**FENNY, or FENNERY, adj.** Mouldy. *Kent.*  
**FENNY, adj.** Mouldy, decayed, generally applied to cheese. *Hants.*  
 In Hampshire when cheese is beginning to decay, and just showing those blue lines, it is said to be blue-vinnied, that is, I presume "blue veined," the lines in the cheese somewhat resembling the veins in the human frame. If this be correct, then Fenny is corrupted from "Vinny," and "Vinny" from "Vein."  
**FERRY-WHISK, s.** [Ferry and Wiachen, Teut. to move about minbly.] A great bustle, haste. *York.*  
**FESSING, adj.** [Fussing, from Fus, Sax. ready.] Forcing or obtruding a thing on one, that is "fussing" or "fussy," over-officious. *Essex.*  
**To FEST, v. n.** To put out to grass. *Craven.*  
**To feast.** *Craven.*  
**To place out apprentices under indentures.** *Craven.*  
**FESTING-PENNY, s.** Money given as an earnest to a servant on hiring him. *Cra.*  
**To FEST, v. n.** To let off any work. *North.*  
**To fasten, tie, or bind.** *North.*  
**FESTING-MEN, s.** With the Anglo Saxons, persons who were pledges for others. *Bailey.*  
 These words, with one exception, [to feast, which is from Feesteren, Belg. are derived from Featen, Germ. to fasten, or to bind with ceremony.]  
**FETCH, s.** [Feccean, Sax. to go.] The apparition of a person living, which of course must go to the spot where the person is who sees it. *North.*  
 A trick; a stratagem; a lie; a false appearance. *Sussex. Hants. Fenning.*  
**To FET, v. n.** To fit. *Craven.*  
**To be a match for one.** *Ditto.*  
**To FETTL, v. a.** To dress; prepare, or put in order; to set about anything.  
**FETTLE, s.** Condition. *Warw. North.*  
**FETTLED, part. pass.** Dressed; beat. *Cra.*  
**FETE, adj.** Middling; fair. *Berks.*  
 These words all imply a certain fitness, and are derived from Vitten, Belg. to make fit or suitable.  
**FEU, s.** [Fait, Fr. done.] A method of doing anything. *Grosse.*  
**FEUSOME, adj.** Handsome. *North.*  
 This is from Fait, Fr. also.  
**To FEY, v. a.** To do anything notably or well.  
**A FAY.** [Faire, Fr. to do.] *North.*  
 'It Feys well' in Hampshire, signifies the thing answers. This is clearly from Fait,

- Fr. done. "It feys well," "It does well." Thus "feusome," "handsome," implies something well made or done.
- To FEW, *v. n.* To change. *North.*  
[Fea, Sax. money or price.] Money being given in exchange as the price of the thing changed.
- To FEY, *v. a.* [Feia, Goth. to cleanse.]  
To fey meadows is to cleanse them; to fey a pond is to take out the mud; to fey corn is to winnow it. *North.* To cast up and remove earth. *North.*
- FEYING, *s.* Rubbish; earth cut up and thrown aside to get turf, implying in both senses what is cast away, in order to cleanse what is left. *North.*
- To FEZZON, *v. a.* [Festen. Germ. to fasten.] To seize or fasten on, as a bull-dog does on a bull. *North.*
- To FICK, *v. n.* [Ficken, Belg.] To kick. *Craven.*  
To struggle or fight with the legs, as a cow when tied up, or a child in the cradle. *North.*
- FICKELTOW, *s.* The foretackle or carriage, which supports the plough-beam. *Norf.*
- FID, *s.* A small but thick piece of anything. *Sussex.*
- To FIDGE, *v. n.* To kick with the feet. *North.*  
Perhaps corrupted from Ficken Belg. to kick.
- To FIE, *v. a.* To cleanse a ditch or pond. *Norf.*  
See to Fey.
- FIGS, *s.* Raisins. *West.*
- FIGGED-PUDDING, *s.* A pudding with raisins in it; a plum-pudding. *West.*
- To FIG, *v. a.* To apply ginger to a horse to excite him to carry a fine tail. *North.*  
*South.*  
(May not this be from Figure, the operation being intended to make the horse shew a good figure?)
- FILANDS, *s.* [Field-lands.] Tracts of uninclosed arable land. *Norf.*  
In Hampshire and Sussex called Common fields.
- To FILE, *v. a.* To defile. *Norf.*  
Also to foil, the same as spoil, which is frequently pronounced "spile."
- FILE, *s.* A deep, cunning, deceitful person; as he is "a deep old File." *Sussex.*  
In the same sense the word is used, when sportsmen say the hare runs her File, that is runs round the same track continually, to foil or deceive the dogs. *Suss. Hants.*
- FILL-BELLS, *s.* The chain-tugs to the collar of a cart horse, by which he draws.
- FILL-HORSE, *s.* [Thill-horse, th being pronounced like f.] The horse which goes in the shafts. *Norf.*
- To FILLER, *v. n.* To go behind. *Norf.*  
To draw back.
- FILTRY, *s.* [Corruption of filth; filthy;

- or from Filter, which allows the pure water to pass through, while it retains the filth.] Filth; rubbish. *Somerset.*
- FIMBLE, *s.* [Finner, Isl. light, quick, nimble.] The female hemp, the soonest ripe, but the least valuable. *Essex. Fenning.*
- To FIMBLE, *v. a.* [Finnr, Isl. nimble; light.] To touch lightly with the ends of the fingers.  
To pass through without cutting, as "my scythe fimbles the grass." *Norf.*
- FIN, *s.* The broad part of a plough share. *Hants.*
- FINEW, *s.* Mouldiness; dirtiness. *Bailey.*
- FINEWED, *part. pass.* Grown mouldy. *Bailey.*  
(See Fenny, Fennery.)
- FINKLE, *s.* [Fenckle, Belg.] Fennel. *Cra.*
- FINND, FINNS, *s.* [Finn. Isl.] Finds; things found. *Craven.*  
"Findalls" is used in the Cinque Ports Charters. *Sussex Kent.*
- FIRE-EYLDING, *s.* [Fire and geldan, Sax. to yield.] Fuel yielding or, supporting fire. *North.*
- FIRE-FANGED, *part. pass.* [Fire and fangan, Sax. to seize.] Fire-bitten, spoken of oatmeal that is over-dried. *North.*
- FIRE-FLAUGHTS, *s.* [Flattern, Teut. to flutter.] Lightning, or the Northern lights. *North.*
- FIRE-POINT, *s.* A poker. *Leeds. York. Grosse.*
- FIRLY, FURLY, *s.* [Faerlic, Ang. Sax. strange.] Confusion; tumult. *Craven.*
- FIRR'D, *part. pass.* Freed. *Craven.*
- FIRS, *adj.* } [Fird, Isl. quiet.] Land not de-  
FREES, } pastured by cattle. *Craven.*
- FIRTH, or FRITH, *s.* [Ffrith, Welsh, a plantation.] A field taken from a wood. *Craven.*  
In Hampshire, underwood is called "Frith."
- FIT, *adj.* [Vitten, Belg. to be adapted to its intended purpose.]  
Ready, as "I am fit if you are ready."  
"Come stir, make yourself fit." *Norf.*  
Apt, meet, suitable. *Sussex.*
- FIT, *s.* [Fet, Sax. feet.] Feet. *Craven.*
- FITCH, FITCHET, *s.* } [Fisse, Belg.] A  
FITCHOLE, FICHER, } pole-cat. *Som.*
- FICHET,  
FITCHES, *s.* Corruption of vetches. *Cra.*
- FITCHET-PIE, *s.* A pie given to the reapers at harvest-home, composed of apples, onions, and the fat of bacon in equal quantities. *Ches.*
- To FITTLE, *v. a.* [Vittan, Belg. to fit or make fit.] To clean. *Oxford.*
- To FITTER, *v. n.* [Fet, Sax. feet.] To shift from one foot to the other. *Norf.*
- FITTEN, *s.* } A Feint, a pretence. *Somerset.*  
VITTEN, } From fit, the feint, if well  
made being made fit for or  
suitable to the purpose.
- FIVE FINGERS, *s.* Oxlips. *Norf.*
- FIX-FAX, *s.* [Perhaps corrupted from Fix-

- fast.] The tendon of the neck; the sinews of the neck of cattle and sheep. *North.*
- To FIZ, *v. n.* [Fisa, *Isl.* to hiss.] To make a hissing sound like fermenting liquors. *Norfolk. Sussex. Hants.*
- FIZGIG, *s.* [Fiz and gig, a small spinning top.] A gadding, idle, gossip. *Bailey.*
- A small quantity of damp powder made into a pointed pyramidal shape, which is set fire to by boys for their amusement, and which hisses as it burns. *Warwick.*
- In Hampshire it is called a "Devil."
- To FIZMER, *v. n.* To fidget unquietly, and make a great stir about trifles. *Norfolk.*
- To FLACK, *v. n.* [Flaccus, *Lat.* a flake.] To hang loosely. *Norfolk.*
- FLACKENING, *s.* A rapid motion of the wings. *North.*
- To FLACK, *v. n.* [Fliccerian, *Sax.* to flicker.] To flutter as a bird. *North.*
- To throb as a wound. *Ditto.*
- FLACK, *s.* A blow, particularly with something loose and pliant. *Norfolk.*
- FLACKET, *s.* A tall flaunting wench, whose apparel seems to hang loosely on her. *Norfolk.*
- FLACKET, *s.* [Flaxa, *Sax.* a flask.] A bottle made in the shape of a barrel, used by hay-makers. *North.*
- Similar vessels are used by husbandmen in Hampshire, where they are called "Wooden bottles."
- FLACKING-COMB, *s.* [Flaccus.] A wide-toothed comb. *Oxford.*
- FLACKY, *adj.* Hanging loosely, as it were in flakes. *Norfolk.*
- FLAG, or FLAGS, *s.* The surface of the earth or upper turf, which is pared off for the purpose of burning. *Norfolk.*
- The surface of a clover lay of the second year, turned up by the plough. The wheat for the next year's crop is dibbled into the flag. *Norfolk.*
- Flakes of snow are called snow-flags. *North.* (These words are all evidently corruptions of Flake, from Flaccus, *Lat.*)
- FLAGELUTE, *s.* A very small rent or hole in a garment. *Norfolk.*
- Forby thinks from Flageolet, the holes in which are very small.
- FLAGEIN, *part. act.* [Fletsen, *Teut.*] Flattering. *Craven.*
- FLAH, *s.* [Flean, to flay.] Turf for fuel. *Craven.*
- FLAID, *part. pass.* Afraid; affrighted. *Craven.*
- To FLAITE, *v. a.* To affright; to scare. *South.*
- FLAAT, *part. pass.* [Flitan, *Ang. Sax.*] To scold. *North;* whence come "to flaits," and "flaid."
- FLAN, *s.* A shallow. *North.*
- FLAN, *adj.* Broad. *Grosv.*
- FLANNED, *adj.* Shallow. *Craven.*
- FLAP, *s.* A slight stroke or touch, [being derived from Leppe, *Sax.* a lip, signifying something hanging down loose and broad, incapable of inflicting any serious blow.] "I have got a flap of cold," that is I have been slightly struck with a cold. *Norfolk.*
- FLAP-JACK, *s.* A broad flat piece of pastry, called also an Apple-jack.
- A flat thin joint of meat, as the breast of a lean sheep or calf. *Norfolk.*
- A fried cake, made of butter, apples, &c., a fritter. *Somerset.*
- FLAPPER, *s.* A young wild duck which has just taken to wing, but unable to fly far. *Norfolk. Hants. West. Sussex.*
- FLAPS, *s.* Large broad mushrooms. *Norfolk.*
- All these words are expressive of something in opposition to strong, stiff, or firm.
- FLARNECKING, *adj.* [To flare; to shine brightly.] Flaunting with vulgar ostentation. *Norfolk.*
- FLARRANCE, *s.* [Corruption of flurry.] A bustle; hurry; as "what a Flarrance you are in! i. e. "what a bustle you are in." *Norfolk.*
- To FLASH, *v. a.* To cut off the lower parts of the bushes belonging to a hedge, which overhang the bank or ditch. *Norfolk.*
- (To Plash a hedge is to interweave the branches; but then whence comes Plash?)
- FLASH, *s.* [Fluyassen, *Belg.* to flow.] A supply of water from the locks on the Thames, to assist the barges.
- FLASHY, *adj.* [Fluyassen, *Belg.*] Loose; unstable; as applied to grass not sound, being full of water from a continuance of wet weather. *Sussex.*
- To FLATCH, *v. a.* To flatter. *North.*
- FLAUN, *s.* [Flans, *Fr.*] A custard. *North.*
- FLAWS, *s.* [To flay.] Top soda for fuel. *North.*
- To FLAWTER, *v. n.* [Flitan, *Ang. Sax.* to scold.] To be angry or afraid. *North.*
- To FLAY, *v. a.* [Flitan, *Ang. Sax.*] To frighten. *North.*
- FLAY-CRAW, *s.* A scare-crow, something to frighten birds. *Craven.*
- FLAYSUM, *adj.* Frightful. *Ditto.*
- FLAZZ, *adj.* † [Fledge.] Birds just fledged, FLAZZY, ‡ are said to be "Flazz." *Kent.*
- FLAZZARD, *s.* A stout, broad-faced woman, dressed in a loose and glaring manner. *North.*
- Forby thinks it may be from "Flashy," showy on the outside but having nothing within, as grass which grows quickly looks well to the eye, but is not very sound food. A showy person is called a Flashy one in *Sussex.* If Johnson is right in calling "Flare" a corruption of "Glare," we may certainly derive "Flazzard, from Blaze, Blayzard, Flage, Flayzard."
- FLEACHES, *s.* [Flyche, *Dan.* a fitch.]

The portions into which timber is cut by the saw. *Norf.*  
**FLEAD, s.** [Fleche de lard, Fr. fitch of bacon.] The inside fat of a hog. *Hants. Sussex.*  
**FLEAK, or FLAKE, s.** [Flake, a thin layer of anything.] An occasional gate or hurdle set up in a gap. *North.*  
**FLECK, s.** [Flex, Sax. flax.] The down of hares or rabbits. *Norf. Hants. Suss.*  
**FLECKED, FLECKERED, part. pass.** [Fleck, Teut. a spot.] Spotted; dappled; speckled with differences of colour. *Norf.*  
**FLEEK, s.** [Flack, Belg.] A number of staves or cords to dry oat-cake upon. *Craven.*  
 A fitch of bacon. *Ditto.*  
**To FLEET, v. a.** To skim or take off the surface or cream of the milk. *North.*  
**FLEET, or FLEETED, adj.** Milk that has been skimmed. *North.*  
**FLIT-MILK, in East Sussex** is skimmed milk. *Cheshire.*  
**FLEETINGS, s.** Curds or cream. *Craven.*  
**FLEETING-DISH, s.** A skimmer to take the cream from the milk. *Norf.*  
**FLET-MILK, s.** Skimmed milk. *Norf.*  
**FLET-CHEESE, s.** Cheese made of skimmed milk. *Norf. Suff.*  
 All these words have clearly but one origin, and that seems to be "Vlietan," Belg. to skim milk.  
**FLEET, s.** A flat bog. *Craven.*  
**To FLEET, v. n.** To be set afloat. A vessel is said to fleet when the tide flows sufficiently to enable her to move. *E. Sussex.*  
**FLEET, s.** A channel filled by the high tide, but left very shallow and narrow at low water. *Norf.*  
**FLEET, adj.** Shallow. *Norf.*  
**FLIT, adj.** Shallow; thin. Water is said to be "flit" when there is but little of it. Land is said to be "flit" when the layer of good earth on the surface is slight. These words I should derive from "Fleet," Sax. a bay or gulph, implying a spot not having such deep water as the sea, the sediment being deposited therein.  
**To FLEET, or FLIT, v. n.** [Flytter, Dan to migrate in a body together.] To remove from one house to another. *North. Lincoln. Norf. Warwick.*  
**FLEGGED, or FLIGGED, part. pass.** [Fleigur, Isl. to fly.] Fledged. *Norf.*  
**FLETCHES, s.** [Fleche, Fr. an arrow, according to Forby.] Green pods of peas. *Norf.*  
**FLEW, FLEU, or FLUISH, adj.** [Flyssen, Belg. to flow. See flashy.] Washy; tender; weak; a flue horse is one that always looks thin, and will not carry flesh. *North. Sussex. Hants.*  
**FLEMER, s.** An expeller. *Bailey.*  
**FLEM, s.** A lancet for bleeding horses. *West Sussex. Hants.*  
 Fleam, Phleme. *Fenning.*

**To FLICK, v. n.** [Flicker, Germ. to tear in pieces.]  
 To cut. *Bailey.*  
 To strike with the end of the lash of a whip. *Hants.*  
 To pull out suddenly with some pointed instrument. *Somerset.*  
**FLICK, s.** A smart stinging slap. *Norf.*  
 A sharp stroke given with the point of a whip-lash. *Hants.*  
**FLICK-TOOTH-COMB, s.** A comb with coarse teeth, for combing the hair. *Som.*  
**FLICK, s.** [Fleche de lard, Old Fr. fitch of bacon.]  
 The membrane loaded with fat, which the bellies of most animals have. *Somerset.*  
 The outer fat of the hog, which is made into bacon. *Norf. Suff.*  
 A fitch of bacon. *Norf. Suff. North.*  
**FLIG, adj.** [Fleigur, Isl. to fly.] Fledged; able to fly. *Norf. Suff. North.*  
**FLIGGURS, s.** Young birds just ready to fly. *South.*  
**To FLIGGER, v. n.** [Fligheren, Belg. to flicker.] To quiver with convulsive motion. *Norf.*  
**FLIGGERS, s.** The common flag, Iris pseudacorus, from the fluttering of the leaves with every breeze. *Norf.*  
**FLIGHT, s.** Sea fowl-shooting. These birds always fly to their food at a certain hour in the evening, and over certain places; those who wish to shoot them, attend at the proper time and place, and this is called "going to flight." *Hants. Sussex.*  
**To FLIGHTEN, v. n.** [Flitan, Ang. Sax.] To scold. *North.*  
**FLIGHT, s.** A scolding match. *North.*  
**FLIGHT, s.** [Flyght, Sax.] A swarm of bees which flies from the parent hive. *Nf.*  
**To FLIPE, v. a.** To pull off. *Craven.*  
**FLIPPERING, part. act.** [Læppe, Sax. the lip.] Crying, when the lips are much disfigured. *Craven.*  
**FLIRTIGIS, s.** [Flirt.] A wanton, fond lass. *North.*  
**To FLISH, v. a.** [Corruption of flash.] *E. Sussex.*  
**To FLITCH, v. n.** [See to fleet.] To move from place to place, or from farm to farm. *Norfolk.*  
**FLITTER-MOUSE, s.** [Flyght, Sax. and mouse.]  
 A bat. *Bailey. Grose. Fenning.*  
**FLINDER-MOUSE, s.** *E. Sussex.* Flutter-mouse. *Hants.*  
**FLIX, s.** [Flex, Sax. flax.] The fur of a hare. *Kent.*  
**To FLIZZ, or FIZ, v. n.** [Fisa, Isl. to hiss.] To fly off; to make a noise. *Craven.*  
**FLIZZING, s.** A splinter. *North.*  
 Fleegan, Sax. to fly.  
**FLIZZOMS, s.** Flying particles, or very small flakes in bottled liquors.  
 The bees' wings in port wine. *Norf.*

**To FLODDER-UP**, *v. n.* [Flod, Sax. flood.]  
To overflow. *Craven.*

**FLOOK**, *s.* An animal found in the livers of rotten sheep, similar in shape to a flook, or flounder. *Somerset.*

In Hants and Sussex called sometimes Plaice and sometimes Flounders.

**FLOP**, *adv.* [Corruption of flap.] Flat, as he fell down "flop." *Norfolk.*

**To FLOP**, *v. n.* To flap, as "the sail flops against the mast," that is, clings to the mast for want of wind to keep it extended. *Sussex.*

**FLOMAX, FLOMAKING**, *adj.* [Perhaps from Flummery.] Untidy. *Warwick.*

**FLOTHERY**, *adj.* [Floiter, Fr. to float, implying something light and empty; heavier things sinking to the bottom.] Gaudy, showy, but not good and solid. *Warwick.*

**FLOTING**, *part. act.* Preparing grass ground for burning. *North.*

**FLOTTEN-MILK**. See Fleet or fit-milk.

**FLOURISH**, *s.* [Floreo, Lat. to bloom.] A blossom. *North.*

**FLOURISH**, *adj.* Light in carriage. *North.*

**To FLOUSH**, *v. n.* [Fluyssen, Belg. to flow with violence.] To splash and beat water about with violence, as boys frequently do when bathing. *Hants.*

**FLOUSH-HOLE**, *s.* A hole which receives the waste water from a mill-pond, and which being low, the water falls into it with great force. *Hants. West Suss.*

**FLOUTER**, *s.* [Fluyten, Belg. to float; to deride.] A fright. *North.*

**To FLOUTER**, *v. a.* To frighten. *North.*

**FLOW**, *adj.* [Flowan, Sax. to be in motion.] wild; untractable. *North.*

**FLOWISH**, *adj.* Light of carriage; immodest. *North.*

**FLOWERY**, *adj.* [Floreo, Lat. to bloom.] Florid, handsome, of a good complexion. *North.*

**FLOWTING**, *part. act.* Carding wool to spin in the mixture. *North. Grose.*

**FLUCK**, *s.* [Fluctuo, Lat. To flow about in different directions.]

A flat fish. *North.* See flook.

**FLUE**, *adj.* [See Flew.] Shallow. *Norfolk.*

**FLUE**, *s.* The coping of a gable, or end wall of a house. *Norfolk. Grose.*

**FLUFF**, *s.* [Fleegan, Sax. to fly, preter. flew.]

Down, as of a peach or of a hat. *Kent. Sussex. Hants. Norfolk.*

**FLUMP**, *adv.* [Corruption of plump.] Flat, as he fell down "flump." *South.*

**FLUNG**, *part. pass.* Deceived. *Craven.*

*South.*

Deprived of the power of doing something intended in consequence of the deception of another, and thus thrown or flung out of the course meant to be pursued.

**FLURCH**, *s.* Abundance; plenty; applied to things, not persons; as "a flurch of strawberries." *North.*

**FLURING**, *s.* A brood. *North.*

**FLUSH**, *s.* [Fluyssen, Belg. to flow with violence.] The stream from a mill-wheel. *Norfolk.*

**FLUSH**, *s.* Fledged, able to fly, applied to young birds. *Somerset.*

**FLUSH**, *adj.* Even; on a level; as a stream unconfined will rise to the level of that from which it was parted. *Norfolk.*

Even; level. *Sussex. Hants.*

(Fluyssen, Belg. to flow; water always seeking its level.)

**To FLUSK**, *v. n.* [From Flush.] To fly out, to quarrel. *Craven.*

**FLUSTER**, *s.* [Flush.] Hurry. *Craven.* Both these words imply haste and violence and come from Fluyssen, Belg.

**FLUZZED**, *part. pass.* Bruised; blunt and jagged at the points. *North.*

**FLYBYTHSKY**, *adj.* [Fly by the sky, Flighty.] Haughty, unsteady, volatile. *Craven.*

**To FLYRE**, *v. n.* [Fleer, hleare, Sax. to leer.] To laugh. *North.*

**FLYRING**, *part. act.* Laughing, sneering or sneering; also flattering. *North.*

**To FLYTE**, *v. a.* [See to Flighen.] To scold. *North.*

**FOAL-FOOT**, *s.* Colt's foot. *North.*

**To FOB**, *v. n.* To froth as beer does when poured out quickly. *E. Sussex.*

**FOB**, *s.* The froth on beer, also the foam of a horses' mouth. *E. Sussex.*

**FOG, FOGGE**, *s.* Long grass. *North.*

After-grass. *Craven.* Long grass, growing in pastures in late summer or autumn, not fed down, but allowed to stand through the winter. *Norfolk.*

[According to Skinner, who is followed by Forby, this comes from Affogare, Ital.; but I would venture to suggest it is rather from Fegan, Sax. the fog end.]

**FOGEY**, *s.* An eccentric old man is called an old Fogey. *Hants.*

**FOGGER**, *s.* [Fegan, Sax.] A huckster; a petty chapman carrying small wares from village to village. *Norfolk.*

**FOI**, *s.* [Foison, Sax. abundance.] A treat at going abroad or coming home. *Kent.*

**FOISON**, *s.* [Foin, Fr. hay, sain, Fr. sound.] The juice or moisture of grass or other herbs constituting their goodness. *Grose.*

*South.*

"There is no foison in this hay." *Norfolk.*

**FOISONLESS**, *adj.* Without foison. *Norfolk.*

**FOIST**, *adj.* Fusty, mouldy. *North.*

**FOIZON**, *s.* [Fr.] Plenty. *Essex. Sussex.*

See Foi.

**FOKY**, *adj.* [Faux, Fr. false.] Bloated, unsound; soft and woolly, as "a foky turnip." *Norfolk.*

**FOLD OF STRAW, s.** [Being as much as a man can fold in his arms.] A sheaf or bundle of straw. *North.*

**FOLDGARTH, s.** [Fold and garth from girth, gird, to inclose.] A farm yard. *North.*

**FOLD-PRITCH, s.** [Fold and priccan, Sax. to pierce.] A pointed iron bar used to make holes in the ground to receive the feet of wattles. *Norf.*

**FOMARD or FOMART, s.** [Faux, Fr. Marte, Fr. a martin, a kind of weasel.] A polecat, so called from its fetid smell. *Cra.*

**FOND, adj.** [Fundian, Sax.] Silly, stupid, idiotical. *North.*

Luscious, fulsome, disagreeably sweet in taste or smell. *Norf.*

**FOND or FONDLING, s.** A silly fellow. An idiot. *North.*

**FONDLY, adv.** Foolishly. *North.*

**FOND-PLUFF, s.** [Fond and ploegh, Belg. a plough.] An ancient custom, says Grose, not yet quite extinct, of the youth of each parish to drag a plough from village to village, on twelfth day, collecting money to make merry with. Each party is headed by "Mab and his Wife," in disguise, with their faces blackened, and a kind of Harlequin dress. Grose adds, he can not trace the origin of the custom. May it not signify the release of the plough preparatory to the farm operations of the spring, the winter solstice having been just passed?

**To FOOAZ, v. a.** To level the surface of a fleece of wool with the shears. *North.*

**FOOT, s.** [Furh, Sax.] A furrow. *North.*

**FOOT-ALE, s.** *North.* Beverage required from one entering on any new occupation or office. *South.*

These words all originate in "Foot," the fine being paid on a person's first setting foot, as it were, in a new place.

**FOOTER, s.** A stroke or kick at a foot ball. *North.*

**FOOTING-TIME, s.** The time when a lying in woman first gets up. *Norf.*

**FOOTY, adj.** Despicable, insignificant, paltry. *Hants. Sussex. Somerset.*

**FOOTER, s.** [Foutre, Fr.] A scurvy fellow, a term of contempt. *Hants. Somerset.*

**FORAU, adv.** [For all; for all that.] Notwithstanding. *Craven.*

**FORCE, s.** A waterfall, from its violence or power. *Craven.*

**To FORCE, v. a.** To fatten cattle; artificial and powerful food being used for the purpose. *Norf.*

**FOREIGNER, s.** A stranger; applied to one of another county. *Norf.*

At Rye in East Sussex, that part of the parish which lies out of the boundary of the corporation is called the "Foreign of Rye."

**FORE-END, s.** The forehand of a horse. The early part of life. *Craven.*

**FORE-ELDERS, s.** Ancestors. *Craven.*

**To FOREHEET, v. a.** [Fore and heed.] To predetermine or to determine against a measure. *North.*

**FORE-RIGHT, adj.** Obstinate, headstrong, determined, as it were, to go right forward, let what will be in the way. *Sussex.*

**FORESTEAD, s.** [For. Isl. a passage, and Sted, Sax. a place.] A ford. *Craven.*

**FORE-SUMMERS, s.** [Fore and Trahs summaria the principal beam.]

The forepart of a cart, a sort of platform projecting over the shafts; common some years ago in Norfolk; common also formerly in Hampshire, and still frequently seen in London.

**FOREWARDEN, part. pass.** Over-run with lice or dirt. *North.*

**To FORGIVE, v. n.** To thaw. *Norf.*

Forby observes this is by no means an inexpressive metaphor, and I agree with him, for "to forgive" means "to remit," and when the thaw comes the frost remits. In Sussex and Hampshire they use "to give" in the same sense.

**To FORHINDER, v. a.** [Fore and hinder.] To prevent. *Norf.*

**FORKIN-ROBIN, s.** [So called from its forked tail.] An earwig. *North.*

**FOROLDED, part. pass.** Worn out with age. *Hants.*

**FORLORN, adj.** [Forloren, Sax. to lose.] Worthless reprobate, and hence lost, abandoned. *Norf.*

**To FORMEL, FORMET, or FORMAT, v. n.** [Formel, Sax. a bargain.] To order or bespeak anything. *North.*

**FORSTAL or POSTAL, s.** [Fore and stal, Belg. a stall or shed.] A farm yard which was pretty generally in former times in the front of the house. *E. Sussex.*

A way leading from the high road to a great house. *Norf.*

A paddock near a farm house. *E. Sussex.*

**FORTHEN, FORTHY, adv.** Therefore. A clear transposition of the syllables. *North.*

**FORREL, s.** The cover of a book. *Somerset.*

**FORWEEN'D, part. pass.** [Fore and weaned.] Humoursome, difficult to please as a child is, when weaned beforehand or too soon. *Somerset.*

**FOSS, s.** [Ffos, Brit. a ditch.] A waterfall, which forms a ditch or deep cavity. *North.*

**FOSSPLE, s.** The impression of a horse's hoof on soft ground. *Cumb.* Grose, who offers no origin for the word. I shall attempt one though to some it may appear far-fetched. Ffos, Belg. is a ditch a low place, a cavity; and to Pell, from Palus, a pool, in E. Sussex, signifies to wear a hole in the ground by the flowing of water; thus Fossple, will signify a ditch-hole, though a horse's footstep is not per-

- haps quite deep enough to be called a ditch, still it may be denominated a pool.
- FOUD, s.** A fold. *Craven.*
- FOUL, s.** An ulcerous [therefore a foul] sore in a cow's foot. *Craven.*
- FOULDAKE, s.** The liberty of folding sheep by night. *Norfolk. Bailey.*
- FOURS, FOURINGS, s.** [From Four, being taken at that hour.] An afternoon meal in harvest time. *Norfolk.*
- FOURUM, s.** [Fymtha, Sax. a seat.] A bench. *Craven.*
- FOUSE, FAWS, s.** [Vos, Belg.] A fox. *Craven.*
- To FOUTER, v. a.** [See to Falter.] To thrash off the awns of barley. *Craven.*
- FOUTS, s.** [Fautor, Lat. a favourer.] Indulged children. *Craven.* Fools.
- FOUTRY, adj.** [See footy.] Paltry, trumpery, despicable. *Norfolk.*
- FOUZEN, s.** [Foisson, Fr. plenty.] Substantial goodness. *North.*
- FOW, s.** A fowl. *Cheshire.*
- FOY, s.** [Foi, Fr. time season.] A supper given by the owners of a fishing vessel at Yarmouth, to the crew, at the beginning of the season. Sometimes called a "Bending-foy," from the sails then being first bent for the season. *Norfolk.*
- FOZY, adj.** [See Foky.]
- FOSSUCK, s.** [Fus, Sax. ready, or over-ready.] A troublesome person. *Warw.*
- FOSSIKING, adj.** Troublesome. *Warw.*
- FRA, prep.** [Fra, Dan.] From. *Craven.*
- To FRACK, v. n.** To abound; to swarm; to be thronged or crowded together, as "the churching was Fracking full." "My apple trees are as full as they can Frack." *Norfolk.*
- [Frico, Lat. to rub, things when thick together, being apt to rub each other?]
- To FRAIL, v. a.** [Frayel, Fr. to fray.] To fret or wear out cloth. *Norfolk.*
- FRAM, FRIM, FROW, adj.** [Framur, Isl. soft.] Tender, brittle. *Craven.*
- To FRAME, v. a.** [Fremman, Sax. to plan.] To attempt. *Craven.*
- To speak or behave affectedly, as though it were on some fixed plan. *Norfolk.*
- FRAME-PERSON, s.** A visitor whom it is thought necessary to receive ceremoniously; that is agreeably to some frame or plan. *Norfolk.*
- FRAMPLED, adj.** Peevish, cross, fretful, froward. *South. Norfolk. Fenning.*
- [May not this be a corruption of Rumpled?]
- FRANDISH, adj.** [Query, corrupted from frantic?] Passionate, obstinate. *North.*
- To FRAPE, v. a.** [Threapian, Ang. Sax.] To reprove or chide. *Kent.*
- FRAPS, s.** [Frapper, Fr. to beat.] A noise, also a boasting person. *Craven.*
- To FRAP, v. a.** [Frapper, Fr.] To beat. *E. Sussex.*
- To FRASE, v. a.** [Fraye, Fr. to fray.] To break. *North.*
- FRATCH, s.** [Fray.] A quarrel both in jest and in earnest. *North.*
- FRAY, prep.** [Fra, Dan.] From. *North.*
- To FRAZLE, v. a.** [Fraye, Fr. to fray.] To unravel or rend cloth. *Norfolk.*
- FRAZLINGS, s.** Threads of cloth, torn or unravelled. *Craven.*
- FRECKENS, s.** [Froeen, Ang. Sax. filth, dirt.] Freckles. *Norfolk.*
- FREELEGE, s.** Privilege, immunity. *North.*
- [Free and Lex. law, free of law.]
- FREELI, FRAILIES, s.** [From Free and Frail, Free, applied to land, signifies light, friable, easily pulverised, frail, brittle.] Light unsubstantial delicacies for the table; frothy compliments. *Norfolk.*
- Tawdry trumpery. *Norfolk.*
- FREMME, adj.**
- FREMT or FRIMM'D, }** Fremd, fremtling. *Ang. Sax. a stranger.*
- Far off; not related to; strange, or at enmity with. *North.*
- FRENCH, adj.** [The French and English having been for too long a period at war with each other, a strong enmity, nay, almost an antipathy in some parts of the country has grown up towards them; hence "French" would naturally be applied as a word of hatred or reproach. Thanks to a long peace and to the march of intellect, this feeling has now in a great measure subsided.] Angry, passionate, violently opposed to any one, as though entertaining as strong an enmity to him as if he were really French. *Norfolk.*
- FRENCHMAN, s.** A stranger of any country, who cannot speak English. *Norfolk.*
- Thus in East Anglia any man not understanding their dialect is said to be a Shireman. So says Forby. It is thus also in Kent and Sussex, and probably in Surrey, Middlesex and Essex, which with Norfolk and Suffolk, are all adjoining counties, not having this termination of Shire to their names.
- FRENCH-NUT, s.** A walnut; great numbers of this fruit being imported from France. *Somerset.*
- FRESH, FRESHES, s.** A flood or overflowing of a river; so called because the water is fresh in contradistinction to salt, which is the nature of sea water. *Norfolk.*
- Craven. North. Suss.*
- FRESH, s.** Home-brewed, table-beer, which not being very strong, requires to be drunk while quite new or fresh. *Norfolk. Suff. Hunts. Suss.*
- FRESHER, s.** A small frog; being young and fresh. *Norfolk.*
- FRESH, adj.** [Frex, Sax. brisk.] Tipsey, not drunk, having had just liquor enough to be lively or merry. *Norfolk. York. Suss.*
- Rainy, [rain water being fresh]. *North.*
- FRESK, s.** [Freac, Sax. brisk.] A frog. *North.*

To FRIDGE, *v. a.* To fret or rub in pieces.  
*North.*

[Frica, Lat. to rub.]

FRIGHTFUL, *adj.* Apt to take fright. *Norf.*

Not improper, as an alarmed person is full of fright.

Threatening, inspiring fright. *E. Sussex.*

FRIM, *adj.* [Fremman, Sax. to frame.]

Handsome, rare, well-liking. *North.*

FRIM or FRUM, *adj.* [May Frum be a corruption of trumpery, from Frump, Fr. to deceive.] Brittle.

[Frumpeler, Belg.]

To FRIMICATE, *v. n.* [Fremman, Sax. to frame.] To play the fribble; to affect delicacy, framing one's actions as it were by some fixed rule. *Norf.*

FRIM-FOLKS, *s.* [Fremde, Germ. a stranger.] Strangers. *Linc.*

To FRIST, *v. a.* [Fristen, Germ. to postpone.] To sell goods on trust. *North.*

FRITH, *s.* [See Firth.]

FRITCH, *adj.* Intimate, sociable. *Hants.*

To FRIZE, *v. n.* [Frysan, Sax.] To freeze. *Norf.*

FROBLY-MOBLY, *adv.* Indifferently well. *South. Bailey. Gross.*

FROG-SPIT, *s.* [See Cuckoo-spit.] *Norf.*

FROISE, *s.* [Frysan, Belg. to fry.] A pancake. *Norf.*

FRONTSTEAD, *s.* [Front and sted, Sax. a place; the farm yard formerly having been generally in front of the house for the convenience of the master's overlooking it.]

A farm yard. *York.*

FROSH, FROSK, *s.* [Frosch, Teut.] A frog. *North.*

FROUGH, *adj.* [Vrowe, Dutch, a woman, hence, tender, delicate.] Brittle. *Craven.*

Loose, spongy, brittle. *North.*

FROW, FROWDY, FRUGGAM, *s.* [Vrowe, Belg. a dirty woman, also a wife.]

A woman. *Craven.*

An idle, dirty woman. *North.*

FROWER, *s.* An edge tool, used in cleaving laths. *South.*

FROUZY, *adj.* [Vrowe, Belg. a dirty woman.] Blouzy, with disordered and uncombed hair. *Norf.*

Red in the face from work or walking.

*Sussex.*

FROWY, *adj.* [Vrowe, Belg. A slut.] Stale, on the point of turning sour from being over kept. *Norf.*

FRUGAL, *adj.* [Frig. Ang. Sax. free.]

Liberal, open, lavish. *Norf.*

FRUGGAN, *s.* The pole with which the ashes are stirred in the oven. *North.*

To Frig about in the South signifies to fiddle faddle, to meddle officiously, or stir about other people's affairs. Frig and Fruggan probably spring from the same root; but then what is that root?

FRUM and FLUSH, *adj.* Full and overflowing. *Warw.*

[Fluyssen, Belg. to flow with violence, offers a root for flush; may Frum be from "Fram" Sax. from, if a river overflows it leaves or comes from its bed.]

FRUMP, *s.* A sour, ill-humoured person, more particularly an old woman. *Norf.*

*Suff. Hants.*

FRUNDELE, *s.* } Two pecks. *North.*

FRUNDELE, }

To FRUMPLE, *v. a.* To rumple or wrinkle. *Norf.*

FRUMPY, *adj.* Having a sour ill-tempered look. *Norf.*

I consider these three last words to come from Rompelen, Belg. to rumple; a person when put out of humour is commonly said to be rumpled.

To FRUMP, *v. a.* [Frumpelen, Belg. to deceive.] To trump up a story which is not true. *Somerset.*

To FRUMP, *v. a.* [Frompeen, Belg. to deceive.] To rebuke, to treat with rudeness. *North.*

FRUTTACE, *s.* Fritters. *Craven.*

FRUTTACE-WEDNESDAY, *s.* Ash-Wednesday when fritters were generally eaten. *Craven.*

FUB, *s.* A fat Fub, is a plump little child. *Bailey.*

To FUD, *v. n.* [Fot, Sax. a foot.] To kick with the feet. *Craven.*

FUDDIN, *s.* A kick, literally a footing. *Craven.*

To FUFF, *v. n.* To blow or puff. *Craven.*

FUDGY, *s.* A little fat person. *Craven.*

[Perhaps from to fidge or fidget, fat persons being apt to be fidgety.]

FUKES, *s.* Locks of hair. *North.*

FULCH or VULCH, *s.* A pushing stroke with the fist directed upwards. *West.*

FUFFY, *adj.* Light and soft. *Craven.*

[Flyg. Isl. to fly, hence Flue; in Hampshire Fluff, from fluff, suff, fluffy.]

FULL, *adj.* Drunk, unable to take more. *Craven.*

FULL-DUE, *s.* A final acquaintance. *Norf.*

FULL-FLOPPER, *s.* A young bird sufficiently feathered to leave the nest, but unable to fly very strong. *Norf.* See Flapper.

FULL-BUT, *adv.* With direct impetuosity towards some object, as an arrow, when well aimed, goes full against the "but" or mark it is fired at. *Craven. Sussex.*

FULL-PITCH, *adv.* [Full and Pitch, degree.] At the utmost. To plough at "Full-pitch" is to plough to the full depth of the soil. *Norf.*

FULL-STATD, *part. pass.* Said of a leasehold estate that has three lives on it, having its stated or proper number. *Essex.*

FULL-WEET-SHORTST, *adv.* [Wee Scotch little.] A little too short. *Craven.*

FUMP, *s.* The material circumstances of a story; the cream of the jest. *West.*

- FUN**, *part. pass.* Found. *Craven.*  
**FUNK**, *s.* [Funke, Dan. embers.] Touch-wood. *Norff.*  
**To FUR**, *v. a.* To throw, that is to make the thing thrown go Fur or far. *Somerset.*  
**FUR-CUM**, *s.* The bottom, what comes from the bottom comes fur or far. Also the whole. *Somerset.*  
**FURED**, *part. pass.* [Faran, Sax. to go.] Went. *North.*  
**FURENDEL**, *s.* Two gallons. *North.*  
**FURLONG**, *s.* [Fur, Dan. furrow and along.] The line of direction of ploughed lands. *Norff.*  
 A division of an uninclosed corn-field.  
**FURNER**, *s.* [Furnus, Lat. an oven.] A baker. *Kent.*  
**FURZE-CHUCKER**, *s.* [From the bush it frequents and the sound it utters.] The whin-chat. *Hants.*  
**FUSSOCK**, *s.* A coarse fat woman. *North.*  
 See Fossuck.  
**FUSTILUGGS**, *s.* A big-boned person. *Somerset.*  
**FUSUM**, *adj.* Handsome. *North.*  
**FUTY**, *adj.* [Futillis, Lat. foolish.] Silly, foolish. *Hants.*  
**FUZEN-FUZZEN**, *s.* [Foisson, Fr. plenty.] *North.*  
**FUZZON**, *s.* Nourishment. *North.*  
**FUZZY**, *adj.* [Firs, Sax. furze.] Rough and shaggy. *Norff.*  
 Abounding in furze. *Hants.*  
 Light and spongy. *North.*  
**FUZ**, *s.* [Voose, Teut.] Furze. *Hants.*  
**FUZZ-BALL**, *s.* [Fisa, Isl. to hiss.] A fungus which being broken makes a slight hissing sound emitting a dry powder. *North.*  
 In Hampshire called Puff balls.  
**FY-LOAN**, *adv.* A word used to call home cows to be milked. *North.*  
**FURNIS**, *s.* [Furnus, Lat. an oven.] A large vessel or boiler used for brewing and other purposes, it is always fixed up with bricks and mortar, and surrounded with flues. *Somerset. Hants.*  
 Being generally made of copper they are commonly so called.

## G.

- GAB**, *s.* [Gabbaren, Belg. to gabble.] Chat; great flow of words, generally implying idle ones. "She has the gift of the Gab," means she talks incessantly. *Sussex. Hants.*  
**GABBARD**, *adj.* Large and old; out of repair; as "a great Gabbard house." *Berks.*  
 Perhaps from "Gabbaren" also, the wind whistling and making a great noise through old, decayed houses.  
**GABBLE-RATCHETS**, *s.* [Gabbaren, Belg. to gabble.] Birds which make a great noise in the air in the spring evenings. *North.*

- GABERDINE**, *s.* A loose frock, worn by carters and farmer's servants, differing from a round frock, in being open in front with buttons to close it if required. *Kent. East Sussex.*  
**GAD**, *s.* [Gad, Sax. a large club.] A long stick. *North.*  
 [Gaad, Sax.] A goad. *Ditto.*  
**To GAD or GADDE**, *v. n.* [Gadaw, Brit. to forsake.] To run about from one person's house to another's, without having any business there. *North. South.*  
**GAERN**, *s.* [A coarse corruption.] Garden. *Somerset.*  
**To GAG**, *v. a.* To nauseate; to reject with loathing, as though the throat were closed or gagged. *Norff.*  
 To make an unsuccessful effort to vomit. *Norff.*  
 (Geag, Sax, the jaws, they being moved, though uselessly, when a person feels a desire to vomit and cannot.)  
**GAGER**, *s.* [Gauge.] An exciseman, who frequently has to gauge casks. *Craven.*  
**GAGE**, *s.* [Gauge, a measure.] A bowl or tub to receive the cream, as it is successively skimmed off; being the measure by which to know when there is sufficient for churning. *Norff.*  
**GAGGER**, *s.* A non-conformist, one who formerly was gagged as it were, not having been allowed to speak or preach. *Nf.*  
**GAGY**, *adj.* Showery. *E. Sussex.*  
**GAIN**, *adj.* [Gagner, Fr. to obtain profit.] Handy; dextrous; convenient.  
 "The land lies very gain for me." "I bought this horse very gain, that is, cheap," both expressions evidently implying that gain is to be made by the transaction of taking the land, and by the purchase of the horse. *Norff.*  
**GAIN**, *prep.* [Agen, Sax. against or close to.] Near. *Craven.*  
 Perhaps Agen, Sax. is a proper derivation of Gain in this sense, and gagner, Fr. in the other.  
**GAIN**, *adj.* Convenient; handy. *Hants.*  
**GAINEST-WAY**, *s.* The nearest way; the road by which the most time is to be gained by going. *North.*  
**To GAIN-COPE**, *v. a.* [Gagner, Fr. to gain and Cope a recompense.] To cross a field the nearest way, in order to meet with something. *South.*  
**GALE**, *s.* An old bull castrated. *Somerset.*  
 (Can this be derived from Galer, Fr. to gall, or make sore by rubbing the skin; the bull is certainly made very sore by the operation of castration.)  
**GALE-CLEAR**, *s.* [Gyle, Belg. foam.] A tub of wort; the wort being put into it for the purpose of fermenting, to work off the yeast. *North.*  
**GALE**, or **GUILE-FAT**, *s.* [Gyle, Belg. foam, and Fat, Sax. a tub.] The vat in which the beer is put to work off the yeast. *North.*

**GALE**, or **GHILE-DISH**, *s.* A tun dish used in brewing. *North.*  
**To GAITCORN**, *v. a.* To set up sheaves of corn on the end in wet weather, for the purpose of drying them. *Craven.*  
**GAIT**, *s.* [Gait, Scotch, way Gate, Ang. Sax.] A right of stray for a cow or horse, &c., in a common field. *North.*  
*Road. Ditto.*  
**GAITARDS**, *adv.* } [Gait, Scotch, and Weard,  
**GAITWARDS**, } Sax. wards, or towards.  
The same way. *Craven.*  
**To GALDER**, *v. n.* [Galdor, Ang. Sax. incantation.] To prate in a coarse, vulgar, noisy manner. *Norf.*  
**GALDIMENT**, *s.* A great fright. *Somerset.*  
(Galding, Teut. is sudden; and a great fright is generally occasioned by some sudden, unexpected event.  
**GALDER**, *s.* Coarse vulgar prate; very noisy and nonsensical. *Norf.*  
**GALLIED**, *part. pass.* [See galdiment.]  
Frightened. *Somerset.*  
**To GALLY**, *v. a.* To frighten. *Somerset.*  
**GALLIMENT**, *s.* A great fright. *Ditto.*  
**GALLIBEGGAR**, *s.* [To gally and beggar.] A bugbear. *Somerset.*  
**GALLIER**, *s.* A fright. *Gluoc.*  
**GALLIC-HANDED**, *adj.* [Gauche, Fr. left.] Left-handed. *Craven.*  
**GALLIGANTING**, *part. act.* *Somerset.*  
**GALLIVANTING**, [Gallanting.] *Hants. Suss.*  
Wandering about in gaiety and enjoyment, wandering chiefly to the association of the sexes.  
**GALLOWAY**, *s.* A horse of a small species, but larger than a pony; so called from resembling the breed in the County of Galloway, in Scotland. *North. South.*  
**GALLOPPED-BEER**, *s.* Small beer made for present drinking, by simply boiling small quantities of malt and hops together in a kettle; so called from being made in haste, gallopped, as it were, into beer. *Norf.*  
**GALLOOR**, or **GALORE**, *s.* [Scotch.] Plenty. *North.*  
**GALORE**, *adv.* In abundance. *E. Suss.*  
**GALLOW-BALK**, *s.* } [Gallows and Balk.]  
**GALLY-BALK**, } The iron bar in chimnies, on which the pot-hooks are hung.  
*Norf. North.*  
A trammel.  
**GALLY-BIRD**, *s.* A woodpecker. *E. Suss.*  
**GALL**, *s.* A vein of sand in a stiff soil, through which the water oozes; these veins are called sand-galls. *Norf. Suss.*  
A defect in a tree. *Sussex.*  
**GALLY-LANDS**, *s.* Lands full of sand-galls.  
These words seem to come from Galer, Fr. to gall or injure by rubbing.  
**GAM-LEG**, *s.* [Gam, Brit. crooked and Leg.] A lame leg. *Craven.*  
**GAME-LEG**, *s.* *Norf. Suss. Hants.*

**GAMBRIL**, *s.* [Gram, Brit. crooked, Cambré, French.] A crooked piece of wood placed between the hind legs of a slaughtered sheep, for the purpose of spreading, and of suspending it. *Somerset. Hants.*  
**GAMASHES**, **GAMASHERS**, **GAMOGINS**, **GAMBADOES**, *s.* [These words all seem to claim one origin, which is lambe, Fr. the leg.] The three first words are used in the North; the last in the South. The first are short spatterdashes worn by ploughmen; the latter were (for they are now no longer known) immense large cases of leather, open on the inner side above the foot, in which men placed their legs when on horseback, to keep their shoes and stockings clean.  
**To GAMMER**, *v. n.* [Corrupted from Grandmother; old women not being able or willing to work much.]  
To idle. *Grose. North.*  
**GAMMERSTANG**, *s.* [Gammer, an old woman or grandmother, and Steng, Belg. a staff; young children being the staff or support of the old.]  
A hoyden; an awkward girl. *Craven.*  
Or it may mean as above, Gammer, to idle; hence an idle staff.  
**GAMEREL**, *s.* The small of the leg. *Som.*  
**GAMY**, *adj.* [Query, Gummy.] Sticky; dirty. *Hants.*  
**GAN**, *imp. mood.* [Gangen, Belg. to go.] Go. *North.*  
**G'AND**, or **G'ENDER**, *adv.* [Geond, Sax. Yond.] Go yonder. *Somerset.*  
**To GANDER**, *v. n.* [Gangen, Belg. to go.] to gad about; to ramble. *Norf.*  
(Or Geond, Sax. yonder.)  
**GANGER**, *s.* A goer; a speedy horse. *Norf.*  
**To GANG**, *v. n.* To go. *Craven.* [Gaugen, Belg.]  
**GANGRELLS**, *s.* [Gangen, to go.] People going about as pedlars. *North.*  
**GANNY-CKOCK**, *s.* A turkey-cock. *Somerset.*  
**GANNY-CKOCK'S SNOB**, *s.* The long membranous appendage at the beak of a turkey-cock. *Somerset.*  
**GA'D'WING**, *part. act.* Chiding. *Somerset.*  
**GANGRILL**, or **GANGERILL**, *s.* [Gangen, Belg. to go and Rill a small stream, toads frequent such places.]  
A toad. *North.*  
**GANNERHEAD**, *s.* [Perhaps from Gander, as goose is frequently used to imply a stupid person.] A stupid person; a dunce. *South.*  
**GANSE**, or **GANTS**, *s.* Merriment; hilarity. *E. Sussex.*  
**GANTY**, *adj.* Full of Gants. *Ditto.*  
**GANT**, *adj.* [Gaunt.] Slim; slender. *E. Sussex.*  
**GANTREE**, *s.* [Gang and Tree.]  
A frame of wood to support barrels placed in a row or gang. *North.*  
**GANT**, *s.* [Gangen, Belg. Gan, Ang. Sax. to go.] A village fair or wake. *Norf.*

**GANTY-GUTTED**, *adj.* [Gaunt and gut.] Gaunt, lean and lanky. *Norf.*

**GAPE-SEED**, *s.* Any object to please the eye, chiefly applied to passing objects, such as are seen in streets of towns, or great thoroughfares, clearly implying something to gape or stare at. *North.*

**GAPE'SNEST**, *s.* A race-show, or fine sight. *Somerset.*

**GAPESTICK**, *s.* A large wooden spoon, to admit which into the mouth, it is necessary to open it wide, or to "gape." *Norf.*

**GAP**, *s.* The openings through the chalk cliffs on the South Downs leading to the sea, are called gape; as Birling Cap, Copperas Gap, &c.

**To GAR**, *v. a.* [Gior, Dan.] To compel; to force or make a person do a thing. *North.*

**GARE**, *s.* The iron work for wheels, wagons, &c., is called ire-gare; that is iron-gear.

Accoutrements. *Somerset.*  
(Georre, Sax. furniture.)

**GARE-BRAINED**, or **HAIR-BRAINED**, *adj.* Heedless. *South.*

**GAREFITS**, *s.* Garbage. *North.*

**GARGUT**; **GARGET**, *s.* A disease incident to cattle. *Norf.* [Garan, Sax. ulcer.]

**To GARLE**, *v. a.* To mar butter in the making, by handling it in summer with hot hands. *Norf.*

**GARN**, *s.* [Gearn, Sax.] Yarn. *North.*

It may be well to observe here, that many words which we now spell with a y have their originals spelled with a g, as yes from "Gise," Sax.; yonder from "Gend," yeast from Gest, Sax.; and yarn from Gearn. Lambard, in his perambulation of Kent, 1576, notices the same thing, and gives as an instance, Geborn, Gborn, Born.

**GARN**, *s.* Garner, from Grenier, Fr. *Berks.*

**GARTH**, *s.* A yard; a backside; a croft; a farm-garth; a church-garth; a stack or rick-garth. *North.*

(Garben, Germ. a garden; or Gurt, Belg. to gird, whence comes girth, garth, a girdle; an inclosure.)

A girth, also a small inclosure. *Craven.*

**GARTLESS**, *adj.* [Cart, Norm. Fr. Garde, Fr. guard and less; without guard or care.] Heedless; thoughtless. *Norf.*

**GARZIL**, *s.* Hedging-wood or thorns used in making a dead hedge. *North.*

Does Garzil come from Gazel, the wild plum.

**GARTLE-HEADED**, *s.* A thoughtless person. *Norf.*

**GAS**, or **GHAST-COW**, *s.* [Gast, Sax. a Ghost.] A cow which does not produce a calf in the season; unproductive as a ghost. *Norf.*

**To GASTER**, *v. a.* To frighten suddenly; to startle, as a Ghost would. *North.*

**GASTRID**, *adj.* [Gast and ridden.] Ghost ridden; frightened.

**GAT**, *s.* [Gate, Sax. a Way.] An opening in the great-mad bank which lies at the back of Yarmouth Roads; there are several, as Fisherman's Gap, &c. *Norf.*

A Street. *Lincolnshire.*

A Way, Path, or Street. *North.*

A passage through rocks or cliffs to the sea, called a Sea-Gate. *Kent.*

A Farm-yard. *Hants.*

To "Gang your Gate" is to go about your business. *North.*

To "Get a Gate" is to begin. *North.*

**GATE-SHORD**, *s.* [Gate and Shard, a fragment, which being broken from anything causes an opening or vacancy in that part.] A gateway, a place for a Gate. *Somerset.*

**GATFER**, *s.* [Gaffer, Grandfather.] An old man. *Somerset.*

**GATHERING**, *s.* The act of rolling corn-sheaves into cops or bundles. *Norf.*

**GATTER-BUSH**, **GATTRIDGE**, *s.* *Norf.*

**GATTRIDGE**, *s.* *South.*

**GATTEN-TREE**, *s.* *Fenning.*

The Cornus sanguinea, wild dog-wood. [Gate, Treow, Ang. Sax. Cornus.]

**GATTLE HEAD**, *s.* A forgetful person. *South.*

**GAUBY**, *s.* A stupid fellow. *Suss. Hants.*

**GAUDY**, *s.* [Gaudeo, Lat. to rejoice or Gaudē, Fr. a showy flower.]

A Feast Day; a Holiday. *Essex.*

**GAUKY**, **GAWKY**, *s.* [Geac, Sax. a Gawk or Cuckoo.] A foolish fellow. *Warw.*

An overgrown dunce. *Sussex. Hants.*

**GAUKY**, *adj.* Vacant; awkward. *North.*

**To GAUK-ABOUT**, *v. n.* To stare about vacantly. *Sussex. Hants.*

**GAUCUM**, *s.* *Sussex. Hants. Somerset.*

**GAUL**, *s.* A leaver. *Lancashire.*

**GAULS**, *s.* [Galer, Fr. to gall; to rub off the skin.] Void spaces in coppices. *Essex.*

*Suff.*

**GAULY**, *adj.* Bare, as spots in a corn-field, where the seed has not grown. *Hants.*

**GAULICK**, or **GAULISH-HANDED**, *adj.* [Gauche, Fr.] Left-handed. *North.*

**GAULT**, *s.* Brick-earth; occasionally any sort of heavy or adhesive earth. *Norf.*

**To GAUM**, *v. a.* [Gaumgan, Goth.] To know; to distinguish. *Craven.*

**GAUMLESS**, *adj.* Ignorant; vacant. *Ditto.*

**GAUNTRY**, *s.* See Gantree.

**GAUPEN**, **GOUPEN**, *s.* [Gaupn, Isl. the hollow of the hand.] As much of anything as will lie in both hands. *Craven.*

**GAUPS**, *s.* [Gape.] A vacant staring person. *Sussex. Hants.*

**To GAUP**, *v. n.* To stare; to gape. *North.*

**GAUSTERING**, *adj.* Imperious; boasting. *North.*

**GAUT**, *s.* [Gatit, Goth. Gelt.] A castrated pig. *Craven.*

To GAUVE, *v. n.* [Gaupen, Belg. to Gape.]

To stare vacantly. *Craven.*

GAUVISON, *s.* A silly, staring fellow. *Cra.*

GAVELOCK, *s.* [Gaveloc, Ang. Sax.] An iron crow or lever. *Craven.*

To GAVV, *v. a.* To give. *Craven.*

GAWBY, *s.* [Gaupen, Belg. to gape.] A dunce; fool; blockhead. *North.*

GABY, *s.* *South.*

GAWN, *s.* A Gallon. *Cheshire.*

A corruption.

GAWN-PAIL, *s.* A pail with a handle on one side. *Gloucester.*

GAY, *adj.* In good health and spirits. *Kent.*

GAY-TO-A-THREE, *adv.* A good many. *Craven.*

GAYS, *s.* Prints to ornament books. *Norf.*

GAY-CARDS, *s.* The cards in a pack which are painted with figures. *Norf.*

GAZLES, *s.* Black Currants; also wild plums. *Kent. E. Sussex.*

(May this be from Gazelle, the Antelope, whose eyes are so black and beautiful?)

To GEAL, *v. n.* [Gélée, Fr. Frost.] To be benumbed with cold. *North.*

GEAR, *s.* [Geeorre, Sax. Furniture.] Stuff; tackle of any sort; furniture; as Plough-Gear; plough-tackle. *Hants.*

Doctor's-Gear, Medicine. *Norf.*

Household-Gear, Furniture. *Norf. Suss.*

Horse-Gear, Harness. *Norf.*

Head-Gear, a Lady's head dress. *Sussex.*

GEE, *imp. mood.* [Gegan, Ang. Sax. to go.] A word used by waggons to their horses, when they wish them to go on. *Norf.*

*Sussex. Hants.*

In Hants the word is used also when the carter wishes his team to go from him, that is to the right, he walking on the near or left side.

To agree; to go on well together; as "they Gee pretty well together." *Norf.*

*Somerset. Sussex.*

GEAZON, *adj.* Scarce; difficult to be procured. *Essex.*

To GEE, *v. a.* [Geben, Germ.] To give. *Somerset.*

To GEB, *v. n.* [Gaber, Fr. to sneer; to deride.] To hold up the eyes and face. *Nth.*

GEEAVLE, *s.* [Gaval, Sax. Gable.] The gable end of a building. *North.*

To GEER, *v. n.* [See Gear.] To dress. *North.*

GEGGIN, *s.* A small tub, with a handle. *North.*

(Is this from Jugge, Dutch, a Jug.)

GEHEZIE-CHEESE, *s.* Very poor cheese, in which there is very little cream. *Essex.*

*Suff.*

GELD, *adj.* Barren. An animal that is gelded is barren. *Craven.*

GELT-GUNMER, *s.* A barren ewe. *North.*

(Gelten, Germ. to geld.)

GENERALIS, *s.* The Arch-Deacon's visitation. *Norfolk.*

The Surveyor's-General of the Customs are called Generals. *Sussex.*

GEOFF, or GEOFFE, *s.* [Cheaf, Sax. Chaff.] A mow or rick of hay. *Bailey.*

GEOSE, or GROSE-CREE, *s.* [Gos, Sax. a Goose and Cree.]

A hut to put geese in. *North.*

GEOWERING, or JOWERING, *part. act.* [Geag. Sax. the jaws.] Brawling; quarrelling. *West.*

To Jaw; Jawing; Geowering; or Jowering, Jawing in Hants and Sussex has the same signification.

To GERN, *v. a.* [To Churn; to "Churn the teeth" is to grind them together.]

To snarl like a dog; to grin spitefully. *North.*

GERSE, *s.* [Gers, Belg.] Grass. *North.*

GERUMS, *s.* Out of Gerums, is out of sorts. (Gero, Lat. to bear; out of bearings?) *North.*

GERRED, or GIRRED, *adj.* Dirty; be-daubed. *West.*

GESLIN, *s.* A Goslin. [See Geose.] *North.*

To GET SHUT OF A PERSON, is to get rid of him, to have no further dealings with him; he being as it were shut out or excluded. *Norf. East Sussex.*

To GET OVER THE LEFT SHOULDER, is to be a loser; to be unfortunate; the left among the Romans was called Sinister, unlucky. *Norf. E. Suss. Hants.*

GEW-GAW, *s.* A Jew's harp. *North.*

GHELLS, *s.* The game of trip. *Grose.*

But what is Trip?

GHERN, *s.* A Garden. *Berks.* A corruption.

GIB, *s.* [Gibbeux, Fr. gibbous; crook-backed.] A nut hook. *North.*

It is also called Gibb and Gibbon.

GIB-CAT, *s.* [Gabbaren, Belg. to gabble; male cats making a great noise.] A male cat. *North.*

GIBBET, *s.* A great cudgel, used to throw at trees to beat down the fruit. *South.*

(Is this from Gibbeux, Fr. cudgels of this kind being sometimes crooked?)

GIBBERISH, GIBBLE-GABBLE, *s.* [Gabbaren, Belg. to gabble.] Idle talk. *Craven. Hants. Suss.*

GIBBOL, *s.* A sprout of an onion the second year. *Somerset.*

GIB-STAFF, *s.* A quarter staff. *North.*

GIBBY, *adj.* [Gibbous.] Crooked. *Ditto.*

GIDDY, *adj.* [Gidi, Sax. unsteady in the head.] Mad with anger. *North.*

GIF, *conj.* [Gif, Sax.] If. *North.*

GIFF-GAFF, *s.* Unpremeditated discourse. "Giff-Gaff makes good fellowship." *North.*

(Kauffen, Belg. is to chaffer; to deal with another; to exchange one commodity for another. Thus we should have Chiff-Chaff, Giff-Gaff, in the same way nearly that we get Chit-Chat from Chat.)

GIFTS, *s.* The white spots frequently seen on the finger nails. *Somerset. Hants. Suss.*

- Beginning with the thumb, and going regularly through to the little finger; children say, looking at the nails in succession, "A gift, a friend, a foe, a journey to go." *Hants.*
- To GIFFLE, *v. n.* To be restless; unquiet, or fidgety. *Norf.*
- (Gliff, the twinkling of an eye, according to Forby.)
- GIFY, *s.* The shortest possible portion of time; the winking of an eye. *Norf. Sussex. Hants.*
- GIG, *s.* [Gegas, Ang. Sax. trifles. *Forby.*] A trifling, silly, flighty fellow. (Is it not rather from Geogl, Sax. Giglet, a laughing, idle girl.) *Norf.*
- GIGGISH, *adj.* Trifling. *Ditto.*
- GIGGISHLY, *adv.* In a foolish manner. *Ditto.*
- GIGLET, *s.* A laughing girl. *North.*
- GIGGLING, *s.* Laughing in a playful manner. *Suss. Hants.*
- GIGLETING, *adj.* Wanton; trifling. *Som.*
- To GIKE, or JIKE, *v. n.* To creak as a wheel or door does, when it wants greasing. *North.*
- GILAWFER, *s.* [Corrupted from Gillyflower, which is corrupted from Julyflower.] A general name for plants of the Dianthus tribe, many of which flower in July. *Somerset.*
- GILDERS, *s.* [Probably from snares being baited or gilded, as it were, to deceive.] Snares, hair-nooses for catching small birds. *North.*
- GILL, *s.* A pair of timber wheels. *Nf. Grose.*
- GILL, *s.* [Gill, Isl. a hollow between bills.] A woody glen. *York. E. Suss. Kent.*
- GILL-HOOTER, *s.* [Gill, and to hoot, owls hooting and inhabiting Gilla.] An owl. *Cheshire.*
- GILLORE, *s.* [Loore, Gael, enough.] Plenty. *North.*
- To GILVER, *v. n.* To ache; to throb. *Nf.*
- GILLYVINE-PEN, *s.* A black-leaded pencil. *North. Bailey. Grose.*
- GILTS, *s.* A female pig, whether open or spayed, according to Grose, but I should suppose originally could only mean a spayed one; from to Geld, to castrate. *North.*
- GIM, GIMMY, *adj.* [Gim, Sax. a jewel, a precious stone.] Spruce, neat, smart. *Norf.*
- GIMMY, *adj.* Neatly dressed. *Hants. Suss.*
- To GIMBLE, *v. n.* To grin or smile. *Norf.*
- GIMLIN, *s.* [Kemelin, Chaucer, from Kemmen, Belg.] A large shallow tub, in which bacon is salted. *Craven.*
- GIMMACE, *s.* [Gimmer, *Fenning.* A piece of machinery.] A hinge. *Somerset.*
- Gimmers. *Norf.*
- GIMMACES, *s.* Irons in which criminals were hung formerly, when intended to be gibbeted. *Somerset.*
- GIMMER, *s.* [Gemaël, Belg. a female.] A female sheep, either ewe or lamb. *North.*
- GIMSON, *s.* A Gimcrack. *Norf.*
- GIMSONER, *s.* One who is ingenious in making Gimsos or Gimcracks. *Norf.*
- (Both from Gim, Sax. a jewel.)
- To GIN, *v. a.* To give. *North.*
- GIN, *conj.* As if. If. *North.*
- (From give.)
- GINGED, or JINGED, *part. pass.* [Perhaps from Gin, Ginned, Ginged; caught in a trap.] Bewitched. *Somerset.*
- GINGER, *adj.* [Gingre, Sax. younger; hence more tender.] Brittle; tender; easily broken. *Hants. Sussex.*
- GINGER, *adj.* Of a pale red colour, particularly applied to hair. *York. Norf.*
- GINGERLY, *adv.* Nicely; cautiously; gently. *Norf. Sussex.*
- GINNERS, *s.* The gills of a fish. *North.*
- May not this be from Gimmers; a fish's gills opening and shutting something like a hinge or a piece of machinery. *Nf.*
- GIRD, *s.* [Gird, Ang. Sax. a stroke.] A fit or spasm. *Craven.*
- GIRT, *adj.* [From Gird, being closely bound together.] Intimate, strongly attached as friends. *Craven.*
- GIRT, *adj.* [Corruption.] Great. *North. West.*
- GIRT-LIKE, *adv.* Very likely, probably. [Great and likely, in great likelihood that is great probability.] *Craven.*
- To GIVE, *v. a.* This word is used in a variety of senses, as follows, viz.:
- "To give one a good word," is to recommend him, to speak in his favour. *Norf. Sussex.*
- "To give it to one," is to rate, scold or beat him soundly. *Norf. Sussex.*
- "To give one his own," is to tell one his faults in a plain and direct manner; to give as much abuse as is received. *Norf. Sussex.*
- "To give one the bag" is to dismiss him, to keep and fill his own bag. *Norf.*
- "To give one white foot," is to coax one, alluding to the fawning of a dog. *Norf.*
- "To give one the Seal of the day," to salute one with "good morning" or "good evening." *Seal, season; opportunity. Norf.*
- "To give grant," is to grant one permission to do a certain thing. *Norf. Sussex.*
- To give is also to thaw, when wood or any other substance feels damp it is said to give; these expressions are by no means inappropriate. Frost binds up the water and confines it, the thaw makes the frost give it back again. *Hants. Sussex.*
- GIZZENING, *part. act.* Smiling. *Craven.*
- To GIZLE or JIZLE, *v. n.* To walk mincingly. *North.*
- GIZZERN, *s.* [Gesier, Fr.] The Gizzard. *North.*

**GLAD**, *adj.* [Glade, Sax. to rejoice, or Glidan, Sax. to glide.] Smooth, even, spoken of doors and bolts that move easily. *North.*

**GLADDEN**, *s.* [Glod. Dan.] A glade. *North.*  
**GLADDEN** or **GLADDON**, *s.* The herb cat's tail. *Norf.*

According to Fenning this is a general name for plants with a broad blade, from Gladius, Lat. a sword. Sword-grass.

**GLADE**, **GLEAD**, *s.* [Glidan, Sax. to glide.] A kite. *North.*

**GLADDER**, *adj.* More smoothly. [See Glad.] *North.*

**To GLADDEN**, *v. n.* To thaw. *North.*  
 It thaws and nature revives and looks glad.

**GLAFE** or **GLAVE**, *adj.* Smooth. *North.*

**To GLAFFER** or **GLAVER**, *v. a.* To flatter. *North.*

**GLAIVE**, *s.* [Glaive, Fr.] A sword or bill. *South.*

**GLAM**, *s.* A wound or sore. *Somerset.*

**To GLARE**, *v. a.* [Glaeren, Dutch, to varnish.]

To glaze earthenware. *Somerset.*

Or from Glaeren, Belg. to glare. To shine with dazzling brightness. To glaze earthenware is to make it shine or glare.

**GLARE**, *s.* The glazing of earthenware. *Somerset.*

**GLAT**, *s.* A gap in a hedge. *Worc.*

**GLATTON**, *s.* Welch flannel. *North.*

**GLEA** or **A-GLEA**, *adj.* Crooked. *North.*  
 [Gloe, Isl. to squint.]

**GLEE**, *v. n.* To squint. *North.*

**GLEAD**, *s.* [Glidan, Sax. to glide, or Eglyd, Welch, hovering.]

A kite. *Craven.*

**GLEMTH**, *s.* A glimpse. *Norf.*

**GLENT**, *s.* A glimpse. *Norf.*

**To GLENDER**, *v. n.* To look with twinkling eyes. *North.*

**To GLENT**, *v. n.* To look askew. *North.*

To make a figure. *North.*

To look aside; to diverge. *North.*

[These four words seem to claim one origin, which is either Glenta, Isl. to divide into two or more parts, Glantz, Belg. a glance, or Gloe Isl. to squint.]

**GLIB**, *adj.* [Glid, Sax. smooth.] Smooth. *North.*

Quick in talking, as though the words glided smoothly out of the mouth. *Sussex. Hants.*

**GLIFF**, *s.* [Glia, Isl.] A glance. *Craven.*  
 A glimpse, a transient view of any thing. *Ches.*

A fright, which frequently proceeds from coming suddenly or unexpectedly on any thing. *North.*

**To GLIM**, *v. n.* [See Glemth.] To look askance. *North.*

**GLINCED**, *adj.* Smooth, slippery; as the ice is very glinced. *E. Sussex.*

[From to glance, to fly off quickly, as any thing does from ice when very slippery.]

**GLISE**, *s.* [See Gliff.] A great surprise. *North.*

**To GLISH**, **GLISK**, **GLISSEN**, *v. n.* [Gleisen, Teut. to glisten.]

To glitter, to shine. *North.*

**To GLOAR**, *v. n.* [Gloaren, Belg.] To stare about vacantly with fixed eyes. *North.*

**To GLORE**, **GLOUR**, *v. n.* To stare with earnest and angry eyes. *Norf.*

**GLOB'D TO**, *adj.* Wedded to or fond of. *Ches.*

**GLOBARD**, *s.* [To glow.] A glow-worm. *Fenning.*

**GLOME**, *s.* [Glomero, Lat. to glomerate, or gather things into a round body.]

A bottom of thread. *Bailey.*

**To GLOP**, *v. n.* [Gloppen, Aug. Sax. to look foolishly.] To stare. *Ches.*

**To GLOPPEN**, *v. a.* To startle. *North.*

**G'LORE**, *adv.* In plenty. *Somerset.*  
 [See Galore.]

**GLOTTENED**, *part. pass.* [See Gloppen.] Surprised, startled. *Ches.*

**GLOUSE**, *s.* [Glosse, Isl. a flame.] A strong gleam of heat from sunshine or a blazing fire. *Norf.*

**GLOWERING**, **JOWERING**, *adj.* Quarrelsome. *Somerset.*

[See Geowering.]

**GLOWING**, *part. act.* Staring. *Somerset.*  
**To GLOWR**, *v. n.* [Gloaren, Belg.] To stare, to overlook. *North.*

**GLUM**, *adj.* [Glumm, Germ. not clear, troubled.] Sullen, sour in countenance. *Hants. Sussex. Norf. Craven.*

**GLUM**, *s.* [Gleam.] A sudden or transient flash: as hot Glums come over me. *Gloe.*

**GLUMPING**, *adj.* [See Glum.] Sullen. *Somerset.*

**GLUSKY**, *adj.* Sulky. *Norf.*  
**To GLY**, *v. n.* [Gloe, Isl.] To squint. *Lincoln.*

**GLY-HALTER**, *s.* A halter or bridle with winkers as used for draught horses. *Norf.*

**To GLYBE**, *v. a.* To scold or reproach. *North.*

**To GNAG**, *v.* [Gnægan, Sax. to gnaw.] To gnaw, to tear. *York.*

**To GNANG**, *v. a.* To grind the teeth; to gnang the jaws is to gnash the teeth together. *E. Sussex.*

**GNAR**, *s.* [Knarren, Belg. to knarl or snarl.] A knot. *Craven.*

**GNARLED**, *part. pass.* Twisted, full of knots, as "the gnarled oak." *Craven.*

Any thing that is wrinkled or crumpled up by means of heat or drought, is said to be gnarled or snarled up. *E. Sussex.*

**To GNATTER**, *v. a.* To gnaw. *Craven.*

**GNATTERY**, *adj.* Full of pebbles or gravel. *Craven.*

[Perhaps from Cuatta, Sax. a knot.]

**GNIPSE**, *s.* [Gnipa, Isl.] The rocky summit of a hill. *Craven.*

**GOAD**, *s.* A measuring stick, as a half-rod  
Goad. *W. Kent.*

**GOAF**, *s.* Corn laid up in the barn, if in  
the open air, it is a stack. *Norfolk.*

**GOAF-FLAP**, *s.* A wooden beater to knock  
the ends of the sheaves and make the  
"Goaf" more compact and flat. *Suff.*

**GOAF-STEAD**, *s.* Every division of a barn  
in which a goaf is placed. *Suff.*

In Hampshire each larger division of a barn  
is called the head or mow, and the space  
between each beam is called a bay. [See  
Gulph.]

**To GOAVE**, *v. a.* To stow corn in a barn.  
*Norfolk.*

**To GOAM**, *v. a.* To grasp or clasp. *North.*

**GOATS**, *s.* Stones to step over a river upon.  
[Probably its etymon is Go.] *North.*

**To GOAM**, *v. n.* To look at. *York.*

**GOB**, *s.* [Gober, Fr. to swallow.] The  
mouth. *North. Norfolk.*

An open or wide mouth. *North.*

The French call a man who is foolish or  
credulous, a Gobe-mouche, a fly swal-  
lower, from his frequently walking about  
with his mouth open.

A large mouth filling morsel, particularly  
of something greasy; as a gob of fat, of  
suet, &c. *Norfolk. Hants. York.*

A lump of viscous phlegm which a person  
spits from his mouth when suffering with  
a severe cough and cold. *Hants.*

*W. Sussex. York.*

**GOBBIN**, *s.* } A greedy clownish person.  
**GOBSLOTCH**, } *North.*

} Such a one being apt to  
gobble his food.

**GOBSTICK**, *s.* A wooden spoon, by the use  
of which a person is enabled to swallow  
his food more quickly. *North.*

**GOB-STRING**, *s.* A bridle, being fixed to  
the horses's mouth. *North.*

**GO-BY-THE-GROUND**, *s.* A person of low  
stature. *Norfolk.*

**GOBBLE**, *s.* Noisy talk. *Norfolk.*

**GOBBLER**, *s.* [From the noise he makes  
sounding like the word Gobble.] *Norfolk.*

A turkey cock. *North.*

**GO-CAB**, *s.* A vulgar oath. *North.*

**GOD'S-GOOD**, *s.* Yeast. *Norfolk.*

**GODDIL**, *s.* [God's will.] With God's  
will. *North.*

**GOD-HARLD**. God forbid. *North.*

**GOD'S-PENNY**, *s.* Earnest money given  
on hiring a servant. *North.*

**GODSEND**, *s.* An unexpected acquisition  
of property. *Norfolk. Suff. Hants. Sussex.*

*Kent.*

**GOEL or GOLE**, *adj.* [Geolawe, Sax. yellow.]  
Yellow. *Essex. Suff.*

**GOETIE**, *s.* Witchcraft. *York.*

**GOFF**, *s.* [Oaf, aufe, ofe, from Alf, alve,  
Belg. a person of weak understanding.]  
A foolish clown. *North.*

**GOFFE**, *s.* [See Goaf.] A mow of hay or  
corn. *Essex.*

**GOG**, **AGOG**, *adv.* [Gogues, Fr. merry  
stories.] To beagor for any thing is to  
be eagerly bent upon the pursuit of it.  
*Sussex. Hants.*

**GOGGY**, *s.* A child's name for an egg.  
*North.*

**GOINGS-ON**, *s.* Behaviour, actions, doings.  
"Strange goings on," "Fine goings on."  
*Norfolk. Suff. Sussex. Hants.*

**GOKEE**, *v. n.* [See Gawky.] To have an  
awkward nodding of the head or bending  
of the body backward and forward. *West.*

**GOLD**, *s.* Myrica, Gale; the shrub sweet-  
willow or wild myrtle; abundant in the  
boggy moors of Somersetshire, it has a  
powerful and fragrant smell. *Somerset.*

**GOLD-CUP**, *s.* [From its shape and colour.]  
The ranunculus of the meadows. *Somerset.*  
*Hants. Sussex.*

**GOLDEN-DROP**, *s.* The plum called the  
drap d'or. *Norfolk.*

An evident corruption.

**GOLDEN-KNOP**, *s.* [Golden and knop, Sax.  
a knob.] The Lady-fly. *Norfolk.*

**GOLD-SPINK**, *s.* [Gold, and the noise it  
utters resembling the word spink.] A  
yellow-hammer. *Gros.*

**GOLE or GOAL**, *adj.* Big, full, florid. It  
is said of rank corn, that the blade or ear  
is gole; a young cock is said to be gole,  
when his comb and gills are red and  
tinged with blood. *South. Bailey. Gros.*  
Is this from Goulot, Fr. the gullet or throat,  
a swollen blade of corn somewhat resem-  
bling it.

**GOLL**, *s.* A hand or fist. Used in various  
parts according to Gros. Johnson has  
Golls, used contemptuously for hands.

**GOLLS**, *s.* [Goulet, Fr. gullet.] Fat chops;  
ridges of fat on the fleshy parts of a cor-  
pulent person, resembling fat chops. *Norfolk.*

**GOLLS**, *s.* [Gouw, Belg. a quagmire.]  
Dirty or wet lands. *Craven.*

**GOLOSSES**, *s.* [Galoche, Fr. a clog.]  
Clogs. *Craven.*

**To GOLSH**, *v. n.* [Kolcken, Belg.] To  
swallow voraciously. *Craven.*

[Golpen, Belg. to gulp.]

**To GOME**, *v. a.* [See to Gaum.]

**GOMERILL**, *s.* [Gaugman, Goth, to know,  
and ill, not well or ably.]

A silly fellow. *Gros.*

**GOOAC**, *s.* The core of a hay stack or an  
apple. *North.*

**GOODDIT**, *s.* Shrove-tide. *North.*

**GOODDING-DAY**, *s.* St. Thomas's Day,  
Dec. 21, when poor people go round to  
the houses of the rich to beg a little  
money to keep Christmas. *Hants.*

**GOOD-DOING**, *adj.* Charitable in various  
modes.

**GOODS**, *s.* Cattle.

Furniture. *South.*

**GOOD-HUSSEY**, *s.* [Good and housewife.]  
A thread-case. *Somerset.*

**GOOD-TIDY**, *adj.* [Good and Tid. Ang. Sax.

- time, season.] Reasonable. *Norf.*  
 "A good tidy crop" a pretty good one.  
 It may imply a seasonable one, or a good one, according to the season. *Norf. Hants.*
- GOOD-WOMAN, s.** A sign in St. Giles' of a woman without a head.
- GOOD-TIDILY, adv.** Seasonably. *Norf.*
- GOME, s.** [Gum.] Cartwheel grease. *Bailey.*
- GOOL, s.** [Goulet, Fr. throat or gullet.] A ditch. *Lincoln.*
- To GOOM, v. a.** To grasp or clasp. *North.*  
 [May this be from Gum which is sticky and clasps or holds things together. "Gums" in the north is pronounced "Gooms."]
- To GOOM, v. a.** [Gaugman, to know.] To observe, to stare or look at. *North.*
- GOOSE-CAP, s.** A silly fellow. *Somerset.*  
 And in many other counties, it is a common thing to consider a goose as a fit emblem of folly. I beg leave to stand up as an advocate for the goose against this charge. If an affectionate regard for its own family be any mark of sense, the goose possesses it in an eminent degree, no animal whether bird or beast shows greater marks of tenderness for its young, none regret their absence more nor greet their return with greater kindness.
- GOOSE-GOG, s.** [Goose and Gogue, Fr. a gooseberry. *Norf. Hants.*
- GOPPISH, adj.** Proud, testy, peevish. *North.*
- GOPPING-FULL, adj.** As much as you can hold in your fist.
- GOR, adj.** [Goor, Belg. dirt.] Miry, dirty. *North. South. Bailey.*
- GORE, s.** Mire. *Norf.*
- GORE-BLOOD, s.** [Gir, Sax. blood.] Clotted, congealed blood. *Shakespear. Hants.*  
 "In a gore of blood," in *Shakes.* *Hants.*  
 is weltering in blood.
- To GORE, v. a.** To make up a rick of hay. *Bailey.*
- GOR, adj.** [Goor, Belg. dirt, moorish earth.] Rotten, decayed. *Craven.*
- GORSE, s.** [Gorst, Sax.] Furze. *North.*
- GOSGOOD, s.** Forby, } Yeast. *Norf.*
- GOD'SGOOD, s.** Grose. }
- GOSLING, s.** [Gos, Goose, and Ling, a diminutive from Klein, Teut. little.] A young goose. Very general.  
 The male catkin of different species of *Salix*, willow. *Norf. Suff.*  
 In Hampshire these catkins are called Pussy-cats.
- GOSS, s.** [Gorst, Sax.] Furze. *Kent.*
- GOSSIP, s.** [Godsibbe, Sax. a sponsor.] A godfather. *North.*
- To GOSTER, v. n.** To bully. *North.*  
 [Go-stir?]
- GOTCH, s.** [Gozzo, Ital.] A large coarse jug with a belly. *Norf.*
- GOTCH-BELLIED, adj.** [From Gotch.] Pot-bellied. *Norf.*
- GOTE, GOIT, s.** [Gautur, Cimbric, a flow of water.] A channel for water from a mill-dam. *Norf.*  
 A water-passage. *Norf.*
- GOTHARD, s.** A foolish fellow. *North.*
- GOTHERLY, adj.** Sociable, affable, pleased with each other. *North.*
- GO-TO-BED-AT-NOON, s.** [The plant *tragopogon pratense*, common goat's beard, which expands its flowers only in the forenoon.] *Norf.*
- GOULANS, s.** Corn marigolds. *North.*
- GOW, v.** [Go we.] Let us go all together. *Norf.*
- GOWA, v.** Let us go. *North.*
- GOWARGE, s.** [Gouge, Fr. a gauge.] A round chisel for making hollows. *North.*  
 Gouge in the South, used to make a hollow to receive an augur.
- GOWDENS, s.** [Cauda, Lat. the tail.] Wool cut from sheep's tails. *Craven.*
- GOWK, s.** [Gecc, Sax. a Geck, a cuckoo.] A fool, also a cuckoo. *North.*
- GOWL, s.** [Gealawe, Sax. yellow.] The gum of the eye. *North.*
- GOWTS, s.** [See Gote.] Drains. *South. Grose.*
- In the Eastern part of Sussex and West of Kent, they are called Guts.
- GOWLED, part. pass.** [See Gowl.] Gummed up. *North.*
- To GOYSTER, v. n.** To laugh aloud. *Kent.*  
 A goystering lass or girl means a romp, a tom-hoy. *Kent.*  
 The word "Yoystering" is used in the same sense, particularly implying tromping with a great noise. *E. Sussex. Kent.*  
 Are not these words corrupted from Roister. [Rister, Isl.]
- GOZZAN, s.** An old wig grown yellow with age and wearing. *Corn.*  
 [Is it from *Gorst*, Sax. *Gorse*, *Goss*, the blossom of which is yellow?]
- To GOYLTER, v. n.** To frolic, to laugh loud. *Bailey.*
- To GRAAN, v. n.** [Graen, Welch, grief.] To groan. *Craven.*
- To GRAB, v. a.** [Grabble, grapple, from *Grappan*, Sax. to seize hold of.] To take a thing hastily, to snatch or lay hold of. *E. Sussex.*
- To GRABBLE, v. a.** To grapple. *West.*
- GRADELY, adv.** [Grade, Ang. Sax. order.] Decently. *York.*
- GRAF, GRAFT, s.** [Græf, Sax. a grave.] A ditch. *North.*
- To GRAIN or GRANE, v. a.** [Gryne, Ang. Sax. a trap.] To gripe the throat. To strangle. *Norf.*
- GRAINS, s.** The prongs of a fork. *North. South.*
- GRAIN-STAFF, s.** [Grain and staff.] A quarter staff with a grain at each end. *South. Grose.*
- Granein, in Yorkshire, is the fork of a tree from Grein, Isl. a bough, or Granen, Belg. to sprout.

**GRABBY**, *adj.* [Graben, Germ. a ditch.] Dirty. *E. Sussex.*

**GRAINTED**, *adj.* [Grain tied.] Fixed in the grain; difficult to be removed, dirty. *Somerset.*

**GRAITH**, *s.* Riches. *North.*

**To GRAITH**, *v. a.* [Gerraed, Ang. Sax. prepared.] To make fit; to prepare. *North.*

**GRAITH**, *adv.* In good wind or condition. *North.*

**GRAMFER**, *s.* Grandfather. *Somerset. Hants.*

**GRAMMER**, *s.* Grandmother. *Somerset. Hants.*

Both evident corruptions.

**GRAMMERED**, *adj.* Dirty, foul, filthy. [Grime, from Grim, Sax.] *Hants.*

**GRANEIN**, *s.* [Granen, Belg. to sprout.] The fork of a tree. *Craven.*

**GRAPSLIN**, *s.* Twilight. *West.*

**GRATH**, *adj.* Assured, confident. *North.*

**GRATTEN**, *s.* [Gratter, Fr. to scratch.] A stubble field. *Kent. E. Sussex.*

**GRASS-COCKS**, *s.* [Grass and Cop. Sax. Top.] Small heaps of mown grass while quite green. *Hants. Sussex.*

**To GRAVE**, *v. a.* [Grafa, Isl.] To dig; to break up ground with a spade. *North.*

**GRAVES**, *s.* The sediment of melted tallow made into cakes, and given as food for dogs. *Norf. Sussex. Hants.*

[Groves, Brit.]

**GRAY**, *s.* [From its colour.] A badger. *North.*

**GRAY-STONES**, *s.* [Grès, Fr. Rough.] Millstones for grinding coarse grain. *Craven.*

**To GRAZE**, *v. n.* To become covered with the growth of grass. *Norf.*

**GREASE**, *s.* A faint and dim suffusion over the sky, not amounting to positive cloudiness, supposed to indicate rain. *Norf. Suff.*

**To GREASE**, *v. n.* To assume the appearance of grease as above. *Norf. Suff.*

**GREASY**, *adj.* Having the appearance above described. *Norf. Suff. Hants. Suss.*

These words are used to indicate a smeary appearance in the heavens.

**GREATHLY**, *adv.* [See Graith.] Handsomely, towardly. In greath, well. *North.*

**GREAWT**, *s.* A small wort. See Grout.

**To GREE**, *v. n.* [Gré, Fr. content.] To agree. *Craven. Somerset.*

**GREEDS**, *s.* The straw, which is thrown into a farm yard to be made into manure. *Kent.*

**GREEN-LAND**, *s.* Pasture or meadow land. *Glou. Kent. E. Sussex.*

**GREEN-DRAKE**, *s.* The May fly, of which Trout are particularly fond. *North.*

[From its colour.]

**GREEN-GOOSE**, *s.* A Midsummer-goose, which has been fed on grass alone; in contra-distinction to a Michaelmas goose

which has been turned into the stubbles; hence called a stubble-goose. *Craven.*

*Hants. Sussex.*

**GREEN-SWARD**, *s.* Grass, turf. *South.*

**GREEN-TAIL**, *s.* A Diarrhœa, to which deer are subject. *Craven.*

**GREEN-OLF**, *s.* Parus viridus, the green-gross beak. *Norf.*

**GREEN-TRICK**, *s.* A silly action, such as only a young person would be guilty of. *Hants. Sussex.*

**GREEN-HAND**, *s.* One who is young at any work and consequently awkward at it. *Hants. Sussex.*

**GRES**, *s.* [Degrées, Degrès, Fr. steps.] Stairs. *Craven.*

**To GREET**, *v. n.* [Groet, Isl. Gratter, Fr. to grate, to make a harsh sound.]

**GREETs**, *s.* [Greet, Sax. bran.] The grain of oats with the skin taken off. *North.*

In the South called Grits. It is deserving of observation here, that this word has taken a completely opposite meaning from its origin, which is "Bran," whereas Grits now mean the corn without the Bran, the true meaning is "Branned oats."

**GREET-STONE**, *s.* [Grit, Gritty, a free stone easily crumbling into grit.] A sort of free stone. *North.*

**GREIDLY**, *adj.* [Agreedly.] Well-meaning, any thing good in its kind. *North.*

**GREWIN**, *s.* Formerly, Forby says, spelled Gre-hound. In Yorkshire the female is called a Grew-bitch. Fenning gives for its origin, Grey, Isl. a dog. Hunta, Isl. a hunter. A Greyhound. *Norf.*

**GREY-BEARDS**, *s.* Earthen jugs used formerly in public houses for drawing beer in, and so called from having the figure of a man with a large beard on them. See Ben. Johnson's plays. In the same way we now call jugs, hunting jugs, from having horses, hounds, &c., on them.

The seed of the wild vine. *Hants.*

**GREY-BIRD**, *s.* [From its colour.] A species of thrush. *E. Sussex.*

**GREY-PARSON**, *s.*

**GREY-COAT-PARSON**, *s.* } A layimproper-

ator of tithes,

or a lay-man

who rents

them.

So called in opposition to a clerical tithe-owner, who wears a black coat. *Norf.*

**GRIE**, *s.* [Corruption of Gripe.] A sharp bite with the teeth. *Sussex. Hants.*

**GRIBBLE**, *s.* A young apple tree, raised from seed. *Somerset.*

**GRIDDLE**, *s.* A gridiron. *Somerset.*

[Griller, Fr. to Broil, thus Grill-iron would be most proper.]

**GRIFF**, *s.* [Grip, Sax.] A deep valley with a rocky fissure-like chasm at the bottom. *North.*

**GRIFT** or **GREFT**, *s.* [Greffer, Fr.] A Graft. *Norf.*

To GRIFT or GREFT, *v. a.* To Graft.

*Norf.*

GRIG, *s.* [Glig, Sax. a musician.] Health.

*Shrop.*

A cheerful lively person, "As merry as a grig."

*Hants. Sussex.*

A small eel.

*Norf.*

[Forby derives Grigs, small eels; from Snigs: if he is right, Grig may be derived from the same root, young eels being remarkably lively and quick in their motions. May not the two frst rather come from Geogl. Sax. to giggle.]

GRIG, *s.* A short-legged hen.

*Bailey.*

GRIKE, *s.* [Grip, Sax.] A rut, crevice or chink.

*North.*

To GRIMBLE, *v. a.* [Grime.] To begrime, to daub with filth.

*Norf.*

GRIMMER, *s.* A pond or mere of a large surface but little depth.

*Norf.*

[Forby gives Gren. Ang. Sax. green, it being covered with weeds and mere, Sax. a large pool. I would suggest Grime from Grim, dirty, instead of Gren, Green.]

GRIMING, *s.* [Graaner, Isl. to be covered with flakes of snow.]

A sprinkling.

*Craven.*

GRINDLE, *s.* [Drindle, *Forby.* Perhaps Rirman, Goth, to run, or Runlet, roundlet, a round cask.] A small and narrow drain for water.

*Norf.*

GRINT, *s.* [Grindan, Sax. to grind.] Grit.

*Norf.*

GRINTY, *adj.* Gritty.

*Norf.*

To GRIP, *v. a.* [Greipan, Goth, to gripe.] To bind sheaves.

*Berks.*

Wheat is said to lie in grip, after it is cut, and before it is bound up.

*Hants.*

GRIP or GRIPE, *s.* [Grip, Sax.] A little ditch.

*North.*

GRIP, *s.* A little ditch, a furrow for draining off water.

*E. Sussex.*

To GRIP, *v. a.* To make or dig furrows.

*E. Sussex.*

GRIPE, *s.* A small drain or ditch.

To GRIPE, *v. a.* To make such a drain or ditch.

*Somerset.*

GRIPING-LINE, *s.* A line used to mark out the Gripes.

*Somerset.*

GRIPE, *s.* [Grepe, Goth, a trident. Greipan, Goth, to seize.] A dung fork.

*North.*

GRIPPEN, *s.* A clasped or clenched hand.

*North.*

GRIP-YARD or YORT, *s.* A seat of green clods or turf, supported by twisted boughs (hurdle wise) and generally made round shady trees.

*North.*

[Grip from Gripe, signifies to inclose as any thing, when griped, is by the hand, but whence yard or yort I am ignorant, unless from to gird, yird, yort.]

GRISLY, *adj.* [Grislic, Sax.] Ugly.

*North.*

GRISSENS, *s.* [Grepings, Grador, Lat. to go, Greassus.]

Stairs, literally goings.

*Norf.*

GRISKIN, *s.* [Griagin, Irish. The back bone of a hog.] A pork chop.

*Hants.*

GRIT, *s.* [Groot, Sax. bran.] Sand.

*North.*

Fine mould.

*Hants.*

GRIZZEN, *s.* [See Griensens.] Stairs.

*Suff.*

GRIZZLE-DEMUNDY, *s.* A laughing fool; one that grins at every thing.

*Exmouth.*

GRIZZLING, *part. act.* Laughing or smiling.

*Somerset.*

GRIZZLING, *part. act.* Complaining, grumbling without cause.

*Grose.*

This last word may very well be from

Grislic, Sax. Grisly; ugly, people, who are doleful, not having very pleasant countenances. But whence comes Grizzling, laughing?

GROATS or GROTS, *s.* [Groot, Sax. bran.] Shelled oats.

*Craven.*

To GROBBLE, *v. a.* [Grobtt, Goth, a cavern or hollow.] To make holes.

*Craven.*

GROM or GROOM, *s.* A forked stick used by thatchers for carrying the parcels of straw called Helms.

*Wilts.*

[Groom comes from Grom, Belg. a boy; I offer this derivation here, some may think it far fetched, but this forked stick may be called a Grom or Boy with as much propriety as the frame, on which clothes is placed before the fire to dry, is called a horse, or a brand iron, [a dog.]

GROMER, *s.* [Grom, Belg.] A boy.

The ships which were formerly furnished by the Cinque Ports were each obliged to carry twenty one men and one Gromer or Boy.

GROOF or GROUP, *s.* [Groove, Grobt, Goth, a cavern.] A hollow in the ground; a low house.

*Craven.*

GROON, *s.* [Gron, Isl. the upper lip of an ox.] The nose.

*Craven.*

To GROM, *v. a.* To soil or make dirty.

*E. Sussex.*

GROOP, *s.* [Groupe, Fr. a group.]

A place for holding cattle.

A sheep pen, in either of which places the cattle or sheep are grouped together.

*North.*

GROOVE, *s.* [Gruben, Teut. to delve.] A mine or shaft.

*Derby. York.*

GROOVERS, *s.* Miners.

*Derby. York.*

GROERS, *s.* [Groseille, Fr.] Gooseberries.

*North.*

GROSH, *adj.* [Gros, Fr.] Gross.

*Ditto.*

GROUND, *s.* A Field.

*Somerset.*

A grass land inclosure, lying out of the way of floods, contradistinct from meadow.

*Glouc.*

GROUND, *s.* [Grounds, Ang. Sax.]

Drags.

*North. South.*

GROUND-FIRING, *s.* Roots of trees and brush, the perquisite of the labourers and used by them for fuel.

*Norf.*

GROUND-GUDGEON, *s.* A small fish adhering by its mouth to stones at the

- bottom of brooks and shallow rivulets.  
The *Cobitis barbatula* of Linnæus.  
*Norff.*
- GROUND-RAIN, s.** Rain which falls in sufficient quantity to sink into the earth.  
*Norff. Sussex. Hants.*
- GROUT, s.** Wort of the last running.  
*North.*
- GROUTS, s.** [Groot, Sax. Grit.] Dugs, Lees, the sediment of any liquid. *Hants.*
- GROUTY, adj.** Thick and muddy applied to liquids. *Hants.*
- To GROW, v. n.** To be troubled. *Hants.*
- To GROW or GRAW, v. n.** To be aguish. *Hants.*
- GROWSOME, adj.** Ugly, disagreeable. *Hants.*
- To GROWZE, v. n.** To be chill before the beginning of an ague fit. *Hants.*
- To GROW, v. a.** To cultivate, to cause to grow, as "I grow no oats this year."  
*Norff. Sussex. Hants.*
- GROWERS, s.** Cultivators, great Growers are great farmers. *Norff.*  
A great hop-grower is one who cultivates that plant on a large scale. *E. Sussex. Kent.*
- GROYNE, s.** [Graun, Isl. a nose, Groin de porceau, Fr. Granen, Belg. to sprout, whence comes Grain, the prong of a fork.] A swine's snout, with which he turns up the ground. *North.*
- GROZENS, s.** *Lens palustris* of Ray; duck's meat, the small weeds growing on the surface of ponds. *Somerset.*
- To GRUB, v. a.** [Grab, from Graben, Germ. a ditch.] To soil or dirt one clothes or fingers. *Suss. Hants.*
- GRUB, s.** Idle, nonsensical talk. *Norff.*  
[Grub-street was formerly famous for mean and hireling writers, who of course were not very particular as to what they wrote.]
- GRUB, s.** Food, provisions. *Sussex. Hants.*
- GRUB-AXE, s.** [Grube, Germ. a hole.] A mattock used for grubbing or rooting up trees, one end of which is pointed for the purpose of loosening the ground round the roots and the other is made broad and sharp for cutting the roots. *Hants.*
- GRUBBLINGS, adv.** [Gruva, lying, prone, hence Grovelling, of which this is a corruption.] Lying grovelling with the face downwards. *Norff.*
- GRUB-FELLING, s.** Felling trees by undermining the roots and cutting them away. *Norff.*
- GRUBE, s.** [Grube, hole, Germ.] A ditch. *Norff.*
- GRUFF, s.** [See Grove.] A mine. *Somerset.*
- GRUFFERS, GRUFFIERS, s.** [See Groovers] Miners. *Somerset.*
- GRUFF, adj.** [Groff, Belg.] Rough, savage, imperious. *York.*
- Surly, rude.** *Hants. Sussex.*
- To GRUFFLE, v. n.** [Groff, Belg.] To make a sort of growling noise in the throat, as men are wont to do in sleep. *Norff.*
- GRUMPY, adj.** Surly, dissatisfied, out of humour. *Norff. Hants. Sussex.*
- [Grimpta, Goth, to fret, according to Forby. I think it may be a corruption of Grumble; or it may come from Grumus, Lat. a thick fluid as clotted blood, Grumpy signifies dull, which persons are apt to be, if the blood flows too slowly. Fenning has Grumly in the same sense as Grumpy.]
- GRUND, s.** [Grund, Sax. the earth.] Ground. *Craven.*
- GRUNNY, s.** [See Groyne.] The snout of a hog. *Norff.*
- GRUP, GROOP, s.** [Grip, Sax.] A trench not so large as a ditch; if narrower still, it is a Grip; if extremely narrow a Grip-ple. *Norff.*
- To GRY, v.** [See Grow.] To have a slight attack of an ague or to have it hanging on a person. *North.*
- GUBB, s.** A pandar, or go between. *Somerset.*
- GUBBER, s.** Black mud. *E. Sussex.*
- To GUDDLE, v. n.** [From Guttle; the root of which is Gut according to Fenning, or it may be from Guttur, Lat. the throat.] To drink much and greedily. *Somerset.*
- GUDDLER, s.** A greedy drinker; one who is fond of liquor. *Somerset.*
- GUDGEON, s.** A piece of projecting iron at each end of a roller which connects it with the frame. [Gouge, Fr. a gouge.]
- GUESS-SHEEP, s.** Young ewes, which have been with the ram and had no lambs, so called because it is doubtful or matter of guess as to whether they may ever have lambs. *E. Sussex.*
- GUILEFAT, s.** [Gyle, Belg. foam.] A brewing vat. *York.*
- GUIDERS, s.** Tendons, so called because they guide the motions of the different limbs. *Craven.*
- GUIZENED, adj.** [Wœes, Sax. Oosing.] Spoken of tubs or barrels, that leak through drought. *North.*
- To GULL, v. a.** To sweep away by force of running water. *Norff. E. Sussex.*
- GULL, s.** A breach or hole made by a torrent. *Norff. E. Sussex.*
- GULLY, s.** A hollow ditch. *Craven.*  
A small cavity made by running water. *Hants.*
- GULL, s.** The bloom of willow. *E. Sussex.*
- GULLET, s.** The arch of a bridge. *Dexon.*
- GULLY-HOLE, s.** The mouth of a [drain, sink, or common sewer. *Norff.*  
These words have evidently all one root, which I take to be from Gula, Lat. Goulot, Fr. the Gullet.
- GULLETS, s.** Jacks in the North, according to the Craven Dialect; if pike, a fish, is meant, then the word perhaps comes from Gullet, these fish being very voracious.

**GULLY, s.** A common knife. *North.*  
A calf's pluck is called a calf's Gully, from Gullet. *North.*  
**GULLEY-MOUTH, s.** [Goulée, Fr. a gulp.]  
A small pitcher. *Devon.*  
**GULF, s.** Unfledged birds. *Cheshire.*  
**To GULCH, v. n.** [Gula, Lat. the gullet.]  
To swallow greedily. *Somerset.*  
**GULCH, s.** A sudden swallowing. *Somerset.*  
**GULPH, s.** A mow or bay of a barn. *Norf.*  
**GULPH-STEAD; GOAF-OR-GO-STEAD, s.**  
A bay or division of a barn. *Norf.*  
(Golfe, Fr. a gulph or bay. In Hampshire the divisions between the beams in a barn in which the corn is placed are called Bays.)  
**GULPH, s.** The young of any animal in its softest and tenderest state.  
"Gulph of the nest" is the smallest of the brood. *Norf.*  
A very short, squabby, diminutive person. *Norf.*  
A very severe blow or fall, enough to beat the sufferer to mummy. *Norf.*  
**GULSH, adv.** Plump (more properly plumb) applied to a fall. *Norf.*  
**GULSKY, adj.** [Gulsigh, Teut. greedy.]  
Corpulent and gross. *Norf.*  
**GUMMY, adj.** Thick; clumsy; a person with thick ankles is said to be gummy. *Sussex. Hants.*  
**GUMPTION, s.** [Gaumian, Goth. to perceive.] Understanding; knowledge; comprehension. *Hants. Sussex. Som. Norf.*  
**GUMP, s.** A foolish fellow. *Hants. Sussex.*  
**GUMPY, adj.** [Gum, which in fruit trees exudes and forms lumps.]  
Abounding in protuberances. *Somerset.*  
**GUN, s.** A flagon for ale. *North.*  
**GUNNER, s.** A shooter; a sportsman. *Sussex.*  
**GUNNING, s.** The sport of shooting. *Norf. Sussex. Kent.*  
**GUNNING-BOAT, s.** A light and narrow boat, in which the fen-men pursue the flocks of wild fowl along the narrow drains. *Norf.*  
In Hampshire they use a similar kind of boat, in which is fixed one large gun; it is called a canoe.  
**GURD O'LAUGHING, s.** [Gurd, a twitch; a sudden or quick motion.]  
A fit of laughter. *North.*  
**GURDS, s.** Eructations. *Somerset.*  
**GURGEONS, s.** Bran or pollard. *Oxford.*  
Fenning has this word, defining it as the coarser part of meal sifted from the bran, but he gives no derivation.  
**To GURN, v. n.** [Perhaps a corruption of Grin.] To grin like a dog. *Norf.*  
**GUSH, s.** [Gosselen, Belg. to rush.]  
A gust of wind. *Norf.*  
A much more correct word, (as Mr. Forby observes) than Gust.  
**GUSOCK, s.** A strong and sudden gush of wind. *Norf.*  
**GUSS, s.** A girth. *Somerset.*

**To GUSS, v. a.** To girth. *Somerset.*  
(Gusset, gousset, Fr.)  
**GUT, s.** [Guttur, Lat. the throat.]  
A drain under ground. *E. Sussex.*  
Strength; action; as "he has neither Gut nor Gall," means that a person is insignificant; inactive. *Craven.*  
**GUTTERING, part. act.** [Gutter, Lat.]  
Eating greedily; guttling. *Somerset.*  
**GUTTER and GORE, s.** [A gutter being a passage for dirty water.]  
Filth; mud. *Norf.*  
**GUY, s.** [Guy Faux.] A scarecrow; a person oddly and fantastically dressed. *Norf.*  
**To GWILL, v. n.** To dazzle, spoken of the eyes. *Cheshire.*  
**GYE, s.** A name given to different weeds growing among corn. The ranunculus arvensis, and different species of galium. *Norf.*  
**GYGE, s.** [Grigen, Germ. to rub.]  
A creaking noise. *Craven.*  
**GYLE, s.** [Gyle, Belg. foam.] Wort. *Norf.*  
A brewing of beer. *Sussex.*  
**GYLE-VAT, or GYLE-TUB, s.** The vessel in which the wort is fermented. *Norf.*  
**GYPSIES, s.** Springs that break out sometimes on the Wolds of Yorkshire, looked upon as a prognostic of famine and scarcity. *North.* (So called, Gypsies being prognosticators or fortune-tellers.)  
**GYTRASH, s.** An evil spirit; a ghost. *Cra.*

## H.

**HAAL, adj.** [Heal, Belg. all.] Whole. *York.*  
Lambard, in his perambulation of Kent, 1570, writes Holy for Wholly, and Hole for Whole.  
**HAALY, adv.** Wholly. *York.*  
**HAAM, s.** [Ham, Sax.] Home. *York.*  
**HAAMS, s.** [Hama, Lat. Hama, Sax.]  
Two pieces of wood fastened to a horse's collar, to which the harness is attached, by which he draws. *York.*  
Hames. *Somerset. Hants.*  
**HAMWOOD, s.** The piece of wood which fits to each side of the collar, and to which the harness is attached, by which the horse draws. *South. Sussex.*  
**To HAAPE, v. a.** To stop or keep back.  
The word is used when ploughmen wish to make the oxen go backward, to recover the furrow. "Vather will Haape thee," signifies a boy's father will compel him to alter his behaviour. *Somerset.*  
**HAAT, adj.** [Haten, Belg. to heat.] Hot. *Craven.*  
**HABBAT-HIM, v.** [Haban, Goth. to have.]  
Have at him. *Craven.*  
**To HACK, v. n.** To stammer. *Norf.*  
To cough faintly and frequently. *Ditto.*  
**HACK, s.** A pix-axe; a mattock made only with one end, and that a broad one. *North.*

in Sussex the latter tool is called a half-mattock.

**HACK-HOOK, s.** A kind of crooked bill fastened to a long handle, used to cut peas or tares, and also to trim hedges. *Hants.*

**HACK, or HALF-HACK, s.** A hatch; a door divided across. *Norf.*

**To HACKER, v. n.** To stutter. *South.*

**HACKING-COUGH, s.** A faint, tickling cough. *Norf.*

A short, hard, cutting cough. *South.*

**HACK-SLAVER, s.** A sloven. *North.*

All these words, I venture to think, have one common origin, and that is, "Haccan," Sax. to cut. A Hack and a Hack-Hook both 'cut'; a Hack or Half-Hack, is a door 'cut' asunder; to 'Hack' and 'Hacker,' to stammer, imply the 'cutting' or mangling of words in pronunciation, while 'Hack-Slaver,' a sloven, is one whose clothes is hacked, 'cut,' or torn about.

**HACK, s.** A rack. *Lincoln.*

The place whereon bricks newly made are arranged to dry. *Somerset.*

**To HACKLE, v. a.** To shackle or tether beasts.

**HACKLES, s.** Singlets of beans. *Glouc.*

**HACKLE, s.** [Hæcle, Sax.]

Hair or wool. *Craven.*

**To HACK, v. a.** To cut any thing in a rough and uneven manner; you have hacked my knife, that is, you have made it full of notches. *Hants.*

**HADDER, s.** Heath or ling. *North.*

[Edder, Sax. a hedge.]

**HADEN, or HEIDEN, adj.** Ugly; obstinate; untoward. *Grose.*

**HAD-LOONT-REAN, s.** The gutter or division between the headlands and others. *North.*

**To HAFFLE, v. n.** [Haccan, Sax. to hack, hence Haggie, Haffie.]

To prevaricate. *North.*

To speak unintelligibly; to stammer. *Ditto.*

**To HAG, v. a.** [Haccan, Sax. to cut.]

To cut down. *North.*

**HAG, or HAGGUS, s.** The belly. *Ditto.*

**HAG-CLOG, s.** [Haccan, Sax. to cut and Clog.] A chopping block. *North.*

**HAGESTER, s.** [See Haggy, Hag-worm.] Is this a corruption of hedge and stir? Magpies build in hedges. A magpie. *Kent.*

**HAGGAGE, s.** [See hack-slaver.]

A slattern. *Somerset.*

**HAGGENBAG, s.** Mutton or beef baked or boiled in crust. *Cornwall.*

**HAGGIS, or HAGGAS, s.** The entrails of a sheep minced with oatmeal, and boiled in the stomach or paunch of the animal. *Northumberland.*

To cool one's 'Haggas,' is to beat one soundly.

Hag, or Haggus, Hagggenbag, Haggis, or Haggas, have in all probability one common origin.

(Hasta, Isl. hasterel, Fr. Haslet or Harslet.)

**To HAGGLE, v. a.** [Haccan, Sax. to cut.]

To cut awkwardly. *Craven.*

To attempt to lower a bargain. *Craven.*

(Hageln, Germ.) To hail. *North.*

**HAGGLE-TOOTHED, adj.** Snaggle-toothed. *West.*

**HAGHES, s. s.** [Hoeg, Belg.] Hawa. *North.*

Hog-Haghes or Haws. *Hants.*

**HAGS, s.** [Hagard, Fr. wild.]

Hanging woods. *Craven.*

**HAG-WORM, s.** [Hag, hedge and Worm.]

A snake or blind worm haunting the Hag or hedge. *Craven.*

**HAGGY, adj.** [Hagard, Fr. wild.]

Applied to the broken and uneven surface of the soil, when in a moist state. *Norf.*

**HAIROUGH, s.** Cleavers; Galium aperine, so called from the stalks being rough. *Nt.*

**To HALFER, v. n.** [Heafan, Ang. Sax. to grieve; so says Forby. It may be from Heafg, Sax. heavy; oppressive.]

To toil. *Norf.*

**To HAIN, v. a.** To exclude cattle from a field in order that the grass may grow, so that it may be mown. *Somerset.*

To raise or heighten; as "to Hain the rent, the rick, the rank." *Norf.*

To shut up grass land from stock. *Glouc.*

(Can this be from Heah, Sax. High, whence also Heighten?)

**HAISTER, s.** [Haten, Belg. to heat.]

The fire-place. *Shropshire.*

**HAIT-WO! interj.** A word of command to horses in a team, meaning to go to the left. *Norf.*

[Higan, Sax. to hie or hasten; Wo, corruption of Go.]

In Hants they have a harvest-supper song, with this chorus. "With a Hait, with a ree, with a wo! with a gee!"

**HAITCHY, adj.** [Hazy.] Cloudy; overcast. *Kent.*

**HAIPS, s.** [Is it corrupted from Traipæ?] A sloven. *Craven.*

**To HAKE, v. n.** } [Haacken, Belg. to HAKEIN, } hawk, as a pedlar.]

To go about idly. *Craven.*

To sneak or loiter. *North.*

To toil, particularly in walking. *Norf.*

**HAKE, s.** [Hake, Goth. a hooked point.]

A pot-hook. *Norf.*

**HAKES, s.** The draught-irons of a plough. *Norf.*

**To HAKE, v. n.** To hanker or gape after. *North.*

**HALA, HALAB, adj.** } Bashful; modest; } squeamish. *North.*

**HEALA, s.** [Halen, Sax. to drag or pull violently.] An iron instrument for hanging a pot over the fire. *North. Essex.*

**HALF-HAMMER, s.** The game of "hop, step, and jump." *Norf.*

This game is played in the West of Sussex, but not in the East; it is played thus by two or more boys: each boy in his turn stands first on one leg and makes a hop, then strides or steps, and lastly, putting

both feet together, jumps, and the boy who covers the most ground is the victor.

**HALF-ROCKED**, *adj.* Oafish; silly; as though only half-nursed and educated from infancy. *Norf.*

**HALLIBLASH**, *s.* [All in a blaze; Blase, Sax.] A great blaze. *North.*

**HALLIWELL**, *s.* [Halighe, Old English, holy.] Holywell. *Craven.*

**HALLANTIDE**, *s.* [Halgian, Sax. to hallow.] All Saint's Day. *Somerset.*

In the south east part of Hampshire, this day is called All-Holland day instead of All-Hallows, and it is customary to make a light kind of plum-cake, sugared on the top. They are made by the confectioners on that day, and continually so up to Christmas.

**HALLOW-DAY**, *s.* [Haleg, Ang. Sax. holy and Day.] A holiday. *Norf.*

**HALLON**, *s.* A wall projecting into a room on one side of the fire-place. *North.*

**To HALSH**, *v. a.* [Hals, Sax a rope, halter.] To tie; to fasten. *Craven.*

**HALZENING**, *part. act.* Predicting the worst that can happen. *Exmoor. Som.*

**HAM**, *s.* A stunted common pasture for cows. *Gloucester.*

A pasture generally rich, and also unsheltered; never applied but to level land. *Somerset.*

There is a rich tract of land in Nottinghamshire, called the North Hams, famous for the growth of hops. There are some large open pieces of arable land, near Shoreham, in Sussex, called the Hams. These all seem to own one common root, but what is it? May it be from ham, Sax. a village; common pastures being generally near a village, and belonging to the inhabitants of it?

**HAMELIN, HAMLIN**, *adj.* [Hamelan, Ang. Sax.] Limping; walking lame. *Craven.*

**HAMMER and PINCE**, *s.* A phrase to express the act of a horse's striking his hind shoe against the fore one. *Craven.*

To forge. *Craven.*

**HAMMILL**, *s.* [Ham, Sax.] A village. *Ni.*

**HAMMER-SCAPPLE**, *s.* A niggardly person, who attempts to lower a bargain. *North.*

**HAMMER and TONGS**, *adv.* In a quarrelsome way. "To live hammer and tongs," is said of married people who seldom agree. *Sussex. Hants.*

**To HAN**, *v. a.* [Haban, Goth. to have.] To have. *North.*

**To HANCKLE**, *v. a.* [Hank, Isl. a hank or skein of thread.] To entangle. *North.*

**To HAND**, *v. a.* To sign; the hand being used for that purpose. *Norf.*

"To set your hand to a paper" has the same signification, and is in general use.

**HAND**, *s.* Performance. *Norf. Sus. Hants.*

**HAND**, *s.* A doer; performer; as "I am a bad hand at that work." *Sussex.*

A workman, generally used in the plural, "Hands," as, are there many hands out of employ? *Sussex. Hants.*

**HAND-SMOOTH**, *adv.* Uninterruptedly; without obstacle; also entirely; "he ate it up Hand-smooth." In all these senses it implies nothing being left more than on the smooth surface of the hand. *Norf.*

**HAND-STAFF**, *s.* The handle of a flail being the staff, which is held in the hand. *Norf.*

**HAND-CLOUT**, *s.* [Hand and Clut, Sax. a piece of cloth.] A towel. *North.*

**HANDY**, *adv.* Near; adjoining. *Somerset. Sussex.*

**To HANDSEL**, *v. a.* [Hansel, Belg. a present.] To use any thing for the first time. (Hand and Syllan, Ang. Sax. to give.)

**HANDERHAMP**, *s.* [Hand, and to Hamper; to entangle.] A ruffle. *Craven.*

**HANBY**, *adj.* [Hanteren, Germ. to bustle.] Wanton; unruly. *North.*

**HANG**, *s.* A crop of fruit, as much as can hang on the trees. *Norf.*

A declivity, from Hange, Ang. Sax. a mountain. *Norf.*

**HANGER**, [g hard,] *s.* A hanging wood on the declivity of a hill. *Hants.*

**HANGE**, *s.* The heart, liver, lungs, &c., of a pig, calf or sheep. *Somerset.*

(Perhaps from "Hang," it being commonly all hung up together.)

**HANGING-LEVEL**, *s.* An inclined plane; a regular declivity. *Norf. Sus.*

**HANGLES**, *s.* The iron crook, having teeth, suspended over the fire to hang pots on, whence its name. *Somerset.*

**HANGMENT**, *s.* [Perhaps Angerment.] Rage; anger. *Craven.*

**HANGNAILS**, *s.* Slivers, which hang from the roots of the nails and reach to the tips of the fingers. *Norf. North.*

**HANG-SLEEVE**, *s.* A dangler; a hanger-on. *Norf.*

**HANG-SUCH**, *s.* A worthless fellow; such a one as deserves a halter. *Norf.*

**HANK**, *s.* [Hankeren, Belg. to long for.] Habit. *Craven.*

**HANK**, *s.* [Hank, Isl. a skein of thread.] a fastening for a door or gate. *Norf.*

† A withe or rope for fastening a gate. *Ni.*

**To HANK**, *v. a.* To fasten. *Ditto.*

**To HAP**, *v. a.* To cover or wrap up. *Norf. North.*

To wrap up warm with bed clothes. *North.*

**HAPPING**, *s.* Covering. *Norf.*

**HAP-HARLOT**, *s.* A coarse coverlit. *Ditto.*

(Hæpian, Sax. to heap up.)

**To HAPPE**, *v. a.* To encourage or set on a dog. *North.*

**HAPPA**, [Hap-ye! from Hap, fortune.] Thank you; may good fortune or good Hap befall you. *North.*

**HAPSE**, *s.* [Corruption of Hasp.] A catch or fastening of a door. *Somerset. Hants. Sussex.*

**HAPPEN**, *adv.* Probably; by chance. *Cra.*  
**To HAPPER**, *v. n.* To crackle; to make repeated smart noises. *Somerset.*  
**HARBER**, *s.* (Forby thinks it means Hardbeam, which I think is correct, beam being from Baum, Belg. a tree.) The Hornbeam. *Norf.*  
**HARD**, *adj.* Full-grown. "Hard people" are adults. *Somerset.*  
 Young people are said to be of tender age, and why not older ones "Hard?"  
**HARD and SHARP**, *adv.* Scarcely. *North.*  
*South.*  
**To HARDEN**, *v. n.* To grow dearer; the market hardens; things are dearer. *North.*  
**HARDEN**, *s.* [Herde, Teut, the fibres of flax.] Coarse linen. *Craven.*  
**HARDS**, *s.* Coarse flax. *Norf.*  
 Very hard cinders commonly called iron cinders. *Norf.*  
**To HARE**, *v. a.* [Harer, Fr.] To affright; to make wild. *South. Fenning.*  
 Hence probably, as Grose says, comes Harum-scarum.  
**HARIFF and CATCHWEED**, *s.* Goose-grass. *North.*  
 See Hairough. Catchweed so called from clinging to whatever it touches.  
**HARL**, *s.* [Hearla, Sax. harl, filaments of thread.]  
 A confused, entangled mass, particularly of thread; as that thread or silk is all in a Harl. *Hants.*  
 A mist, in which things are much confused. *North.*  
**To HARL**, *v. a.* To entangle. *Hants.*  
 To "Harl a rabbit" is to cut and insinuate one hind leg of a rabbit into another, for the purpose of carrying it on a stick. *Wi.*  
**HARLED**, *adj.* Mottled, as cattle. *North.*  
 Different coloured threads mixed together would be mottled, so mottled cattle are of different colours.  
**HARM**, *s.* Any disease not distinguished by any particular name. *Somerset.*  
**HARNS**, *s.* [Herne, Belg.] Brains. *North.*  
**HARNESS**, *s.* Temper; humour; he is in a pretty harness, that is, he is in a rare bad humour. *Sussex.*  
**HARNSEY**, *s.* [Heronsewe, the old name for heron, according to Forby. Hern is a common name for heron in most parts.] A Heron. *Norf.*  
**HARNSEY-GUTTED**, *adj.* Lank and lean like a Harnsey. *Norf.*  
 Heron-gutted. *Hampshire. Sussex.*  
**To HARP**, *v. n.* To insinuate any thing to another's disadvantage. *North.*  
**To HARP ON ANY THING**, is to repeat it continually; striking as it were on one string only of the harp. *Hants. Sussex.*  
**HARR**, *s.* A tempest; "a sea-harr," a storm at sea. *Lincoln.*  
**To HARR**, *v. n.* To snarl, as an angry dog. *North.*  
**HARRIAGE**, *s.* Confusion. *Norf.*

**To HARRISH**, *v. a.* To harrass. *Craven.*  
 These words, all signifying confusion, disturbance, are from the old word "to Harry," which is derived from Harer, Fr.  
**HARRY GAUD**, *s.* [Harry, to disturb; and Gaudine, Fr. a gay lass.]  
 A wild girl. *North. Norf.*  
**HARREN**, *adj.* [Hairen.] Made of hair.  
**HARRUS**, *s.* Harvest, [a corruption.] *Som.*  
**HARSLET or HASLET**, *s.* [Hasla, Isl.]  
 The heart and lights or lungs of a hog, all mixed up and boiled together. *Hants.*  
*North.*  
**HARSTONE**, *s.* [Hlaerd, Belg, hearth.]  
 A hearth stone. *Somerset.*  
**HART**, *s.* A haft; a handle, applied to knives, awls, &c. *Hants. North.*  
**HART-CLAYER**, *s.* Melilot. *North.*  
 Trifolium melilotus officinalis.  
**HARVEST-LORD**, *s.* The first or leading reaper in a corn field. *Norf.*  
**HARVEST-QUEEN**, *s.* The second reaper who supplies the place of the king in his absence. *Norf.*  
**HASE**, *s.* [See harslet.] The heart, liver, &c., of a hog, seasoned, wrapped up in the omentum and roasted. *Norf. Suff.*  
**HASK**, *adj.* [Corruption of husky.] Dry; parched. *Lincoln. York.*  
**HASPAT, HASPENAL-LAD**, *s.* } Grose.  
**HASPENALD**, *s.* } York.  
 (Aspen, having shot up like an aspen.) A tall youth between a man and a boy.  
**HASPERT**, *s.* [Asper, Lat. rough.] A rough fellow. *York.*  
**HASPIN**, *s.* A hunk. *North.*  
**HASTO**, [Corruption.] Hast thou. *York.*  
**HASSOCK**, *s.* [Hasick, Teut.] A coarse grass growing in rank tufts in boggy ground, formerly dug up, trimmed, and then used to kneel on in churches; whence the rush cushions now used have their derivation, according to Forby. *Norf. Suff.*  
 Any thing growing or being in a thick matted state, is said to be in a "Hassock," in East Sussex.  
**HASSOCK-HEAD**, *s.* A bushy and entangled growth of hair. *Norf.*  
 May not Hassock come from "to Hustle," to shake together in a confused mass, Hustle, Hussock, Hassock?  
**HATHE**, *s.* Any thing closely matted together, as the pustules in a person's face who has the small pox, or any other eruptive disease. *Somerset.*  
 (Is this from Heath, which generally grows pretty thick and close together? A Heath in East Sussex and West Kent is called Hawth, not differing very widely from Hathe.)  
**To HATTER**, *v. a.* [Hatêr, Fr. to hasten, according to Forby. Fenning quotes the word from Dryden, but offers no derivation.] To harrass and exhaust with fatigue. *Norf. Suff.*

**HATTLE**, *adj.* Wild, skittish, mischievous. Grose has this word, but does not say where used or whence derived. I venture to propose Skyt, Dan. skittish. In W. Kent and E. Sussex they have the word "Kittle" in a similar sense, thus we have "Skittish" "Kittle" "Hattle."

**HATTOCK**, *s.* [Attock Erse.] A shock of corn, containing twelve sheaves. *North.*  
To 'HAVE, *v. n.* [From Behave.] To behave. *Somerset.*

**HAVANCE**, *s.* [From Have.] Manners, good behaviour. *Devon.*

**HAUBER-JANNOCK**, *s.* [Haver, oats, and Junket.] An oaten cake or loaf. *North.*

**HAVER**, *s.* Oats. *North.*

**HAVER-MEAL**, *s.* Oat-meal. *North.*

**HAVER-BREAD**, *s.* Oat-bread. *North.*

**HAVEN**, *s.* [Heave, hove, hoven.] The cast skin of a snake. *Bailey.*

**HAVILER**, *s.* A crab. *Sussex.* according to Grose, though I have never heard the word.

**HAVEL**, *s.* [See Haven.] The slough of a snake. *Norf.*

The beard of Barley. *Norf.*

To HAUD, *v. a.* To hold. *North.*

To HAUL, *v. a.* To convey any thing on a cart or wagon, as corn, hay, &c., hence comes "Hallier," one who hauls or conveys things for hire. *Glouc.*

To HAUL, *v. a.* To throw, as haul up that stick, throw up that stick. *E. Sussex.*

**HAUMGOBBARD**, *s.* A silly clownish fellow. *York.*

**HAUSE** or **HOSE**, *s.* The throat. *North.*  
[Hoese, Iceland, the windpipe.]

**HAUSTE** or **HOSTE**, *s.* A dry cough. *North.*

[Husten, Germ. a cough.]

**HAW**, *s.* [Hauk, Germ. an excrescence on the eyes of cows or horses.]

A web or spot in the eye. *Bailey.*

**HAWK**, *s.* A forefinger bound up. *Bailey.*

**HAVY-CAVY**, *adj.* [Habe, Lat. have, Cave, Lat. beware, Grose. Perhaps have a care; be cautious.] Undetermined, wavering, doubtful whether to accept or reject a thing. *Nottingham.*

**HAW** or **HAWMEL**, *s.* A close or yard near a house. *Kent.*

**HAWCHAMOUTH**, *s.* [Haw-chew-mouth. A mouth that chews Haws or worthless things.] One that talks indecently. *Exmouth.*

**HAUF-ROCKTON**, *adj.* [Half and perhaps a corruption of Rotten.] Idiotic, half-witted. *York.*

**HAUGH**, **HAW**, *s.* [Haughur, Dan. a heap. Haut, Fr. high.] A hillock. *York.*

To HAUVE, *v.* To come near, applied to horses. *York.*

**HAW**, *s.* The ear of oats. *Norf. Suff.*  
In Hampshire it is a common expression just before harvest to say "the oats are out in haw."

[Hoeg, Belg. a haw, the berry of the white thorn.]

To HAWK, *v. n.* [Hawken, Teut. or it may be from the sound which is uttered when the act takes place.] To expectorate with exertion. *York. Hants. Sussex.*

**HAWPS**, *s.* A tall awkward girl. *York. Hants. Sussex.*

**HAWKEY**, *s.* [Hark ye ! i. e., to the festive call, so says Forby.] The feast at harvest home. *Norf.*

**HAWKEY-LOAD**, *s.* The last load of the crop, taken home formerly with much rustic pageantry. *Norf.*

**HAWK**, *s.* [Hauk, Germ. an excrescence.] A fore-finger bound up. *Bailey.*

**HAWKEY**, *s.* The name of a game played by several boys on each side with sticks, called hawkey-bats, and a ball. It is played thus in a piece of ground with a fence at each end, a line is drawn across the middle of the ground from one side to the other, one party stands on one side of the line, and the opposite party on the other, and neither must over-step this boundary, but are allowed to reach over as far as their bats will permit to strike the ball; the object is to strike the ball to the farther end to touch the fence of the opposing party's side, when the party so striking the ball scores one, and supposing nine to be the game, the party obtaining that number first, of course wins the game. *W. Sussex.*

To HAWZE, *v. a.* To confound with noise. *Bailey.*

**HAWTHEM**, *s.* A kind of hitch or pin cut out in an erect board to hang a coat or the like on. *Exmoor.*

**HAY**, *s.* [Haga, Ang. Sax. a hedge. Haie, Fr. a hedge.] A hedge, more particularly a clipped quickset hedge. *Suff.*

**HAY-CROME**, *s.* A hay rack. *Suff. Norf.*

**HAY-JACK**, *s.* The lesser reed-sparrow or sedge-bird of Pennant. *Suff. Norf.*

**HAY-NET**, *s.* A hedge net. A long low net to prevent hares or rabbits from escaping to covert in or through hedges. *Suff. Norf.*

**HAY-SELE**, *s.* [Scot. ? Sax. opportunity.] The season of hay making. *Suff. Norf.*

**HAY-MAIDENS**, *s.* Ground ivy. *Somerset.*

**HAYDIGEES**, *adv.* [Probably High degrees.] In high spirits; in a frolicksome humour. *Somerset.*

**HAYTY-TAYTY**, *interj.* What's here ! what's the matter ! *Somerset. Hants.*

**HAYTY-TAYTY** or **HIGHTY-TIGHTY**, *s.* [Height and Tite, weight.] A board or pole, balanced by its centre resting on something elevated a little from the ground, on each extremity of which a person sits, alternately rising and falling.

To HAZE, *v. a.* To dry linen, &c., rows of corn or hay are said to be "hazed" when a brisk breeze follows a shower. *Norf.*

- In Hampshire when the straw of any kind of corn is too green to be immediately housed, it is common to say it is not "hayed enough," or the weather is clouded and it "hays" badly. Hay to be well made must be dry, hence to "hay" means to dry. Can Haze be corrupted from this?
- To HAZLE, v. n.** To grow dry at top. *Norf.*  
Forby calls this a dimin. of Haze. Now this word may be from Hazel, brown, many things such as leaves and plants growing brown when dry.
- To HAZLE, v. a.** To beat. *Craven.*  
[Haze the same as to cane from Cane.]
- HEAD, s.** Face, as I told him to his Head. It is used in this sense by Shakespeare in "Measure for Measure." *Norf. Suff. Berks. Hants. Sussex.*
- HEAD, s.** Bulls are said to go at Head, when they have the first bite in distinction from those that follow. *Norf.*
- HEAD-ACHE, s.** The wild poppy of the field, so called from its scent producing head-ache. *Norf.*
- HEAD-KEEP, s.** The best the farmer can afford. *Norf. Sussex.*
- HEAD AND PLUCK, s.** [Head and Pluchya, Dalm.] The head, heart, liver, and lights of an animal. *Hants. Sussex.*
- HEAD-MAN, s.** The foreman or chief labourer on a farm. *Norf.*
- HEADSWOMAN, s.** A midwife. *Norf.*
- HEADS and HOLLS, s.** } [Heads or Humps  
**HUMPS and HOLLS, s.** } and Holes.]  
Prominences and hollows tumbled confusedly together; promiscuous confusion; used adverbially, it means pell-mell; topsy-turvy. *Norf. Suff.*
- To HEAL, v. a.** [Hælan, Sax. to heal, to cure a wound which is then closed up.] To bury seed sufficiently deep in the ground so that it may be covered and thus protected from birds or from injury by weather. *Hants.*
- To cover.** *Berks.*
- To cover the roof of a building with tiles, slates or straw.** *Hants.*
- To HEALD, v. n.** [Heald, Ang. Sax. inclining.] To incline. *Craven.*  
When a vessel leans to one side more than another, she is said to "Heal," which is a corruption of "Heald." *Hants. Sussex.*
- HEALING or HYLLING, s.** [From Heal.] The act of covering with bed clothes. *Bailey.*
- To HEALD, v. a.** [Heald, Ang. Sax. inclining. When liquor is poured out of a vessel it must be held in an inclined position.] To pour out, to Heald the pot. *North. Grose.*
- To rely on, that is inclining to or leaning on some person or thing for support.** *North.*
- HEAMS, s.** } Hama, Lat.  
**HAMES, s.** } Hama, Sax. *South.*
- That part of a cart horse's harness which is fastened to the collar, and by which he draws.
- HEAP, s.** A pottle; a quarter; a quarter of a peck. *North.*  
So called perhaps because many articles such as apples, potatoes, flour, malt, &c., which are sold by this measure, are heaped up or sold, as it is called, by heap measure.
- HEAP, s.** Full-heap, to live at "Full-heap" is said of a horse or cow which lives in abundant feed. *Hants. Sussex.*
- HEAP, s.** A great number, as a "Heap of men," "A Heap of horses," &c. *Norf. Suff. Hants. York. Sussex.*
- HEART, s.** The stomach, "A pain at the heart," means the Stomach-ache." *Norf. Suff.*  
It is used in a somewhat similar sense in Hampshire and Sussex, where when a horse or bullock is very poor and weak, it is said to be out of heart. It means also goodness, condition, as when a field is very poor and in want of manure, it is said to be out of heart. *Hants. Sussex.*
- HEART-SPOON, s.** The pit of the stomach. *Norf. Suff.*
- HEART-GUN, s.** A sickness or pain about the heart, worse than the common heart-burn. *West.*
- HEARUM-SKEARUM, adj. adv.** *Somerset.*
- HARUM-SKARUM, }**  
**HURRY-SKURRY, }** *Hants. Sussex.*  
Wild, romantic. *Somerset.*  
Headlong, thoughtless, in a confused manner. *Hants. Sussex.*
- [Hare, Fr. to hurry, to harass; and "Scare." To frighten suddenly, or hurry and "Scour." To run swiftly.]
- To HEASE, v. n.** [Hoes, Isl. Wessan, Sax. the windpipe, whence comes Weezing, and weeze, from which Hease may easily be corrupted; or it may take its name from the sound caused by the action which it is meant to describe.] To cough or hawk, as cattle, when they clear their windpipes or force up phlegm. *North.*
- HEASY, adj.** Hoarse. *North.*
- HEATHER, s.** Heath or ling. *North.*
- HEAVE, s.** The place on a common in which a particular flock of sheep feeds. *North.*
- To HEAVE-HEAVY, v. n.** To weigh well. *Somerset.*
- HEAVER, s.** A crab. *Kent.*
- HEAVISOME, adj.** [Heavy.] Dark, dull, drowsy. *York.*
- HEBBLE, s.** The rail of a wooden bridge. *North.*
- HECK, s.** A half-door; a latch; a rack for cattle to feed in; an engine for taking fish in the river Ouse in Yorkshire. *North.*  
See Hack and the following words with the observations thereon.
- To HECKLE, v. a.** To dress flax. *North.*

- HECKLER-OF-TOW**, *s.* A flax-dresser. *North.*
- HEDGE-ACCENTOR**, *s.* [Accent from Ad. Lat. *to*, and Cano. Lat. *to sing*; this derivation seems to me plain and simple enough, though Mr Forby writes a long note without coming to any satisfactory conclusion.] The hedge-sparrow. *Norfolk.*
- HEDGE-RISE**, *s.* [Hedge and *to Rise* or *grow*.] Hedgewood. *Craven.*
- To HEEL**, *v. a.* [See *Heal*.] *To cover* or *hide*. *Somerset.*
- HEELER**, *s.* One who hides or covers, whence the saying "The Heeler is as bad as the stealer," that is, the receiver is as bad as the thief. *Craven.*
- HEEFUL**, *s.* A woodpecker. *Craven.*
- [In Hampshire the woodpecker is called a "Yaffle" evidently from the sound it utters when flying, and "Heeful" is not very different from it. The cuckoo takes its name in the same way.]
- To HEFT**, *v. a.* [Heavy it; lift it and ascertain how heavy it is; or perhaps more properly from Heafian, Sax. *to lift*.] *To try* the weight of any thing by lifting it. *Hants.*
- HEFT**, *s.* Weight. *Somerset. Hants.*
- Heaviness as "a Heft in the air;" *to judge* by the Heft; *to judge* by the weight. *South. Grosse.*
- HEIFHER**, *s.* [Healf-cu, Ang. Sax. half-cow.] This is Forby's derivation and a very good one as I think. A heifer, a young cow not full grown. *Norfolk.*
- HEIT**, *interj.* [Perhaps from Halt, Haut.] Heit and Ree are two words used in driving a cart; he will neither "Heit nor Ree," he will neither go backwards nor forwards. *North.*
- In Hampshire formerly, at harvest suppers, a song was sung in praise of the head-carter, the chorus of which was "With a Heit with a ree, with a who with a gee."
- HEIGH**, *adj.* High. *Craven.*
- HEIGHMOST**, *adj.* Highest. *Craven.*
- To HEIGH'N**, *v. a.* *To heighten*, generally used in speaking of prices, wages, &c. *Norfolk. Suff.*
- To HEIR**, *v. a.* *To inherit*. *Ditto.*
- Dryden used it in this sense, according to Forby, and Fenning also has the word in his Dictionary.
- HEIR**, *s.* A young oak or other tree growing in a copse is called an Heir in Hampshire, and the name is a very significant one, the young tree succeeding to the old one.
- HEIVY-KEIVY**, *adj.* [See *Havy-Cavy*.] Liberating. *Craven.*
- To HELL**, *v. a.* [See *to Heald*.] *Somerset.*
- To HELLE**, *v. a.* [Helle, Isle.] *York.*
- To pour**, *to pour out*, *to pour in*. *To hell out*, *to hell in*.
- HELDER**, *adj.* Rather, preferable to. *North.*

- [Perhaps from *to Heald*, *to incline*, *inclining to*, or *preferring one person or thing to another*.]
- HELLIER**, *s.* [See *to Heal*.] One who lays the tiles on a roof; a tiler. *Somerset. Devon.*
- HELLIN**, *s.* Compacted soot. *Craven.*
- To HELL-ON**, *v. a.* [See *to Hell*.] *To pour water on dough*. *Craven.*
- HELLERED**, *part. pass.* Swollen, warped. *Craven.*
- [Hulcke, Du. any thing bulky.]
- HELM**, *s.* Wheat straw prepared for thatching. *Wilts. Somerset.*
- So much straw as the thatcher carries at a time, to the roof of the stack. *Hants.*
- [Perhaps it may simply mean straw from Halm, which Fenning calls straw, but now generally is applied to that of peas, beans, or tares, in particular.]
- HELM**, *s.* A hovel, probably because formerly they were always covered with straw. *North.*
- A shade for cattle [Haelme, Ang. Sax.] *North.*
- To HELM**, *v. a.* [Helm, Sax. Helm. a covering for the head, hence used for the head.] *To cut the ears of wheat from the straw previous to thrashing it, heading it, as it were*. *Glouc.*
- HELM**, *s.* [Helm. Germ. a cupola.] A covering. *North. Bailey.*
- HELKS**, *s.* Detached crags, also a large heavy person. *Craven.*
- A great Hulks is a clumsy fellow. *Hants.*
- HELTING**, *s.* [See *to Heal*.] A coverlet. *North. Bailey.*
- To HELP-UP**, *v. a.* *To assist* or *support*, commonly used ironically, as "I am finely help up," meaning I have more to do than I know well how to manage. *Sussex. Norfolk. Suff.*
- Shakespeare has the word in his Comedy of Errors.
- HELVE**, *s.* [Helfe, Sax.] The handle of an axe. *Norfolk. Suff.*
- The word is in 9th cap. Deuter. 5 ver.
- To HELVE**, *v. n.* *To gossip*. *E. Sussex.*
- HELVE**, *s.* A long gossip. *E. Sussex.*
- HELOE** or **HELAW**, *adj.* Bashful. *North.*
- HEM**, *adv.* Very, as Hem bad weather. *E. Sussex.*
- HEMMEL**, *s.* A fold. *E. Sussex.*
- [May not this be from Ham, Sax. a village. We have Hammill a village in the North, and Hemmel and Hammill, are not very different.]
- HEN**, *s.* Money given by the bride or bridegroom, on the eve after marriage, to their poor neighbours, to drink their health. *Craven.*
- To HEN**, *v. a.* *To throw*. *Somerset.*
- HEN-BAWKS**, *s.* [Hen and Bawks, beams.] A hen-roost. *North.*
- HEN-CAUL**, *s.* [Hen and Caul, Brit. a kind

- of netting or hair cap used by women to inclose their hair in.]  
 A chicken coop. *Norfolk.*  
**HEN'S NOSE-FULL**, *s.* A very small quantity. *Norfolk.*  
**HEN-POLLER**, *s.* [Pollajo, Ital. a hen-roost.] A hen-roost. *Norfolk. Suff.*  
**HENNY-PENNY**, *s.* The herb yellow rattle. *Norfolk.*  
**HEN-SCRATTINS**, *s.* [Hen and Kratzen, Belg. to scratch.] Small and circular white clouds denoting rain. *Craven.*  
**To HENT**, *v. n.* To wither, to become slightly dry. *Somerset.*  
**HENTING**, *s.* A clownish fellow, also a furrow. *Norfolk.*  
 Hent furrow is the last of a land. *Hants.*  
**HEPLEY or HEPPEN**, *adj.* [Hæpelic, Ang. Sax.] Neat, handsome. *Norfolk.*  
**HERD**, *s.* A keeper of cattle. *Somerset.*  
 A shepherd, a bailiff. *Craven.*  
 [Herd comes from Heard, Sax. a number of cattle; but is now so transposed as to signify the keeper of the Herd, instead of the Herd itself, as shepherd, cow-herd, swine-herd.]  
**HEREAWAY**, *adv.* Hereabout. *Somerset.*  
*Norfolk.*  
**HERENCE**, *adv.* Hence, from this place. *Somerset. Sussex.*  
 [Hence from here or this spot.]  
**HERERIGHT**, *adv.* Directly; in this place. *Somerset.*  
**To HERRY**, *v. a.* [To Harry, from Harer, Fr. to disturb.] To rifle, to rob a nest. *Norfolk.*  
**HERNE**, *s.* [Hern, Ang. Sax. an angle or corner.] A nook of land, projecting into another district, parish or field. *Norfolk. Suff.*  
**HERONSEW**, *s.* [See Harnsey.] A heron. *Norfolk.*  
**To HERPLE**, *v. n.* [Erple, Belg. a duck.] To go lame, to creep. *Craven.*  
**HES**, *v.* Has. *Craven.*  
**HESP**, *s.* [Hæspe, Sax. a hasp.] A clasp. *Craven.*  
**HET**, *pron.* [Hyt or Hit, Sax. It.] *Somerset.*  
**HET**, *s.* [Haten, Belg. to heat. Heat.] *Hants.*  
 In summer when the weather is hot and cloudy, and what moisture falls partakes more of heat than cold, indicating warm weather, in Hampshire it is a common expression, "There is more Het than Wet."  
**HET**, *part. pass.* Heated. *Craven.*  
**To HET**, *v. a. part.* Het and Hut. To hit. To strike. *Somerset.*  
**HETTER**, *adj.* [Hetze, Germ. hunting.] Eager, earnest, keen. *Norfolk.*  
**To HEV**, *v. a.* To have. *Norfolk.*  
**HEAUGH**, *s.* } Haughur, Dan. a heap.  
**HEUF**, } Heah, Sax. high.  
 A hill. *Craven.*  
**HEWSTRING**, *adj.* Short-breathed, wheezing. *Somerset.*  
 (See Hause.)
- HEY-GO-MAD**, *adj.* Rioting. *York.*  
**HEYBA**, *s.* A great noise, a high or loud bawl. *York.*  
**To HICK**, *v. n.* To hop on one leg. *Somerset. Norfolk.*  
**HICK**, *s.* A hop on one leg. *Som. Norfolk.*  
**HICK-STEP-AND-JUMP**. Hop, step, and jump, a well known game in some parts, the trial being who, out of a number of boys, can cover the most ground with a hop, a step or stride, and then a jump with both feet together. *Somerset.*  
 [Hiccough, or Hiccup, is so called from the noise uttered in the act, which issues with a convulsive kind of jerk, and a hop or Hick is a similar kind of sudden jerk.  
**To HICKLE or HECKLE**, *v. a.* [Haccan. Sax. to cut.] To dress flax; to break it by beating, so as to free the fibre from the woody part. *Norfolk. Suff.*  
**HICKLE**, *s.* [Hekel, Teut. a comb.] A comb to dress flax. *Norfolk. Suff.*  
**HICKLER**, *s.* A flax or hemp-dresser. *Norfolk. Suff.*  
**HIDE**, *s.* Skin. "I will tan your hide," means "I will beat you." *North. South.*  
**To HIDE**, *v. a.* To beat. *Norfolk. Suff.*  
*North. South.*  
**HIDING**, *s.* A beating, as "I will give you a good hiding." *Norfolk. Sussex. Hants.*  
**HIDDER and SHIDDER**, *pron.* He and she. *Bailey.*  
**To HIE**, *v. n.* [Higan, Sax.] To be off. *Nt.*  
 "Hie off;" be off, go away. *Hants.*  
 "Hie, or Hey-away" is a term used by sportsmen to their dogs, when they wish them to hunt after their game. *Sussex. Hants.*  
**HIG**, *s.* A passion; a sudden and temporary hurricane, as "a March Hig." (Probably from high, ungovernable. *North.*  
**To HIGGLE**, *v. a.* [From haggle.] To be tedious and very nice in bargaining. *Nf.*  
 To effect by slow degrees. The poor often talk of "Higgling up a pig," that is of buying and fattening it up by means of small savings. *Norfolk.*  
**HIGH-LOWS**, *s.* A covering for the foot, higher than a common shoe and lower than a half-boot; something between the two, neither low nor high. *Norfolk. Hants. Sussex.*  
**HIGHT**, *part. pass.* Called. *Norfolk.*  
 (A very old word.)  
**HIGHTY**, *s.* A horse; a name generally used by children. *Craven.*  
**To HIKE**, *v. n.* [Higan, Sax. to hie.] To push with the horns. *Craven.*  
 To go away, used generally in a contemptuous sense, as "Hike off," get away as quickly as you can or I will compel you. *York. Norfolk. Sussex. Hants.*  
 (Hika, Isl. to yield up a place.) *Forby.*  
**HILD**, *s.* The sediment of beer, sometimes used as an imperfect substitute for yeast. *Norfolk. Suff.*  
*L.*

Forby gives Ahildan, Ang. Sax. to incline ; to stoop or make the cask incline, implying there is but little besides sediment left in the cask. Hilding, used by Shakespear, signifies both a low, cowardly fellow, and also a harlot, each of the dregs of society.

HILDER, *s.* [Hilder, Teut.]

An elder tree.

*Norf.*

To HILL, *v. a.* [See to Heal.] To cover.

*North.*

Bed-hilling, a quilt or counterpane.

To HILL-UP, *v. a.* To hill-up hops, means to raise small hills or heaps over the roots for the purpose of keeping them dry in the winter.

*E. Suss. Kent.*

HILL-HOOTER, *s.* An owl ; so called, I suppose, from the noise they make, and the places they frequent.

*Cheshire.*

To HIMP, *v. n.* } *Norf. Suff.* }

To HIMPLE, *v. n.* } *North.* } To limp.

HIND, *s.* [Hine, Sax.] A husbandry servant.

*North.*

HIND-BERRIES, *s.* Raspberries. *Ditto.* (Raspberries grow wild in great abundance in Yorkshire in the woods, where they are gathered by the poor people, and of course by 'Hinds' among the rest, whence probably their name.) [Himberre, Germ. raspberry.]

HINDER-ENDS, *s.* Refuse of corn. *Craven.*

HINDER, *adj.* [Hin, Germ. Hindern, Sax. hind.] Remote.

*North.*

HINE, *adv.* In a while ; ere long.

*North.*

Hind ; behind ; after a short time.

HINE, *adv.* [Hine, Lat.] Hence.

*North.*

HINDERLING, *s.* [Hinder and Ling, a dimin.] One who is degenerated.

*Devon.*

To HING, *v. a.* To hang.

*Craven.*

HINGE, *s.* The head and pluck of a sheep.

*West.*

HINGIN, *s.* A hinge.

*Norf. Suff.*

These three words own one common origin, all implying hanging in some way or other. Forby gives Hengene, Belg. a hinge.

To HINGE-UP, *v. a.* To entangle ; to be Hinged-up, is to get so inclosed on all sides that one cannot get away ; probably from 'Hinge,' being held fast to one spot, as the door is by the hinge.

*Hants.*

To HINGLE, *v. a.* To snare ; as poachers 'hingle' hares.

*Norf. Suff.*

HINGLE, *s.* A small hinge.

A snare of wire.

*Norf. Suff.*

HINNY, *s.* "My Hinny," a term of endearment.

*Norf. Suff.*

HIPPANY, *s.* [Hippan, Sax. a hip.] A part of the swaddling clothes of an infant.

*Norf. Suff.*

HIPPEN-STONES, *s.* } Stepping stones over

HIPPENS, } a brook.

*North.*

HIPPENS, *s.* } Child's clothes.

*North.*

HIPPINGS, }

HIPPING-HAWD, or HOLD, *s.* A place

where people stop to gossip, when sent on an errand ; a loitering place.

*North.*

HIPPETY-HOY, *s.* Neither man nor boy, a youth between both.

*Hants.*

HIPPLES, *s.* [Heap, Sax. a heap, and Ple, a dimin ; a little heap.]

Small cops of hay set up to dry.

*North.*

To HIRE, *v. n.* [Hyran, Sax. to hear.]

To hear.

*Somerset. West.*

To HIRE-TELL, *v. n.* To hear from another ; to learn by report ; to be told.

*Somerset.*

*West.*

To HIRPLE, *v. n.* To limp in walking.

*Nt.*

To HIRN, *v. n.* [Hirnd, pret. and part. pass.]

To run.

*Somerset.*

(Formed, perhaps from 'Hie,' hasten and 'Run,' Hie-run.)

HIRST, *s.* A bank or sudden rising of the ground.

*North.*

To HIRSLE, *v. n.* [Aerselen, Teut. to go backward.] To move about.

*Craven.*

To HISK, *v. n.* To breath short through cold or pain.

*North.*

(Probably from the noise made by a person with a cold.)

HISSEL, *pron.* [His and Silha, Goth. self.] Himself.

*Craven.*

To HIT, *v. a.* To find. "I cannot hit the gait," I cannot find the road.

*North.*

*Hants. Sussex.*

HIT, *s.* A plentiful crop of fruit is said to be a Hit in Gloucestershire.

Good luck ; as "he made a decided Hit," means he was very fortunate.

*Hants.*

*Sussex.*

To HITCH, *v. n.* To become entangled, or hooked together.

*Somerset. Hants.*

To HITCH-UP, *v. a.* To suspend or attach slightly.

*West.*

To HITCH, *v. n.* To move or walk.

*Norf.*

(Hika, Isl. to give place.)

HITHE, *s.* [Sax.] A small port.

*Norf. Suff.*

HITHER and YON, *adv.* Here and there, backward and forwards.

*North.*

HITHER-TOWARD, *adv.* Towards this time or place.

*Norf. Suff.*

HITTY-MISSY, *adv.* [Hit or miss.] At random.

*Norf. Suff.*

HIZEN, *pron.* It is ; used without a substantive, as whose house is that ? 'Hizen,' *Somerset*, where the *s* is generally hardened into *z*.

HIZY PRIZY, *s.* A corruption of Nisi Prius, the name of a well known law court.

*Somerset.*

In many other parts it is frequently called Nizy Prizy.

HO, *s.* Care ; trouble ; anxiety.

*Hants.*

"He was in a terrible Ho about it ;" that is "he was in much trouble about it."

In Noble's Pedigree of the Cromwell Family is the following note : "Sir Richard Cromwell, on the fifth day at Barriers, at Tournay, overthrew Mr. Culpeper, to his and the challengers great Ho."

**To HOE-FOR, v. n.** To long for anything; to provide for; to take care of; to desire; to wish for. *Hants. Berks. Som.*

These words imply great care and anxiety, mixed with trouble; therefore, I conceive, may be derived from Ho! Heigh-Ho! an interjection, expression of uneasiness.

**HOB, s.** Bob, or Robert. *North.*

**HOB, s.** The back of the chimney. *Ditto.*  
The side of the grate. *South.*

**HOB, or NOB, s.** There was formerly at each corner of the hearth an elevation called the Hob; there was also a small table called the Nob; on the former was placed warm beer, on the latter cold; thus Hob or Nob? meant will you take hot or cold? If the first had been called Not it would have been more intelligible. A false step; "to make a Hob." *North.*  
*auto.* At a venture, rashly, not caring whether hot or cold.

**HOB, HUB, s.** The nave of a wheel. *Norf.*  
The mark to be thrown at by quoits, and some other games. *Norf.*

The hilt or guard of a weapon; "up to the hob," means as far as possible.

**HOBBET-VOY, s.** } Neither man nor boy;  
**HOBBIDEVOY, s.** } but a youth between both. *Very general.*

**HOBBIL, or HOBGOBBIN, s.** A natural fool. A blockhead. *North.*

**HOBBLEERS, s.** Men employed in towing vessels by a rope on the land. *Somerset.*

**HOBBLE, s.** Doubt; uncertainty; difficulty; scrape. *Norf. Sussex. Hants. Nt.*

**HOBBLES, s.** Rough parts in a path or road, which force people to hobble. *Norf. Suff.*

**HOBBLY, adj.** Rough; uneven. *Norf. Suff.*

**HOBBLE-DE-POISE, adj.** Evenly balanced; wavering in mind. *Norf. Suff.*

(Avoirdupoise, Fr.?)

**HOB-HALD, s.** A foolish clown. *North.*

**HOB-KNOLLING, adj.** Saving your own expences, by living on others with slight pretences.

**HOB-THRUSH, s.** An hobgoblin, called sometimes Robin Goodfellow. *North.*

**HOB-THRUST, or rather } s.** A spirit supposed to haunt woods only, whence its name, Hob Robert, and Hurst a wood. *North.*

**HOBOT'HURST-LICE, s.** Millipedes, probably what we call in the South Wood-lice, from their living in old wood. *North.*

**HOBBY, s.** [Hoppe, Goth. an Irish or Scotch horse, which is often small.]  
A small horse. *Norf.*

Any favourite pursuit of a person's is called his "Hobby." *South.*

**HOB-LAMB, s.** A lamb brought up by hand, and fondled as a pet about a farmhouse. *Hants.*

**HOBBY-LANTHORN, s.** A Will of the

wisp; perhaps Hob, that is Bob or Robert of the Lanthorn. *Norf.*

In Hampshire, "Jack of the Lanthorn."

**HOBBY, s.** To play the hobby is said of a woman who romps with the men. *West.*

**HOCS and HOES, s.** [Ho, Ang. Sax. the heel; hol, Sax. the Hough.]

The feet and leg bones of swine. *Norf. Suff.*

"Feet and Hocks" is the name given to those parts of a dead hog which are below the knee-joints, with the feet of the fore legs, and below the stifle, with the feet of the hind legs. *Sussex. Hants.*

The stifle of a horse, hog, or sheep. *Ditto.*

**HOCKER-HEADED, adj.** Fretful; passionate. *Kent.*

**HOOD, s.** [Hod, Ang. Sax. a hood.]

An utensil, generally made of wood, for carrying mortar, bricks, coals, or other coarse substances. *Norf. Suff.*

Used only by masons for carrying bricks or mortar. *Sussex. Hants.*

**To HOD, v. a.** To hold. *Craven.*

**HOD, s.** A sheath or covering, (most probably from Hood.) *Somerset.*

**HODDER, s.** [Hot air.]

A thin mist or vapour in warm weather. *Craven.*

**HODDING-SPADE, s.** A sort of spade principally used in the fens, so shaped as to take up a considerable portion of earth entire, somewhat like a "hod." *Norf.*

**HODDY, adj.** Well; in good spirits; in tolerably good case. *Norf. South.*

(Forby suggests "Hardy," "Hoddy," being a corruption of it.) [Hoard, Sax. hardy.]

A fish. *Johnson.*

**HODMANDOD, s.** [Hod-manded, having a hod or hood over his head.]

A shell-snail. *South. Grose.*

**HODMEDOD, adj.** Short; squat; perhaps like a snail. *Somerset.*

**HOG, HOGGET, s.** Hogetz. *N. F.*

**HOGGREL, s.** A sheep of a year old. *North. South. Norf.*

[Hogan, Ang. Sax. to take care of, on account of their tender age.]

**HOG-GRUBBING, adj.** Swinishly sordid. *Norf.*

**HOGLIN, s.** A homely article of pastry. *Norf.*

(See Crab Lanthorn.)

**HOG-OVER-HIGH, s.** The game of leap-frog. *Norf.*

**HOG'S-PUNDING, s.** The entrail of a hog, stuffed with pudding, composed of flour, currants, and spice. *Hants.*

**To HOG, v. a.** To carry on the back. *North.*

**To HOG, v. a.** To "hog a horse's mane," is to cut it up on both sides to a point resembling a hog's mane. *Hants. Sussex.*

**HOG-MANE, s.** A horse's mane trimmed as above. *Hants. Sussex.*

**HOGGETS, s.** [Hog-colts,] colts of a year old. *Hampshire.*

**HOG-HAWS**, *s.* The fruit of the white thorn, so called from hogs eating them.

*Hants.*

**HOG-PIGS**, *s.* Barrow pigs; castrated hogs. So called perhaps, as being hogs in age and size, but still pigs in other respects.

*North.*

**HOGO**, *s.* [Haut-gout, Fr.] A stink; a strong disagreeable smell.

*Hants.*

**HOIST**, *s.* [Hwostan, Ang. Sax. to cough.] A cough.

*Norf.*

**To HOIST**, *v. n.* To cough.

*Norf.*

**HOIT**, *s.* An awkward boy.

*North.*

**HOIT-A-POIT**, *adj.* Presuming; forward.

*Nf.*

**HOITY-TOITY**, *adj.* [See hayty-tayty.]

Giddy; thoughtless.

*Hants.*

"Highly-fighty" is used in the same sense.

*Hants.*

**To HOKE**, *v. a.* To gore; to wound with horns, as bullocks do.

*Somerset.*

(See Hike.) May this be corrupted from "Hack?"

**HOLE**, *adj.* Hollow; deep; (resembling a hole.)

*North.*

**HOLING**, *part. act.* Calumniating.

*Somerset.*

"Hole in thy coat" is a blemish in character or conduct.

*North.*

"To pick a hole in one's coat" is to find fault with one.

*South.*

The meaning of all these expressions is too clear to require observation.

**HOLE of WINTER**, is the middle or depth of winter.

*Craven.*

We commonly say the "height of summer," and the "depth of winter."

**HOLE**, *s.* A scrape.

*Norf. Suff.*

(A very expressive word.)

**HOLL**, *s.* [Holk, Sax. a trench.] A ditch, particularly a dry one.

*Norf.*

**HOLL**, *adj.* Hollow.

*Ditto.*

**HOLLAR**; Hollow; To **HOLLAR**; to halloo; **HOLLAR**; a halloo; **HOLLARDY**; a holiday. Given by Jennings in Somersetshire, are mere corruptions.

**HOLLEN**, *s.* A wall about two yards and a half high, built in dwelling houses to secure the family from the blasts of wind rushing in when the door is open; to this wall, on the side next to the hearth, is annexed a screen of wood or stone. Grose gives this word without saying where it is used.

(See Hallon.)

**HOLLIN**, *s.* Holly. [Hollegan, Sax.]

*Craven.*

**HOLLOW-MEAT**, *s.* Poultry in contradistinction to butcher's meat, which is solid, whereas poultry is drawn, and thus rendered hollow.

*Grose.*

**HOLMES**, *s.* Low lands near a river.

*North.*

A farm, near the sea at Shoreham, in Sussex, is called the Holmes. [Holmes, Sax. a river island.]

**HOLMEN**, *adj.* Made of holm or holly.

*Somerset.*

**HOLT**, *s.* [Sax.] A wood.

*South.*

In Hampshire, near Havant, is a wood called the Holt.

In Kent, near Tenterden, is a wood called Knock-holt-wood; and near Ashford is a place called Niccolt, properly Nic-holt.

A small grove or plantation, as Gooseberry-holts; Cherry-holts; Nut-holts; Osier-holts.

*Norf. Suff.*

**HOLT**, *interj.* Hold! stop!

*South. West.*

[Either from Hold or Halt.]

**HOLY-BY-ZONT**, *s.* A ridiculous figure.

*North.*

**HOLYMAS**, *s.* All Saint's Day.

*Norf.*

**HOLY-STAN**, *s.* [Holy and Stan. Sax. stone.] A stone with a natural hole in it, which was frequently suspended by a string from the roof of a cow-house or the tester of a bed, as an infallible preventive to injury from witches.

*Craven.*

**HOLY-WAKE**, *s.* A bonfire.

*Glouc.*

(Probably so called from fire being formerly used at sacrifices in all religious solemnities.)

**To HOLSTER**, *v. n.* To bristle or make a disturbance.

*West.*

**HOME**, *adj.* Close; urgent.

*Norf. Hants.*

As a "Home-stroke" is a decisive blow.

**HOME**, *adv.* Closely; urgently; to the extreme point; as the "nail is driven home;" "I pressed him home;" "the meat is home done."

*Norf. Suff. Sus.*

The latter phrase is not used in Hampshire.

**HOMELLS**, *s.* Large feet.

*Warwick.*

**HOME-DWELLERS**, *s.* Persons living in any particular vicinity, in opposition to strangers.

*E. Sussex.*

**HOME-SCREECH**, *s.* A bird which builds chiefly in apple-trees; the missle thrush; *turdus viscivorus*.

*Somerset.*

In East Sussex called the grey-bird.

**HONEY-CRACH**, *s.* A small plum, of luscious sweetness, but small flavour.

(Honey I understand, but what is Crach?)

*Nf.*

**HONEY-SUCK**, *s.* The woodbine; the honey-suckle.

*Somerset. Hants.*

**HONEY-SUCKLE**, *s.* Red clover.

*Som.*

This name is as applicable to the red-clover as to the woodbine; the flower of each containing a good deal of honey, which is sucked out by the bees.

**HOO**, *pron.* He. In the North West parts of England it is used for "she."

*Grose.*

**HOOD**, **HOOD-ENDS**, *s.* The back of the fire. Corners near the fire, either of wood or stone.

*North.*

**HOOK-SEAMS**, *s.* [Seam, Sax. a load.]

Panniers to carry turf or lead.

*Craven.*

**HOOLY**, *adv.* Tenderly.

*North.*

**To HOON**, *v. a.* To ill-treat; to oppress.

*Craven.*

**HOOP**, *s.* A measure, containing a peck.

*North.*

So called from the measure being hooped; as fruit having been sold in sieves, the measure they contained has been since called a sieve.

- HOOP, s.** A bullfinch. *Somerset.*
- HOOVING, s.** The act of hoeing. *Warw.*
- HOZE, s.** [From the sound uttered.]  
Difficulty of breathing. *Craven.*
- HOP-CREASE, s.** [To hop, and Crease a mark.] A game played by children, commonly called "Hop-Scotch." "To Scotch" meaning to mark anything with an edged instrument. *Norf. Sussex. Hants. Kent.*
- HOP-DOG, s.** [A Hop, a plant, and Dog.]  
An instrument used to draw the hop-poles out of the ground, for the purpose of carrying them to the bins to be picked. It is made of a long piece of wood, with a piece of iron at the lower part standing out a few inches, so as to clasp the pole when it is raised out of the ground; the iron is grooved so as to have teeth, from whence perhaps its name. *Kent. Sussex.*
- HOP, STEP, and JUMP.** [See Hick, step, and jump.] *West. Sussex.*
- HOPPET, s.** A little basket, used by husbandmen to fasten round them, for the purpose of carrying corn when sowing. *North.*
- A fruit basket. *Lincoln.*
- To HOPPLE, v. a.** To tether; to fasten by the legs. *Norf. North.*
- To fasten a fore foot of an animal to a hind-foot, is to "Cross-hopple." *Norf.*
- HOPPLING, adj.** Tottering; moving weakly and unsteadily. *Norf.*
- These words are no doubt from "Hebble," so says Forby, at least; but is not "Hobble" from Hop? Hoppan, Sax. to hop
- To HOPPY, v. n.** [Hop.] To hop or caper. *Somerset.*
- HORNEN, adj.** Made of horn. *Norf.*
- HORNEN-BOOK, s.** A horn-book. *Norf. Somerset.*
- HORNCOOT, s.** An owl. *Bailey.*
- Some owls have horns, and owls hoot, if we can suppose "Coot" a corruption of "Hoot."
- HORNICLE, s.** A hornet. *E. Sussex.*
- HORN-PIE, s.** [Horn, from the tuft of feathers on its head, and Pie from its variety of plumage.]  
A lapwing. *Norf. Suff.*
- HORNS, s.** The awns of barley. *Norf. Suff.*
- HORNY, adj.** Abounding in horns, applied to a sample of barley, which has not had the awns well separated. *Norf. Suff.*
- HORRY, adj.** [Horry.] Mouldy. *Som.*
- Foul; filthy. *West.*
- HORSE-MA-GOG, adj.** Boisterously frolicsome. Used in the same sense as horse-laugh, that is expressive of coarseness. *Norf. Suff.*
- HORSE-MAGOG, s.** A large coarse person. *Hants.*
- HORSE-STINGER, s.** The dragon-fly. *Som.*
- HORSE-BRAMBLE, s.** Briars, wild rose. *Norf.*
- HORSE-KNOPS, s.** Heads of knapweed. *North.*
- [Horse, and Knop, a corruption of Knap, a small eminence.]
- HORSAM and HERNGIL-MONEY, s.** A small tax, paid in the Lathe of Pickering in the North, for horsemen and hounds, kept for the purpose of driving off the deer of Pickering Forest, from the corn fields adjoining it; a fallow field was exempt from the tax. Although the forest no longer exists, the tax is still paid. *Grose.*
- To HORSE HOPS, v. a.** To tie the upper branches of the the hop-plant to the pole, but which being too high to reach from the ground; women have short ladders for the purpose of standing on, and which are called hop-horses. *E. Suss. Kt.*
- To HORT, v. a.** [Corruption.] To hurt. *Kent.*
- To HOSE, or HAWZE, v. a.** To hug or embrace. *North.*
- HOSE, s.** The sheath or spathe of an ear of corn. *Norf.*
- [Hosa, Sax. breeches or stockings.]
- HOSTE, s.** [Hooste. Isl. a cough.] Hoarseness. *Craven.*
- HOST-HOUSE, s.** [Hostel, Fr.]  
A farmer's inn at market. *North.*
- To HOT, v. a.** To make hot; "I hotted some milk." *Nottingham.*
- To HOTAGOE, v. a.** [To go hot or hotly, as we say when a person is very eager, he is quite "hot" upon it.]  
To move nimble, spoken of the tongue. *South. Grose.*
- To HOTCH, v. n.** [To hop.] To go lame. *Craven.*
- HOT-POT, s.** A mixture of warmed ale and spirits, making a pot of hot liquor. *Norf. Sussex.*
- HOTS, s.** A sort of panniers to carry turf or slate in. *North.*
- (Is it corrupted from Hod?)
- HOTTEL, s.** [Hot-steel, or hot-well, that is well heated.] An iron rod heated red hot, to burn with. *Craven.*
- HOTTERIN or HETTERIN, adj.** [Growing hot or hotter.] Boiling; raging with passion. *Craven.*
- HOTTS, s.** [Being made hot.] Water-porridge. *Craven.*
- HOUGH, s.** [Hauch, Germ. a breathing; or from the sound uttered when breathing hard or quick.] The noise occasioned by exertion in giving a blow. *Craven.*
- To HOUGH, v. n.** [Pronounced Huff.] To breathe hard, as a person does after running fast. *Hants.*
- To HOUGH, v. n.** To breathe over anything; as "Don't hough all over the window and make it dirty." *Hants.*
- HOUL-HAMPERS, s.** [Holk, Sax. a trench,

whence comes "Hollow." Hollow and hungry bellies. *Craven.*  
**BOUNCE**, *s.* The ornament of red and yellow worsted, spread over the collar of horses in a team. *Norf. Suff.*  
 [Probably a corruption of Flounce.]  
**HOUPY**, *s.* [Hoppe, Goth. a horse.] A horse. *Craven.*  
**HOUSE**, *s.* The family sitting room, as distinguished from the other apartments. *Norf. North.*  
 The hall.  
**HOUSE-STEEOD**, *s.* The kitchen, generally occupied by the farmer and his family. *North.*  
**HOUSEN, HOWZEN**, *s.* Houses. *Nt. West.*  
 Quite proper, names in Saxon frequently making their plurals in en; Chick, Chicken, Man, Men, Child, Children.  
**HOUSE-PLACE**, *s.* The common room in a farm-house. *North.*  
**To HOUSE**, *v. n.* To grow thick and compact as corn does. *Norf. Suff.*  
 When hops have a great deal of bine so that the poles are thickly covered over the top, precluding in a great measure the air and sun, they are said to be "Housed." *Kent. Sussex.*  
**HOUSS**, *s.* A contemptuous name for feet. *Norf. Suff.*  
 [Hos. Sax. the heel.]  
**HOUT**, *adv.* Nay, a negative. *North.*  
**To HOUSE**, *v. a.* To lade as water. *North.*  
 [Wœz, Sax. to ooze.]  
**HOVE**, *adj.* [To heave, *præt.* hove, *part. pass.* hoven.] Swollen, as cheeses. *Glouc.*  
**HOVEN**, *part. pass.* Swoln; puffed up. *Cra.*  
**To HOVER**, *v. n.* To tarry. *Craven.*  
 (When a hawk hovers in the air it is stationary for a time, tarrying in one spot.)  
**To HOVER**, *v. a.* To hover hops is to measure them lightly into the basket. *Kent.*  
**HOVER**, *adj.* Light; "hover ground;" "light land." *E. Sussex. Kent.*  
 (When a hen hovers her chicken her feathers are lightly spread open.)  
**HOVELLERS**, *s.* Men who go out to sea in boats for the purpose of boarding vessels, to engage the unloading of them when they enter the harbour. *E. Sussex. Rye.*  
 (To hover; to hang over or about?)  
**HOVE-UP**, *Hoized or hawsed, part. pass.* Finely off, (spoken ironically) meaning a person is in some great difficulty. See Help-up, Help-up. *West.*  
**HOW**, *s.* A narrow iron rake without teeth. *Craven. Grose.*  
 Are not teeth a necessary component part of a rake?  
**HOW**, *s.* [Haughur, Dan. a heap.] A round hillock, either natural or artificial; a tumulus. *North.*  
**HOWDY**, *s.* A midwife. *North.*  
 (How d'y'do? Midwives are gossips.)  
**HOWGAIT**, *s.* (Holk, Sax. hollow; Gait, a way. A hollow way. *Craven.*

Hence comes Holgate according to this author.  
**HOWKING**, *s.* Digging. *North.*  
 To "Huck about," is to spread anything about. *Sussex.*  
 (Hock, G. A huckster; a pedlar.)  
**HOWLE**, *adj.* [Holk, Sax. hollow.] Hungry. *North.*  
**HOWLET**, *s.* [Owl, owl, a young owl.] An owl. *Grose.*  
 [Or it may be from Howl, owls hooting or howling.]  
**HOW-SEEDS**, *s.* [Hood and seed.] The husks of oats. *North.*  
**HOYEE**, *adj.* Badly off. *Somerset.*  
**HOYT**, *s.* A natural simpleton. *North.*  
 Hayty Tayty, is from the same origin I have no doubt, but what is that origin?  
**HUBBLESHEW**, *s.* [Hubbub.] A riotous assembly. *North.*  
**HUCK**, *s.* A rude blow. *Sussex.*  
 [Husck, Germ. to strike.]  
**HUCKLES**, *s.* The hips. *Norf. Suff.*  
**HUCKLE-BONE**, *s.* The small bone found in the joint of the knee of a lamb or sheep, used by children at a game in West Sussex, called "Dibs," which see. *E. Sussex.*  
**HUCK**, *s.* [Husk.] The pod of a pea. *Ditto.*  
 Children get the pods and cry to each other, Pea-Pod Hucks, twenty for a pin, And if you don't like them, I'll take them agin. [again.]  
**HUCKLE-MY-BUFF**, *s.* A beverage composed of beer, eggs and brandy. *E. Sussex.*  
**HUCKMUCK**, *s.* A wicker strainer placed before the faucet in the mash tub when brewing, to prevent the grains from running out. *Hants. Sussex.*  
 [To hook, to catch, and Muck filth lees.]  
**HUCK-MUCK**, *s.* A little tiny fellow. *Som.*  
 [Hugan, Ang. Sax. to bear.]  
**HUCK-MUCK**, *adj.* Thick; stubbed. *Som.*  
**HUCKSHEENS**, *s.* The hocks or hams. *Exmoor.*  
**HUD**, *s.* [Hod, Ang. Sax. a hood.] The husk of a nut or walnut. *Glouc. Somerset.*  
**To HUD**, *v. a.* To take off the husk. *Glouc. Somerset.*  
**HUDDERIN**, *s.* A well grown lad. *Suff.*  
**To HUDDLE**, *v. n.* To embrace. *Craven.*  
**HUER**, *s.* [Hær, Sax.] Hair. *Craven.*  
**HUF**, *s.* [Hof, Sax. Hoof. Da.] A hoof. *Somerset.*  
**HUFCAP**, *s.* A plant or rather a weed, found in fields, and with difficulty eradicated. Somerset, according to Jennings, who does not further identify it.  
**HUFF**, *s.* A dry, scurfy or scaly incrustation on the skin. *Norf. Suff.*  
 Probably from Huf, hoof.  
**To HUFF**, *v. a.* To scold; to rate or take to task. *Norf. Suff. Sussex. Hants.*  
**HUFF**, *s.* Passion, anger, ill-temper, as "I sent him off in a huff." I gave him a good scolding. *Sussex. Hants.*  
**HUFF-CAP**, *s.* A blustering, swaggering

fellow. *Norf. Suff. Somerset.*  
 [See Hough, Hauch, Germ. breathing.]  
**HUFF**, *s.* Light paste inclosing fruit or meat whilst stewing, generally made with yeast, being blown or puffed up. *Glouc.*  
**HUFF**, *s.* Strong beer. *Wills.*  
**HUFFIL**, *s.* A finger bag. *Grose.*  
**HUFIL**, *s.* A woodpecker. *Grose.*  
 [See Hefful.]  
**HUFFLE**, *s.* A merry meeting. *Kent.*  
**HUFFLER**, *s.* [See Hoveller.] One that carries off fresh provisions to ships. *Kent.*  
**HUFKINS**, *s.* [Ofen, Sax. Kin, little.] A sort of muffins. *Kent.*  
**HUG**, *s.* The itch. [Applied to brutes.] *Somerset.*  
 [From to Hug, to stick close.]  
**HUG-WATER**, *s.* Water to cure the Hug or itch. *Somerset.*  
**To HUG**, *v. a.* [Hugan, Ang. Sax. to bear.] To carry. *Craven.*  
**HUG BAAN**, *s.* [Hugan to bear. and Ban Sax. Bone.] The hip-bone. *Craven.*  
**HUGGANS**, *s.* [Hugan, Ang. Sax. to bear.] The hips. *Craven.*  
**HUGGER-MUGGER**, *adj.* Clandestine. *Cra.*  
 Poor, mean, comfortless, without order. *Suss.*  
**HUG-ME-CLOSE**, *s.* A fowl's collar-bone. *Hants.*  
**HUGGY-ME-CLOSE**. A fowl's merry-thought. *Kent.*  
 [From the close adhesion to the sternum.] *Somerset.*  
**HUKE**, *s.* [Hugan, Ang. Sax. to bear.] The huckle bone or hip. *North.*  
**To HULDER**, *v. a.* To hide, to conceal. *Somerset.*  
 [Hulgan, Goth. to cover.]  
**HULK**, *s.* A lout; a lubber. *Norf. Sussex.*  
 A gross, overgrown, fat fellow. "The hulk, Sir John." *Hants.*  
*Shakes. Norf.*  
**To HULK**, *v. n.* To loiter about; to spend one's time lazily. *Norf. Sussex.*  
 To pull out the entrails of a hare or rabbit. *Norf. Suff.*  
**HULL**, *s.* A hovel. *Craven.*  
 A place to put calves or swine in. *North.*  
 The Husk of a nut. *Craven.*  
 The husk or chaff of corn. *Hants.*  
 The body of a vessel. *Sussex. Hants.*  
 [Hulgan, Goth. to hide.]  
**To HULL**, *v. a.* [Hurl, according to Forby.] To throw. *Norf.*  
 "Hull it up;" "throw it up." *E. Sussex.*  
**To HULLUP**, *v. n.* To vomit. *Norf.*  
**HULLUP**, *s.* The operation of an emetic. *Norf.*  
**HULLET**, *s.* [Hult, Ang. Sax. an owl.] Owl, owl. *Craven. North.*  
**HULLY**, *s.* A peculiarly shaped long wicker basket used for catching eels. *Somerset.*  
**To HULVE**, *v. a.* To turn over, or upside down. *Somerset.*  
 [Query, to Hull over?]

**HULVER**, *s.* Holly. *Norf. Suff.*  
**HULVER-HEADED**, *adj.* Stupid, muddled, with a head as thick as holly, in the same sense that we call a person wooden headed. *Norf.*  
**To HUM**, *v. a.* To throw any thing, as a stone, perhaps from the sound caused by throwing with violence. *North.*  
**HUMBLED**, or **HUMMELD**, *adj.* Hornless, said of cattle. *North.*  
**HUMDRUM**, *s.* A small low cart with three wheels, usually drawn by one horse. So called from the humming sound it makes, hence also comes the word.  
**HUMDRUM**, *adj.* Dull, stupid. *Somerset.*  
**HUMDRUM**, *s.* A dull, heavy, uninteresting person. *Hants. Sussex.*  
**HUME**, *s.* A hymn. *Norf.*  
 To hum a tune.  
**To HUMMER**, *v. n.* [From Hum, the sound made.] To begin to neigh, also the noise made by a horse when he hears the sound of a sieve of corn. *Norf. South.*  
 To make a low rumbling noise. *North.*  
**HUMP**, *s.* A contemptible quantity; a poor pittance. *Norf. Suff.*  
**HUMPTY**, *adj.* [Having a hump.] Hunch-backed. *Norf. Suff.*  
**To HUNCH**, *v. a.* To lift or shove, to thrust.  
**HUNCH**, *s.* A lift or shove. *Norf. Suff.*  
*Hants. Sussex.*  
**HUNCH**, *s.* A thick slice, or rather a lump, of food. *Norf. Sussex. Hants.*  
**HUNCHET**, *s.* A diminutive of Hunch. *Grose.*  
**HUNCH-WEATHER**, *s.* Cold weather, which makes people hunch up their shoulders. *Norf. Suff.*  
**HUNGER-POISONED**, *adj.* Famished; unhealthy from want of sufficient nourishment. *Norf. Suff.*  
**HUNNIEL**, *s.* A miserable, covetous fellow. *North.*  
**HUNKED** or **UNKED**, *adj.* Dull, lonely, uncomfortable. *Warwick.*  
**HUNKS**, *s.* A miserable, stingy, old fellow. *Sussex. Hants.*  
**HUNT-THE-SLIPPER**, *s.* A well known game in Somerset, Hants, Sussex.  
 As this play is now almost out of fashion, I shall insert a description of it. A number of girls and boys sit on the floor in a circle, while one stands in the middle. Those who sit, have a slipper which they pass from one to the other, concealing it underneath them: it is the business of the one in the middle to find it, when the person beneath whom it is found has to stand up in turn till it is again discovered. The chief amusement arises from the one in the circle who has the slipper striking the one who stands up, while he or she is steadily looking for it, in an opposite quarter.

- HURDER**, *s.* A heap of stones. *North.*  
[Heord, Sax. a herd.]
- HURE**, *s.* [Hœr, Sax.] Hair. *North.*
- To HURKLE**, *v. n.* To shudder. *North.*  
[Hurchen, Belg.]
- To HURPLE**, *v. n.* To stick up the back as cattle under a hedge in cold weather. *North.*
- HURRY**, *s.* A small load of hay or corn got up in haste for fear of the weather. *Norfolk.*
- HURRYSOME**, *adj.* Quick, in a hurried manner. *Worce.*
- HURST**, *s.* [Sax.] A wood. *Hants.*
- HURT-DONE**, *adj.* Bewitched. *Craven.*
- HUSBEECH**, **HORSEBEECH**, *s.* [Hurst, Sax. a wood and Beech, this species growing in woods and hedgerows.] The horn-beam. *E. Sussex.*
- To HUSH**, *v. a.* [Hoosen, Belg. to let water from a dam.] To detach minerals from earthy particles by the force of water. *Craven.*
- HUSHING**, *part. a.* Shuffling and shrinking up one's shoulders. *Exmoor.*  
This is often done in cold weather when it is accompanied with a sound resembling the word "Hush."
- HUSHTO**, *v. imp. m.* Hold thy tongue. *Craven.*
- HUSSER and SQUENCHER**, *s.* A dram of gin and a pot of beer. *Sussex. Grose.*  
To Hiss and Quench—a hot iron hisses when put in water, while the latter quenches it. Gin may be supposed to heat while beer rather helps to cool it.
- To HUSTLE**, *v. n.* [To Hoist from Hausser. Fr.] To raise or shrug up the shoulders. *Grose.*
- HUTCH**, *s.* A hoard, misers putting their money in chests or hutches. *North.*  
A small cart. *Kent.*
- HUTHERIKIN-LAD**, *s.* [See Hudderin.] A ragged youth, between boy and man. *Durham.*
- HUTKIN**, *s.* [A little Hut.] A case or sheath for a sore finger. *Norfolk. Suff.*
- HUZ**, *pron.* Us. *Craven.*
- HUZZIN**, *s.* A husk. *North.*
- To HY**, *v. n.* [Higan, Sax.] To make haste. *North.*
- HY**, *s.* To have a Hy to every body is to have something to say to every one. Heigh or Hy being a word commonly used in calling to a person at a distance. *West.*
- HYEN**, *s.* A disease among cattle. *Craven.*
- HYLE**, *s.* Twelve sheaves of corn. *West.*  
A shock of sheaves, as many as are put together previously to their being carried. *Hants.*
- To HYKEN, HYPE, HYPEN**, *v. n.* [Hypynt, Welch, a push.] To push with the horns as an ox does. *North.*
- To make mouths at or affront one.** *North.*
- To censure indirectly.** *North.*
- HYVIN**, *s.* Ivy. *North.*
- I.**
- I**, *adv.* [Corruption of Ay.] Yes; I, I; yes yes. *Somerset. Hants. Sussex.*
- ICE-BONE**, *s.* A part of a rump of beef. *Norfolk. North.*
- Aitch-bone**; **edge-bone.** *Sussex. Hants.*
- From Natch.** Author of Craven dialect.
- Iskion, Gr.** *Forby.*
- Isch-Bean, Belg.** *Jamieson.*
- Haunch-bone.**
- ICCLES**, *s.* Icicles. *North.*
- ICHON**, *pron.* Each on. *Norfolk. Suff.*
- Ichon'em**; **each one of them.** *Sussex.*
- Each on on'em.** *Craven.*
- IFT'LE**. If thou wilt.
- IFAKINS**, *adv.* In faith, an asseveration. *North.*
- IKINS**, *interj.* My ikins. *Warwick.*  
My eye, is a common expression.  
Kin is a diminutive, thus my Ikins, may be eye-kins, my little eyes.
- ILES**, *s.* [Ailes, Fr. wings.] The side passages of the interior of a church on either side of the Nave. *Sussex. Hants.*
- ILK**, *pro.* [Scotch.] Each, every. *North.*
- To ILL**, *v. a.* To reproach. *Norfolk.*
- ILL-CONDITIONED**, *adj.* Ill-tempered. *Norfolk. Sussex.*
- To ILLIFY**, *v. a.* To vilify. *North.*  
[Ill, Brit. evil, to ill; to reproach with an evil action; ill-conditioned, not inclined to good; to illify, to make ill, that is to appear evil or wicked.]
- ILT or ELT**, *s.* [Gelt.] A spayed sow. *Somerset.*
- IME**, *s.* [Hryml. Sax. Hrym, Isl. Hyems, Lat.] Rime. *Craven.*
- To IMITATE**, *v. a.* To attempt, to endeavour; as "The child imitated to walk." *Norfolk.*
- IMP**, *s.* [Impio, Brit.] An addition to a beehive, something placed under it. *North.*
- To IMP**, *v. a.* To lengthen by the addition of something else. Fenning has this word and quotes Shakespeare for it.
- INBANK**, *s.* [Resembling a Bank.] Descending or inclining ground. *Craven.*
- INCOME OF THE FAIR**, *s.* [Coming-in.] Arrivals on the evening preceding the fair. *Craven.*
- INDER**, *s.* [Corruption of India.] A great number or quantity of valuable things. *Norfolk. Suff.*
- INDOOR-SERVANT**, *s.* A servant in the country, who is employed within the house and not in the fields. *Norfolk. Suff.*
- INEAR or NEAR**, *s.* The kidney. *North.*  
[Is this from Inner, the kidney being within the body; or can it be corrupted from Ear, a kidney somewhat resembling an ear in shape, particularly when cut asunder.]

ING, *s.* A common pasture or meadow. *North.*  
 ING, *s.* [Ing. Sax. a meadow.] A marshy meadow. *North.*  
 INGLE, *s.* [Scotch.] Fire or flame. *North.*  
 ININ, *s.* [Oiguon, Fr.] Onion. *Somerset.*  
 INION, *s.* An onion. *Norf. Suff. Hants.*  
 To; INN, *v. a.* [Inne, Germ. within.] To house corn, that is to put it into barns. To inclose land. *E. Sussex. Kent.*  
 INNINGS, *s.* Land that has been inclosed from the sea. *E. Sussex. Kent.*  
 INNINGS, *s.* The players at cricket who are at the wicket and strike the ball are said to be in, and when they are put out, their "Innings" is said to be over. *Sussex. Hants.*  
 INNER and OUTERMER, *adv.* Inwards and outwards. *Craven.*  
 INNOCENT, *adj.* Silly, but harmless. *Norf. Hants. Sussex.*  
 INNOM-BARLEY, *s.* Such Barley as is sown the second crop after the ground is fallowed. *Grave.*  
 INOO, *adv.* Presently. *North.*  
 To INSENSE, *v. a.* [To put sense into one.] To make a man understand a thing. *North.*  
 IN-TRUST, *s.* Interest of money, that is of money intrusted to another. *Norf.*  
 INTERMITTING, *s.* The ague, very properly so called. *North.*  
 INTUCK, *s.* [Trucken, Teut. to keep close.] An inclosure taken in from a common. *Craven.*  
 INWARD-MAID, *s.* The House-maid in a farm-house, who has nothing to do with the dairy. *Norf. Suff.*  
 INWARDS, *s.* [From being within the body.] The intestines, particularly of a hog. *Norf. Glou. Sussex. Hants.*  
 In Hampshire always pronounced "Innerds."  
 IRE, *s.* Iron. *Berks. Somerset.*  
 IRE-GARE, *s.* [See Gare.] Iron-gear. *Somerset.*  
 IRNING or YEARNING, *s.* [Corruption of Yearn.] Rennet. *North.*  
 ISE, EES, ICH, *pro.* [Ich, Belg. I. Ich-Dien; I serve; Prince of Wales' motto, assumed first by Edward the Black Prince, it having been the motto of the King of Hungary who was taken prisoner in the battle of Cressy.] I. *W. Somerset. Devon.*  
 ISESHACKLE, *s.* Icicle. *Craven.*  
 [Perhaps from Ice, and Shackle, to confine, to bind, the Ice being fastened to some spot.]  
 ISSES, *s.* Earth-Worms. *Hants.*  
 IST, *s.* [I long.] East. *Somerset.*  
 ISTARD, *adv.* Eastward. *Somerset.*  
 IT, *conj.* [Git. Sax.] Yet. *Somerset.*  
 ITEM, *s.* A hint. *North. E. Sussex.*  
 ITTEN, *part. pass.* [Itan. Goth. to eat.] Eaten. *Craven.*  
 IVIN, *s.* Ivy. *Craven.*  
 IVRY, *adj.* Every. *Craven.*

## J.

To JABBER, *v. n.* [Gaber, Fr.] To talk fast and idly. *Hants. Suss.*  
 JABBER-KNOWL, *s.* [To jabber and Knol. Sax. a head.] A prating blockhead. *North.*  
 JABBER, *s.* Discourse. *North.*  
 Idle talk. *South.*  
 To JACK, *v. a.* [Jacken, Belg. to beat.] To beat. *Craven.*  
 JACK-A-DANDY, *s.* [Jack and Dandin, Fr. a ninny.] A little impertinent, or rather consequential fellow. *North. South.*  
 JACK-A-LEGS, *s.* [Jack of Liege, from Jacques de Liege, the name of a famous cutler in that city.] A large pocket-knife. *North.*  
 JACK, *s.* Half-a-pint. *Yorks.*  
 JACK-IN-THE-LANTHORN, *s.* The meteor commonly called "Will With the Wisp." *Somerset.*  
 JOAN-IN-THE-WAD, } *Ditto.*  
 JACKET-A-WAD, } *Ditto.*  
 JACK-IN-THE-LANTHORN, *s.* In Hampshire, boys, of a dark night, get a large turnip and scooping out the inside, make two holes in it to resemble eyes and one for a mouth, when they place a lighted candle within side, and put it on a wall or a post so that it may appear like the head of a man. The chief end (and that a very bad one) is to take some younger boy than the rest, and who is not in the secret, to show it to him, with a view to frighten him.  
 JACK-SHARP-NAILS, *s.* A fish, called the Prickle-back, from the sharp prickles on its back. *Derby.*  
 JACK-BOOTS, *s.* [More properly Jacked Boots the leather being prepared for resisting the water by dressing it with melted bees' wax and oil.] Large boots, reaching above the knees, worn by fishermen, when they go into the water to haul up their nets or their boats. *Hants.*  
 JADE, *s.* [Gaad, Sax.] A horse, not in a contemptuous sense as it is generally used; but applied to a good horse as Shakespeare uses it in Henry 5th, where he says "He is indeed a horse and all other Jades you may call Beasts." *Norf. Suff. from Forby.*  
 JAG, *s.* An indefinite quantity, but less than a load of hay or corn in the straw. *Norf. Suff. Forby.*  
 JAG OF HAY, *s.* A small load. *Bailey.*  
 JAG, *s.* A parcel or load of any thing whether on a man's back or in a carriage. *Norf. Grose.*  
 [Gaggan, Sax. to jag or make uneven. A Jag here means an odd uneven parcel of any thing.]  
 JAGUE, *s.* A ditch. *Bailey.*  
 [The ground is "Jagged" or rendered uneven by the digging of ditches.]  
 M.

JAM, *s.* } A vein of marl or clay.

JAMB, *s.* } *Norf. Suff.*

[Forby derives it from Jambe, Fr. a leg. I should rather think it is derived from "Jam," Jelly, whence we have "Jammed," pressed close together, as a vein of clay or marl is, and in this sense we have to "Jam" in Norfolk, which means to render firm by treading as land is where cattle are foddered.]

To JAMMOCK, *v. a.* [See Jam.] To beat, crush, or squeeze into a soft mass. *Norf. Suff.*

JAMMOCK, *s.* A soft pulpy substance.

*Norf. Suff.*

JANNOCK, *s.* Oaten-bread.

*North.*

[Johnson has Bannock and Jannock.]

JARBLED, *adj.* Daggled.

*North.*

[Garbean, Span. Garbage.]

JARCH, *s.* A seal.

*Bailey.*

JASEY, *s.* [Jersey.] A wig, contemptuously so called, as though it were made of no better materials than "Jersey" yarn.

*Norf.*

To JATTER, *v. a.* [To Shatter.] To split into shivers.

*Norf.*

JAUNDERS, *s.* } Jaune, Fr. yellow.

JAUNUS, *s.* } Jaundice.

*North.*

*South.*

To JAUP, *v. n.* To make a noise like liquor agitated in a close vessel.

*North.*

(Probably from the sound.)

To JAUP, *v. a.* To jumble or mix together as the sediment with the clear portion of bottled liquor.

*North.*

JAUPEN, *adj.* [Op, Sax. open.] Large, spacious.

*Craven.*

JAVVER, *s.* [See Jabber.]

To JAW, *v. a.* To abuse a person with great volubility of tongue, the Jaw consequently being much used at the time.

*Hants. Sussex.*

JED, *adj.* Dead.

*Warwick.*

To JEE, *v. n.* [See Gee.]

JENNY-BALK, *s.* A small beam near the roof of a house.

*North.*

JENNY-CRONE, *s.* A crane.

*North.*

JENNY-CRUDLE, *s.* A Wren.

*South.*

JENNY-HULET or HOWLET, *s.* An owl.

*York.*

Jenny seems to be used to express something small and delicate, as Tom and Jack are frequently used in a contrary sense, thus a rude hoyden girl is called a "Tom-boy," and a common woman of the most vulgar description a "Jack-Whore." Jenny-Balk, balk is a beam, and jenny means small. Jenny-Crone, a crane. [Crone, Sax. a crane.] Jenny-Howlet, small, and Howlet properly a young owl. Jenny-Crudle, a wren. I know not the meaning of Crudle. In Hampshire we have this couplet:

"Little Cock Robin and Little Jenny Wren,  
Are God Almighty's little Cock and Hen,"

And agreeably to this these birds are

held sacred, no boys, however daring, venturing to take their nests or to kill them.

JEROBOAM, *s.* A capacious bowl or goblet. Joram has the same signification. *Norf. Suff.* The latter name is used in Sussex and Hampshire. Mr Forby derives the words from the two Kings of Israel of those names, and who were both infamous for their vices.

JET, *s.* [Jetter, Fr. to throw or cast up.] A large wooden ladle used to empty a cistern; or to lade water out of any place.

*Norf. Hants.*

JEWEL, *s.* The starling of a wooden bridge, according to Grose. Perhaps from its forming a considerable defence to it. [See Jewel.]

To JIB, *v. n.* To start aside suddenly and violently, said of a horse.

*Norf. Hants.*

*Sussex.*

To JIBE, *v. a.* [To Jib and Jibe have the same origin; a vessel is said to "Jibe" when she is put on a fresh tack, that is, made to change her course, which is done by hauling the jib-sail to the opposite side.] To change the course of a vessel.

*Sussex. Hants.*

JIB, *s.* Outward appearance, as "I know him by the cut of his Jib," which is a phrase taken from sailors who know the different vessels of their own port, and more particularly those of foreign nations by the peculiar cut or shape of their sails, of which the Jib is one.

*Sussex.*

*Hants.*

JIB, *s.* The under-lip, particularly of a whimpering child, who at the time drops it.

*Norf. Suff.*

JIBB, *s.* A stand for a barrel of liquor.

*West.*

JIBBER, *s.* A startish horse.

*E. Sussex.*

JIBBY, *s.* A frisky, gadding, flaunting wench, full of fantastical and affected airs and dressed in flashy finery.

*Norf.*

JIBBY-HORSE, *s.* A showman's horse decorated with particoloured trappings, plumes, &c. Sometimes applied to a human object.

*Norf.*

[A Jib and other sails frequently flutter about in the wind.]

JIFFEY, *s.* A short time, an instant.

*Somerset. Hants. Sussex.*

JIGGS, *s.* Small dregs or sediment, as of a pot of coffee or a bottle of physic.

*Norf.*

JIG-BY-JOWL, *plu. adv.* [Cheek-by-jowl.]

Close together, as though the cheek of one touched that of the other.

*Norf.*

*Hants. Sussex.*

JIGGER-PUMP, *s.* A pump used in breweries to force beer into vats.

*Sussex.*

This pump works in short, quick snatchés, as the dance called a Jig implies a quick step, and a Jig-tune is also lively and quick.

**JIGGER, s.** A constable. I'll be jiggered is an expression used in Hampshire.

**To JIKE or JYGG, v. n.** [Geigan, Germ. to rub.] To creak. *Craven.*

**JILL, s.** Half-a-pint. *Craven.*

A glass of wine. *Sussex. Hants.*

A quarter of a pint. *Fenning.*

We find a Jack is half a pint as well as a Jill, in Yorkshire. Jack and Jill, a familiar male and female name, are continually coupled together as "Every Jack has his Jill," is a common saying; there is also a little nursery song as follows, viz:—

"Jack and Jill went up a hill  
To draw a bucket of water,  
Jack fell down and broke his crown  
And Jill came tumbling after."

Thus as Jack and Jill were always companions, so two cups alike were designated by the same names

**JILL-HOOTER, JILLY-HOOTER, s.** An owl. *Norf.*

Forby derives it from Jill a female name, and to Hoot. I think rather it should be written Gill-Hooter, which see.

**JIM, s.** [More properly Jem, used as Jack often is.] A machine with two wheels for carrying timber, frequently called a Jill. *Norf.*

**JIMMERS, s.** [See Gimmers.] Hinges. *Craven.*

**JIMMY, adj.** [Gim, Sax. a Jem or Jewel.] Neat; smart; spruce. *North. South.*

**To JIST, v. a.** [Agist, Ager, Lat. a field.] To take cattle in to pasture them. *North.*

**JITCH, JITCHY, adj.** Such. *Somerset.*

In many parts "Such" is pronounced "Sich." S is often hardened into Z, which will make "Zitch," and Sich, Zitch, Jitch, are easily confounded by ignorant people.

**JOAN'S SILVER PIN, s.** A single article of finery ostentatiously displayed amidat dirt and sluttary. *Norf. Suff.*

**JOB, s.** A piece of labour undertaken at a given price. *Norf. Suff.*

"To work by the Job" means to do a certain piece of work at a given price, in contradiction to working at so much per day. *Sussex. Hants.*

To work by the Piece, by the Lump, by the Great, are all similar expressions used in Kent and Sussex.

**JOBBET, s.** A small quantity, commonly of hay or straw. *Hants. Grose.*

**JOBBEL, s.** Expresses the same. *Glouc.*

And may not these three words be from Gob, Gobbet, a mouthful, a lump of anything?

**JOCE, s.** The Deuce. *Warwick.*

[To Jockey is to cheat, Jocus Lat. a Joke?]

**JOBATION, s.** [Job, he having argued much with his friends.] A lecture, a reprimand. *Sussex. Hants.*

**JOCKTALEGS, s.** A clasp knife. *North.*

[See Jack-a-legs.]

**JOD, s.** The letter J. *Somerset.*

According to Fenning this is the proper name, being so called from the Hebrew Jod.

**To JOG, v. a.** } *Hants. North. W. Sussex.*

**To JOGGER,** } *Norf. Suff.*

**To JOGGLE,** } *North. South.*

To shake, to shake gently. [Schoggle, Low. Sc. Schocken, Belg.]

**JOGGING, s.** A protuberance in sawn wood, as though the saw had been jogged and thrown out of a straight line. *Norf. Suff.*

**To JOIST, v. a.** [See Gist.] To summer cattle. *North. Lincoln.*

**To JOLL, v. n.** To job or strike sharply with the beak, as "See how that rook Jolls" for worms. *Norf.* Given by Grose, Joll, but by Forby, "Jowl." Fenning has "To Jole," to beat the head against any thing. Shakespeare has "Jowl." [Jowl, the Jaw.]

**To JOR, v. a.** [To Jar, from Eorre, Sax. making Jor more proper than Jar.]

To Jostle or push. *North.*

**JORAM, s.** [See Jeroboam.] A large jug or bowl full of something to be eaten or drunken. *Somerset.*

**JOSEPH, s.** A very old fashioned riding coat for women, scarcely, if ever, now seen. (1835.) *Norf. Hants. North.*

**To JOSS or JOSTLE, v. n.** To make room by standing or sitting close. *Norf.*

**JOSS-BLOCK, s.** *Hants.*

**JOSSING or JOSTLING BLOCK, Norf. Suff.** A horse-block to which the horse must be made to Joss, that is to come as close as possible to enable the rider to mount him.

[Ajuster, Fr. to adjust, to make just or right.]

**JOSSEL, s.** A Hodge-podge. *North.*

**To JOSTLE, v. a.** To cheat, as he Jostled him out of his money. *Hants. Suss.*

Giostrare, Ital. to Joust, to run in a tilt, implying coming in violent contact. In a hodge podge many things are brought together; to Jostle, to cheat, may imply the getting close to another for the purpose.

**To JOT, v. a.** To disturb in writing; to strike the elbow. *Somerset.*

To Jog (of which, probably, Jot is a corruption) is used in the same sense in Hampshire, where when one boy is writing he says to another "Don't Jog my elbow."

**JOT, adv.** Plump, downright. *Norf.*

**To JOT, JOTTER, v. n.** To Jolt roughly. *Norf.*

**JOT, s.** [Giota, Span. an iota.] An iota, any thing small and insignificant. "I don't care a Jot for you." *Hants.*

**JOT, JOT-CART, s.** A cart which, from being badly hung, has a very rough motion. *Norf.*

**JOTTEE, s.** A diminutive of Jot-Cart, meaning a vehicle approaching as near to a gig as exemption from taxation will allow. *Norf.*

**JOT-GUT, s.** The large gut of a hog in which the finest hog's puddings are made. *Norf.*

**To JOUDER, v. n.** [See Jabber.] To chatter. *Bailey.*

**JOUK-COAT, s.** A great coat. *North.*

**To JOUNCE, v. n.** To jolt or shake. *Norf.*  
[Changed from Jauncing, used by Shakespeare, according to Forby, may it not be from Joustier, Fr. or corrupted from Bounce, which is one of the meanings given by Forby.]

**To JOUP, v. a.** [Jolt up.] To shake up, to toss to and fro. *North.*

**JOURNEY, s.** [Journée, Fr. a day's work.] A man's day's work at plough. *Norf.*

**JOUTS, s.** [Jolts.] Dashes. *North.*

**To JOWER, v. n.** To be exhausted with fatigue. *Norf.*

**‡ Journeyed-out** as it were; fatigued by the day's work.

**To JOWL, v. n.** [See to Joll.] Gueule, Fr.

**JOWEL, s.** [Jowl, the cheek, Sc. Jowls.] The pier of a bridge. *Craven.*

**JUB, s.** The slow heavy trot of a sluggish horse. *Norf.*

**To JUB, v. n.** To move as a slow-trotting heavy horse does. *Hants. Sussex.*

**To JUG, v. n.** To squat and nestle close together, as partridges do at night. *Norf.*

**JUG, s.** A common pasture. *West. Bailey.*

**JUGGLEMEAR, s.** [To Joggle, to shake, and Mieyer, Belg. mire.] A quagmire. *West. Norf. Bailey.*

**To JULK, v. n.** [From the sound.] To give a sound like liquor shaken in a cast when not quite full. *Norf.*

**JUM, s.** A sudden jolt or concussion caused by the encountering of an obstacle unperceived, as driving a carriage against a large stone or a post when in brisk motion. *Norf.*

[Perhaps from Jump, as we say "he Jumps at a conclusion, that is, comes to it without much previous consideration.]

**JUMBLEMENT, s.** [Jumble.] Confusion. *Craven.*

**JUMP, adj.** Short; compact. *Ditto.*  
(We have Dumpy and Lumpy, but whence comes Jump?)

**JUMPER, s.** A miner's auger. *Craven.*

**JUMPS, s.** [Jupe, Fr. a petticoat.] A child's leathern frock. *Craven.*

**To JUMP-WITH, v. n.** To meet with accidentally. *Craven.*

To coincide with. *Hants. Craven.*

**JUNK, s.** [Junket, Juncate, Juncade, Fr.] A singular or favourite dish. *Glouc.*

**JURNUT, s.** An earth-nut. *North.*

**JU-UM, adj.** Empty. *North.*

## K.

**KAAM, s.** [Kam, Belg. Kaim, Scotch.]

A comb. *Craven.*

**KAELPIE, s.** A supposed spirit of the waters. *Scotland. Grose.*

**KALE, s.** A turn. *Chesh. Bailey.*

**KALE, s.** Broth; pottage. *North.*

**KALE-POT, s.** Pottage pot. *Ditto.*  
(Kaal, Isl. pot herbs.)

**KARL-CAT, s.** [Kaerle, Belg. a husband.] A male cat. *Craven.*

**KAZZARDLY, adj.** Unlucky; cattle subject to casualties or death. *North.*

**Hazardous.** *Craven.*  
(Perhaps corrupted from Hazard.)

**To KEA, v. n.** To go. *Craven.*

**KEAL, adj.** [Cœlan, Sax. to cool.] Cold. *Craven.*

**KEALE, s.** A cold or cough. *Lincoln.*

**To KEAL, v. a.** To cool. *North.*

**KEALER or KEELER, s.** A small shallow tub, fit for cooling beer or other liquids in. *E. Sussex.*

**KEEL, s.** A vessel to cool liquors in. *North.*

**KEAMER or KEYMER, s.** A very small animal of the ferret species. *Sussex.*

**KEBBERS, s.** Culled sheep. *Lincoln.*

**To KECK, v. n.** [Kecken, Belg. to heave the stomach.] To retch at something nauseous. *Fenning.*

**KECKER, adj.** Squeamish. *Craven.*

**KECKER, s.** The windpipe. *Somerset.*

The gullet. *Berks.*

**To KECKLE, v. n.** To laugh violently. *Craven.*

**To KEDGE, v. a.** To fill. *North.*

**KEDGE, adj.** Brisk; active. *Norf. Suff.*

**KEDGE-BELLY, s.** A glutton. *North.*

A large protuberant body. *Ditto.*

**KEE, s.** Kine or cows. *Essex. Grose.*

(Kye, Scotch.)

**KEEP, s.** Food for cattle, generally spoken of green, in opposition to dry food. *Norf. Suff. Hants. Sussex.*

**KEDGER, s.** A fisherman. *York.*

**KEEPING-ROOM, s.** A sitting room, in which the family generally live. In Hampshire and Sussex called the living-room. *Norf.*

**KEEP, s.** [Things being kept in it.] A basket, always a large one. *Somerset.*

**To KEEVE, v. a.** To put the wort into a Keeve for some time to ferment. *Som.*

**KEEVE, s.** A large tub or vessel used in brewing. A mashing-tub is sometimes called a Keeve. *Somerset.*

A large vessel to ferment liquors in. *Devon.*

**KEFANS, s.** Scum, or mother of ale, &c. *North.*

All these words seem to own one origin, implying fermentation or heaving up. If we can conceive it to be derived and since corrupted from "heave," we have

all we can desire. Liquors during fermentation heave up the scum, the yeast is heaved up, and the cart is heaved up when overthrown.

**KIVER, s.** A shallow tub used for cooling beer in. *Hants.*

**To KEEVE, v. a.** [Can it be corrupted from Heave.] To heave up or overthrow a a cart. *North.*

**KEFFEL, s.** A bad and worn out horse. *Somerset.*

**KEIL, s.** A cop of hay. *North.*

**KEISTY, adj.** [Kies-etiġh, Belg.] Difficult to please in diet. *Craven.*

**KELD, s.** [Cœlan, Sax. to cool.] A well. *Cra.*

**KELKS, s.** [Calx. Lat. the heel.] A beating; blows. *North.*

The row of a fish. *North.*

**KELLOW, s.** Black lead. *North. Bailey.*

**KELL, s.** [Kylle, Ang. Sax. a cellar.] The caul of a slaughtered beast. *Norf.*

**KELL, s.** [Cella, Lat. Kyle, Sax. a cellar.] A kiln. *E. Sussex. Craven.*

**KELPS, s.** Iron hoops from which boilers are hung. *Craven.*

[Klepto, Goth.]

**KELTER or KILTER, s.** [Culture.] Condition; order; "my farm is in pretty good Kelter." *Norf. Suff.*

Frame; order. *North.*

Condition; state of health; as "I am quite out of Kilter," I am not quite well. *Sussex. Hants.*

Helter-skelter, or more more properly Helter-kelter, according to Grose, is derived from Haltar, to hang, that is get rid of Kelter, order. Thus a Helter-skelter fellow is one who sets all order at defiance.

**To KELTER, v. n.** To work, as a plough, which is said to Kelter well or ill.

In this sense the word may come either from Cultura, Lat. culture, or culter, Lat. a knife; whence Coulter, a piece of iron with a sharp edge placed before the share in a plough, for the purpose of cutting the surface.

**To KEM, v. a.** [Kembe, Isl.] To comb. *Craven.*

**KEMMET, adj.** Foolish. *Shrop. Bailey.*

**KEMMIN, s.** Combing; the act of combing. *Craven.*

**KEMPS, s.** [Kemp, Belg. hemp.] Coarse fibres of wool. *Craven.*

**To KEN, v. a.** [Cœnan, Sax.; Kennen, Belg.] To know; to descry at a distance. A word in frequent use among the old writers, but now confined chiefly to the North.

**KENSPECK, s.** A thing known by some blemish.

**KENSMARKED, part. pass.** Having some mark by which to be distinguished. *North.*

**KENNING, s.** A measure, by which a quantity is ascertained or known. *North.*

**To KEP, v. a.** [Kegan, Ang. Sax.] To catch a ball. *North.*

(To retch or heave. See Keck.) *Ditto.*

**KEP, s.** [Cæppe, Sax.] A cap. *Som. Grose.*

**To KEPPEN, v. a.** To hoodwink; to put a cap as it were over one's eyes. *North.*

**KERLE, s.** A loin of veal or mutton.

**KERN, s.** A churn. *North.*

**To KERN, v. n.** To turn from blossom to fruit. *Somerset.*

When the grain first begins to form in the ear it is said to Kern. *Hants.*

**KERN-BABY, s.** An image dressed up with corn, carried before the reapers to their harvest-home. *North.*

**KERNEL, s.** A grain; as "a Kernel of wheat," a "Kernel of salt." *Norf. Suff.*

These words all have one meaning, and are derived either from Corn, Sax. a plant, or grain of a plant, or from Cynnel, Sax. a kernel.

**KERNED-BEEF, s.** Salted beef. *Hants.*

**KERN-MILK, s.** [See Churn.] Butter milk. *North.*

**To KERP, v. a.** [Carpo, Lat. to pull or pluck.] To carp at; to censure. *Exmoor.*

**KERSE, s.** The furrow made in a board by the saw. *South. Grose.*

(Course of the saw.)

**To KERSEN, v. a.** [Kersten, Belg.] To christen. *Craven.*

**KERSMAS, s.** Christmas. *Craven.*

**KESLOP, s.** The stomach of a calf. *North.*

**KESTER, s.** Christopher. *North.*

**KESMAS, s.** [See Kersen.] Christmas. *Nt.*

**KET, s.** [Kaet, Teut. filth.] Carrion. *Norf. North.*

**KET-POLE, s.** A carrion pole. *Norf.*

**KETTY, adj.** Dirty; worthless. *Norf. Nt.*

**KEBLOCK, s.** Wild turnip. *North.*

Fenning calls it Kedlack. Cadlick. *Kent.*

*E. Sussex. Churlick. Hants.*

**KESSON, s.** A Christain. *Exmoor.*

**KEVIL, KEPUL, adj.** [Kefyl, Welch.] Awkward; heavy; dull. *Craven.*

**KEY-BEER, s.** Ale, or better sort of beer, kept under lock and key. *Kent. Norf.*

**KEYLD, s.** A spring. *Grose.*

(Is it from Geldan, Sax. to yield?)

**KEX, s.** [Queck, Isl.] Hemlock. *Craven.*

**KEXY, s.** The dry hollow stalks of hemlock; also of cow-parsley. *Hants. Somerset.*

"As dry as a Kex" is a common saying.

**KIBBAGE, s.** Small refuse and rubbish; riff-raff. *Norf. Suff.*

"Cabbage" is a word used to signify the odd pieces which are purloined by the tailor out of the cloth allowed for making a garment; Kibbage seems to nearly resemble Cabbage in this sense.

**KICK, s.** [Kickshaw.] A novelty; dash. *Norf. Suff.*

To say a man is "quite the Kick," means that he is dressed very smartly. *Hants. Sussex.*

**KICKEL, s.** [Cicele, Ang. Sax.] A sort of flat cake, with sugar and currants strewn on the top. *Hants. Sussex.*

- KICKY**, *adj.* [See Kick.] Showy. *Hants. Sussex.*
- KICK-HAMMER**, *s.* A stammerer. *Essex.*
- KICKSHA**, *s.* [Kickshaw; Quelques choses, Fr.] A proud, vain, person. *Craven.*
- KID**, *s.* [Kitte, Belg.] A small wooden tub. *E. Sussex.*
- KID**, *s.* A small fagot of brush wood. *North.*
- KID**, *s.* A pod of peas, beans, or tares. *Hants.*
- KIDCROW**, *s.* A place for keeping a sucking calf. *Cheshire.*
- KIDDERS**, *s.* Persons employed to gather peas about London.
- KIDDIER** or **KIDGER**, *s.* [Cadger, Br.] A Higgle, one who goes to farm-houses and other places, buying poultry, eggs, &c. *Norf. Suff.*
- To KIDDLE**, *v. a.* To embrace; caress; fondle. *Norf. Suff.*
- To entice; to coax.** *E. Sussex.*
- (See Kittle.)
- KIDNEY**, *s.* [Perhaps from the shape, as a pig-tail of a thick size was formerly called a Club.] A manner of tying the students' hair at Cambridge. *Grose.*
- Disposition; manners; habits; as, "They are both of a Kidney;" they are alike in their opinions. *Hants. Sussex.*
- KIE**, *s.* [Kye, Sc. kine, *pl.*] Cows. *North.*
- KILLER**, *s.* [Kylle, Cadus, Lat. a cask.] *Forby.* See Kealer, which is generally pronounced Killer.] A shallow tub, particularly a wash-tub. *Norf. Suff.*
- KILPS**, *s.* [See Kelps.] Pot-hooks. *North.*
- To KILT**, *v. a.* [Kilt, Sc.] *Craven.*
- To tuck up.** *Somerset.*
- KILTER**, *s.* Money. *Norf.*
- KILVER**, *s.* [See Culver.] *North.*
- KIMNEL**, or **KEMLIN**, *s.* A powdering tub. *North.*
- KIMED**, *part. pass.* Cracked. *Shrop.*
- KIN**, *s.* [Cinan, Sax. to gape.] A chop in the hand. *North.*
- KIN**, **KINNINGS**, *s.* Chops in the skin, occasioned by the frost. *Craven.*
- KIND**, *adj.* Intimate. *North.*
- To KINK**, *v. n.* Over twisted thread running into knots, is said to Kink. *South.*
- KINK**, *s.* A rope which in running out is not quite straight, is said to have a Kink or Kinks in it. *Hants. Sussex.*
- KINK**, *s.* A fit or convulsion, either of laughing or crying. *North.*
- To KINK**, *v. n.* [Kinken, Teut. to breathe hard.] *Craven.*
- To breathe with difficulty.** *Craven.*
- To whoop through laughter.** *Craven.*
- To KINK**, *v. n.* To be entangled; to be set fast or stopped. *Norf.*
- All these meanings imply some difficulty, and may well be derived from "Kinken," Teut. to breathe hard; but Forby gives us "to Kink up," to be disentangled;

- to be set free; and gives as examples, "he will Kink up again," said of a sick person showing symptoms of amendment in health. "The fire will Kink up," meaning, though almost extinct, a little care will revive it. However this implies some difficulty in producing the desired result.
- KINDIFUL**, *adj.* Kindly; relating to a kind or sort. *Norf. Suff.*
- KINDLY**, *adj.* Friendly; well disposed. *Norf. Suff.*
- Favourable; suitable; as this is kindly weather; the ground works kindly. *Hants. Sussex.*
- Thriving; disposed to fatten; as "that is a kindly bullock." *Hants. Sussex.*
- KIND O'**, After a kind or manner. She made game of it kind o'; that is in some way. *Norf. Suff.*
- KINER**, *s.* [Cine, Ang. Sax.] A flannel wrapper used by nurses for infant children. *Norf. Suff.*
- KINGBOW**, or **A-KINGBOW**, *adv.* [Kenebow, Chaucer, Akenebow, a keen bow, or one bent keenly or with a sharp angle. *Jennings.*] Akimbo or Kimbo. *Somerset.*
- KING-COUGH**, *s.* [Kinken, Belg. to breathe hard.] The Chin-cough. *North. Line.*
- KIPE**, *s.* An osier basket, broader at top than at bottom, and narrowed by degrees at the top, but left open at each end for taking fish. *Oxford.*
- KIPLIN**, *s.* The palates, gullets, sounds, or other perishable parts of the codfish, cured separately from the body, which they would taint. *Norf.*
- KIPPER**, *adj.* [To skip.] Lively. *Craven.*
- KIPPLE**, *s.* A couple. "A Kipple of rabbits." *Norf.*
- KIRCHER**, *s.* The midriff; the diaphragm. *Somerset.*
- KIRK-GARTH**, *s.* [Kirk, Sc. church, see Garth.] A church-yard. *North.*
- KIRK-MAISTER**, *s.* A churchwarden. *North.*
- To KIRSEN**, *v. a.* [See Kersen.] To christen. *Somerset.*
- KIRSMAS**, *s.* Christmas. *Somerset.*
- KIRTLE**, *s.* [Obsolete.] An outer petticoat, worn formerly to protect the other garments when riding. *Norf.*
- KISK**, *s.* [Kex.] Anything perfectly dry and husky. *Norf.*
- KISKY**, *adj.* Dry; juiceless; husky. *Norf.*
- KISS-ME-AT-THE-GARDEN-GATE**, *s.* A fanciful yet rather pretty name of the viola-tricolor, garden pansy. *Norf.*
- In Hampshire and Sussex "Hearts ease," "Leap up and kiss me." Shakespeare calls it Love-lies-a-bleeding.
- KISSING-CRUST**, *s.* That part of the crust of a loaf where it has touched another. *Hants. Sussex.*
- KIST**, *s.* [Ciste, Sax. a case.] A chest. *Craven.*

**KIT, s.** [Kitte, Belg.] A milking pail. *Cra.*  
A wooden utensil with two handles and a cover fitted in between them, as a flour-kit, a salt-kit, &c., sometimes called a Kid. *Norf. Suff.*

A small tub in which pickled salmon is put. *Common.*

A collection or assemblage of persons, "The whole Kit of them." *Norf. Hants. Somerset. York.*

The whole quantity of anything. *Ditto.*

**KIT, or KITLING, s.** A young cat. *Norf. Sussex. Hants.*

**KIT-CAT, s.** A game played by three or more players; the "Cat" is shaped like a double cone. *Norf.*

**KIT-CAT-ROLL, s.** A roller, so formed as to roll the sloping surface from the ridge to the furrow, in which the horse goes. *Norf.*

**To KITCHEN, v. a.** To use thriftily. *North.*

**KITCHINESS-BREAD, s.** Thin, soft oat-cakes, made of thin batter. *North.*

**KITE, s.** [Kit, a tub.] The belly. *Cumb.*

**KIT-KEYS, s.** The pods bearing the seed of the ash tree. *Bailey.*

**KITTE-PACKS, s.** A kind of buskins. *Grose.*

**To KITTLE, v. a.** [Kittelan, Ang. Sax.] To tickle. *North. Norf.*

To itch. *Craven.*

**To KITTLE, v. a.** [Kitten, a young cat.]

To bring forth kitlins, alias kittens. *Craven.*

**KITTLE, KITTLISH, adj.** Ticklish. *North.*

Difficult; nicely poised. *Craven.*

Delicate in health. *E. Sussex.*

Difficult to be managed. *Ditto.*

(These words are used in the same sense as ticklish; a person who is ticklish can scarcely bear to be touched; a kittlish or ticklish affair is one that requires a delicate hand to manage it.)

**KITTLE, or KITTLE-SMOCK, s.** A smock-frock. *Somerset.*

**KITTY, s.** [Abbrev.] Christopher. *Craven.*

**KITTY-WITCH, s.** A small species of crab, with fringed claws.

A species of water fowl, the Kitty wake of Pennant.

A female spectre, dressed in white.

A woman dressed in a grotesque and frightful manner, called also Hitch-Witch. *Norf.* See Forby.

**To KIVER, v. a.** [Kevere, Chaucer.] *Norf. Warwick.*

**To KIVER, or CIVVER, v. a.** *Lincoln.*

To cover. *Norf.*

**KIVER, s.** A cover. *Hants.*

**KIVER, s.** [See Keeve.]

**KIVE I, v. imp.** [Cwithan, Goth.]

Quoth I. *North.*

**KIZENED, part. pass.** [Gizen, Isl. to gape.]

Parched or dried up. *North.*

**To KLICK, v. a.** [Klepto, Goth. to clasp.]

To catch. *Craven.*

**To KLICK-UP, v. a.** To catch up. *Linc.*

**KLICK-HOOKS, s.** Large hooks used for catching salmon; they are not baited, but laid in the water where a fish has been observed; a line is attached, which a man holds in his hand, when, ascending a tree, he watches the moment when a fish is just above it, and drawing up his hooks suddenly, frequently catches it. *Craven.*

**To KLUTSEN, v. a.** [To clutch has something of this meaning, and probably Klut-sen is the original word, its termination being completely Saxon.]

To shake. *Craven.*

**To KEPEN, v. a.** [Cephan, Sax. to keep.] To keep or take care of. *North.*

**KEP, s.** Care.

**KIDLES, s.** Unlawful fishing nets. *Ditto.*

Fenning has "Kidder" an ingrosser of corn. We have kidnapper, and to kidnap, all implying some unlawful taking; but whence come these words?

**KETTLE-NETS, s.** A species of nets fixed to poles placed in the sand, running some distance into the sea at low water, forming a kind of half-circle at the bottom; used in East Sussex and Kent for taking mackerel in the proper season.

**KEYS, s.** The bunches of pods bearing the seed of the ash-tree. *Hants.*

**KETTLE of FISH.** When a person has perplexed his affairs, he is said to have made a fine kettle of fish of it. *Sussex. Hants.*

**KNAAN, part. pass.** [Cnawan, Sax. to know.]

Known. *Craven.*

**To KNAB, v. a.** [Knappen, Belg. to take a short bite.] *Fenning.*

To seize any thing hastily. *Sussex. Hants.*

To Knab the Rust, is to get the worst of a bargain; to be worsted in any thing. *Sussex. Hants.*

**KNABBLER, s.** A person who talks much to little purpose. *E. Sussex.*

[Knappen, Du. to bite; to nibble at every thing, as a great talker may be said to do.]

**To KNACK, v. n.** [Cnec. Brit. a toy.] To speak finely or affectedly. *North.*

**KNACKER, s.** A saddler and harness-maker. *Norf. Suff.*

A nick-name for a collier's horse. *Glouc.*

A man who buys old worn out horses in London.

**KNACKER'S-BRANDY, s.** A sound strapado, given probably by a saddler with a piece of leather. *Norf.*

**KNACK-KNEES, s.** [Cnacion, Sax. to knock.] Knees that from bending inwards frequently knock together. *Somerset.*

In Norfolk called knap-knees.

**KNAFF, s.** [Naf. Sax.] A nave. *Craven.*

**KNAGGY, adj.** Full of knots. *Bailey.*

(Gnægan, Sax. to gnaw.)

**To KNAGUE, v. a.** To gnaw. *Craven.*

**KNEAF, s.** [Knaef, Su. Goth.] The fiat. *Craven.*

To KNEP, or KNIPE, *v. a.* [Knappen Belg.]

To bite easily. *Craven.*

KNAP, *s.* [Cnap, Belg. a protuberance.]

A rising ground. *Glouc. Hants.*

To KNARLE, *v. a.* To gnaw. *North.*

KNIGHTLY, *adj.* [Knight, who was skilful in arms.] Active; skilful. *North.*

KNITTLE, *s.* [To knit, to unite or draw KNETTLE, } close together, as 'their hearts  
KNETTER. } were knit in one.'

A string with which the mouth of a purse is gathered and closed. *Fenning.*

A string fastened to the mouth of a sack to tie it with. *Hants Sussex.*

KNEE-HAPSED, *part. pass.* [See Nickled.]

KNOBBLE-TREE, *s.* [Knob, a protuberance, and tree, wood.] The head, used in derision, as though it had no more brains in it than if it were made of wood. *Norf.*

To KNOCK, *v. n.* To stir or to work briskly; to make a great stir, as things do when knocked together. *Norf.*

KNODDEN, *part. pass.* Of to knead. *Craven.*  
Quite as proper as 'Trodden' from 'tread,' 'Sodden' from 'seethe.'

KNOLL, *s.* The top of a hill. *North.*

KNOLLS, *s.* Turnips. *Kent.*

To KNOLL, *v. a.* [Knell.] To toll the bell for a funeral. *Norf. Craven.*

KNOP, *s.* A washing-tub. *North.*

KNOPPIT, *s.* [Knob.] A little clod or small lump of any thing. *Norf. Suff.*

KNOR or KNURER, *s.* [Knor, Teut. a hard knot.] A short, stubbed, dwarfish man. *South.*

KNOTLINS, *s.* The guts of a pig or calf, prepared for food by being tied in knots, and afterwards boiled. *Somerset.*

KNOTTLED, *part. pass.* Stunted in growth; from Knot, as a tree full of knots seldom grows well. *Hants.*

KNOW, *s.* Knowledge; as "Poor fellow, he has no Know about him." *Norf. Suss.*

KNOW-NOTHING, *adj.* Utterly ignorant. *Norf.*

KNUB, *s.* A knob. *Norf. Hants. Sussex.*

To KNUCHER, *v. n.* To giggle or chatter. *Surrey.*

To KNUTTER, *v. n.* A horse is said to Knutter in Hampshire, when it makes the noise which it does to greet another. So called clearly from the sound, and Knucker has probably the same origin.

KONY, *adj.* [Canny Sc.] Fine. *North.*

KNUBBLE, *s.* A small knob. *Norf.*

To KNUBBLE, *v. a.* To handle clumsily, using thumbs and knuckles as in kneading dough, as though the fingers were knobbed and without points. *Norf.*

KROUCHEN, *part. pass.* [To Crouch.] Perched; when birds perch they generally crouch also. *Craven.*

KUSS, *s.* A kiss. *North.*

KYE, *s.* [See Kie.] Cows. *North.*

KYLLE, *s.* A kiln. *North.*

KYRST, *s.* [Hurst.] A wood. *Oxford.*

## I.

LAAD, *s.* [Lade, Sax.] A load. *Craven.*

LAAP, *s.* [Laf, Sax.] A loaf. *Craven.*

LABB, *s.* [Lapperen, Belg. to blab.] A Blab, one that cannot keep a secret. *Exmoor.*

To LACE, *v. a.* [To lace a dress is to give it an outer trimming. To trim a boy is to whip him.]

To Beat. "I'll Lace your jacket for you." *Sussex. Hants. Norf.*

To mix with spirits. *Norf.*

Tea mixed with spirits is said to be "Laced" in the North.

[The two last meanings are from "Lacer" Fr. "Entrelacer." To mix or entwine.]

LACED-MUTTON, *s.* A prostitute, a bad woman with fine showy dress, as though a simple sheep were dressed out with lace. *Norf. Suff.*

LACHES, *s.* [Layche, Sc. a low place.] Boggy places. *Craven.*

To LACK, *v. a.* To dispraise, (as though it were wished to make the person dispraised appear to "Lack" merit.) *South. Bailey. Grose.*

LACONS or LOIKINS, *s.* [Leichen. Germ. to play.] Play-things or toys. *Craven. Lacon.*

LACKER, *adj.* To be wanting, (that is to be lacking) from home. *Exmoor.*

LADDIE, *s.* [Led, Sax. a Lad.] A little boy. *North.*

To LADE, *v. a.* [Ladle.] To throw out, to take water or any other liquid out of a vessel or a pond by means of a ladle or pail. *Hants. Sussex.*

LADE-PAIL, *s.* [Lade and pail.] A wooden ladle with a long handle used for the purpose of taking liquids out of a tub, cistern, or pond. *Somerset.*

LADES, *s.* [Lade, Sax. a load.] The sides of a wagon or cart which project over the wheels for the purpose of making either hold a larger load. *E. Sussex.*

LADE-SHRIDES, *s.* [Lade, Shred. Shriden, Isl. to shred.] The sides of the wagon, which project over the wheels. *Somerset.*

LADIES' SMOCK, *s.* Convolvulus sepium. The bindweed of the hedges. *Somerset.*  
The cuckoo pint. *Hants.*

LADY-COW, *s.* The insect Coccinella septempunctata. *Somerset.*

Lady-Couch, Lady-Cow. *North.*

Lady-Bird. *Hants. Sussex.*

Lady-Bug. *South. Grose.*

[It seems to take the name of Lady from its beauty and being very generally admired by all children. Bug and Bird we can understand; but whence come Cow and Couch?]

To LADLE, *v. n.* [Las d'aller, Fr. to walk, as if very tired.] To dawdle. *Norf. Suff.*

LAD'S LOVE, *s.* [See Boy's-love.] *Norf. Suff.*

**LAFTER**, *s.* *North.* } To lay.  
**LAITER**, *s.* *Somerset.* } Legh-tyd. Teut.  
 } Laying time.  
 The whole quantity of eggs which a hen lays previously to incubation, "She has laid out her laiter." *Somerset.*  
**LAG**, *s.* [*Lagg. Sc.*] The narrow boards of a barrel. *Craven.*  
**LAGGER**, *s.* A narrow strip of ground. *Glou.*  
**LAGARAG**, *s.* [To *Lag*, to be behind which brings a man to rags.] A lazy fellow. *Norf. Suff.*  
**LAI**, *part. pass.* Just frozen, when the water may be said to be laid at rest. *Norf. Grose.*  
 Corn beaten down by rain. *E. Sussex.*  
**LAIDLY**, *adj.* [*Laid, Fr. ugly.*] Ugly, loathsome, foul. *North.*  
**LAIER**, *s.* Soil; dung; probably because it is laid on the land. *Essex. Suff.*  
**LAIRLY**, *s.* A disagreeable person. *North.*  
**To LAIT**, *v. a.* To seek any thing hidden. *North.*  
**To LAITCH**, *v. n.* [*Leichen, Germ. to play.*] To be idle. *North.*  
**LAITCHETY**, *adj.* Idle, careless, slatternly. *Hants.*  
**LAITHE** or **LATHE**, *s.* A barn. *Chaucer.*  
 Skinner derives it from *Lade*, a load.  
**To LAKE**, *v. n.* [*Laikan, Sax.*] To play. *North.*  
 To be coative. *North.*  
**LAKE-WAKE**, *s.* The act of watching a dead body. *North.*  
**LALDRUN**, *s.* [*Forby asks, May it be Loll-droue?*] An egregious simpleton. *Norf. Suff.*  
**To LALL**, *v. n.* [*To Loll.*] To lounge, to loiter. *Norf. Suff.*  
**LALL**, *s.* A lounge, implying illness at the same time. *Norf. Suff.*  
**To LAM**, *v. a.* [*Lamen, Belg.*] To beat. *Norf. North.*  
**LAMIGER**, *adj.* [*Lam. Lama. Sax. lame, crippled.*] *Somerset.*  
**LAMB-PIE**, *s.* A ludicrous term for beating from to *Lam*. *Norf.*  
**LAMPS'D**, *part. pass.* [*See Lamiger.*] Lamed, hurt. *Exmoor.*  
**LAMB-STORMS**, *s.* Stormy weather near the vernal equinox, often hurtful to the newly-yeaned lambs. *Norf.*  
**LAMB-SUCKLINGS**, *s.* [*Being food for young lambs.*] Flowers of clover. *Craven.*  
**LAMB'S TONGUE**, *s.* [*Probably from the shape of the leaf or because lambs eat it.*] The plantago lanceolata. Rib grass, the leaves being ribbed. *W. Sussex. Hants.*  
**To LAMMOCK**, *v. n.* To lounge about with such excess of laziness as though actually lame. *Norf. Suff.*  
**LAMPER-EEL**, *s.* The Lamprey. *Norf. Suff.*  
 [*The Lamprey somewhat resembles an eel.*]

**LAND**, *s.* A division in ploughing. *North. Grose.*  
 A portion of a field, consisting of as many ridges, as can conveniently be sown, or as the nature of the land will admit of; having an open furrow between to carry off the water. In wet soils ten ridges constitute a land, while in drier ones they reach as high as thirty two; each two ridges are called a turn, as the plough must turn once to form them; thus a ten-ridge land is called a five-turn land; a thirty two ridge one, a sixteen-turn land and so on. *W. Sussex. Hants.*  
**LAND** or **LANT**, *s.* Urine. *Lanc.*  
 To "Lant or Leint Ale," is to put urine into it to make it strong. *North.*  
 [*Hlann, Ang. Sax. a lotion, Hland. Isl.*]  
**LAND-LOPER**, *s.* [*Land and Loopen, Belg.*] A vagabond. *Bailey.*  
**LAND-LUBBER**, *s.* A word used by sailors in ridicule of one, who, having spent the chief part of his time on land, of course cannot know much of sea affairs.  
**LAND-MEND**, *s.* The act of levelling ground with a shovel after wheat has been sown; the land of course being mended or improved thereby. *Glouc.*  
**LAND-WHIN**, *s.* *Ononis spinosa*, Linn. the rest-harrow; so called from spreading very thickly over the land. *Norf. Suff.*  
**LANEIN**, *s.* [*Leanne, Ang. Sax.*] Secrecy. "They will give no Lanein."  
**LANG**, *adj.* [*Langan, Isl.*] Long. *North.*  
**LANG**, *adj.* [*Gelangen, Sax. to long for.*] Desirous. *North.*  
**LANG**, *adv.* [*Gelang, Sax.*] Owing to. *North.*  
**To LANGLE**, *v. n.* [*Lang, being long in going.*] To saunter slowly. *Norf. Suff.*  
**LANGLED**, *part. pass.* [*Langle, L. Sc. is a tether; a tether makes it difficult to move quickly.*] Having the legs coupled together at a small distance. *North.*  
**LANG-AVIZED**, *adj.* [*Lang, long, and visage.*] Long-faced. *North.*  
**LANG-SETTLE**, *s.* [*Lang and Setel, Sax.*] A long oaken chair, resembling a sofa. A long bench. *North.*  
**LANGOT**, *s.* [*Perhaps Lang and Gut.*] The strap of a shoe. *North.*  
**LANG-STREAKED**, *part. pass.* [*Lang, and Strecan, Sax. to stretch.*] Stretched at full length. *Craven.*  
**LANNER**, **LANYER**, *s.* The lash of a whip, Chaucer has *Lainere*. It is the leathern lash without the whip-cord. [*Laniere, Fr. a thong.*] *Norf. Suff.*  
 In a ship a *Lanniard* is a small rope.  
**To LANT**, *v. a.* [*Lank; to make lank or thin.*] To beggar. *Craven.*  
**LANTORN**, *adv.* [*Lointain, Fr.*] At a distance. *North.*  
**LANTHORN-PUFF**, *s.* A hurry; I am in a Lanthorn-puff, that is, in such a hurry that I cannot even stop to puff out the Lanthorn-light. *Warwick.*

**LAP**, *s.* [Lappen, Belg. to lap.] A contemptuous name for a thin, poor, weak liquid, as being only fit for cats or dogs to lap. *Norf. Suss. Hants.*

"Cat-lap." *Hants. Sussex.*

**To LAP**, *v. a.* To wrap up. *Warwick.*  
[To lap, to fold over.] Lap it up in your handkerchief.

**LAP-EARED**, *adj.* [To lap, to fold over.] Having ears that hang down loose and flabby instead of standing erect, generally said of a horse. *Sussex. Hants.*

**LAP-SIDED**, *adj.* Deformed on one side, as though one part lapped over another; so says Forby. *Norf.*

We have the word in Sussex and Hampshire; I think it is from Loppe, Teut. to Lob, to move clumsily and awkwardly, in a rolling kind of way as a clown does; whence comes to Lop, which means to walk as a person does who has one leg shorter than another.

**To LAPE**, *v. n.* [Loppe, Teut. See Lapsided.] To walk awkwardly. *North.*

"Laping about" standing about, idly and listlessly. *E. Sussex.*

**To LAP-UP**, *v. a.* To give up; to relinquish. *Craven.*

**LARE**, *s.* [Læran, Sax. to learn.] Lore; learning; knowledge. *North.*

**LARE**, *s.* A quagmire. *North.*  
[Is this from Lay, Layer, a man in a quagmire being laid up.]

**LARE-FATHER**, *s.* [Lare, knowledge, and Father.] A school-master; instructor. *North.*

**LARGESS**, *s.* [Largesse, Fr. a gift.] A gift to reapers in harvest time. When received, the reapers shout thrice Largess! Largess! *Essex. Suff. Norf.*

**LARKS-LEERS**, *s.* [Larks'-lairs.] Arable land not in use, much frequented by Larks. Any land poor and bare of grass, only fit for larks to build their nests in. *Somerset.*

**To LARRUP**, *v. a.* [Jenning has Lirrop, and considers it a corruption of Lee-rope, sailors using a rope's end to correct boys with. Forby gives Larrian. Ang. Sax. to touch a thing softly. It may be lay-rope; sailors say to boys, I will lay this rope about your back.] To beat. *Norf. Sussex. Hants.*

**LART**; **LAWT**, *s.* [Corruption of Loft, aloft.] The floor; always applied to wooden floors, which are up-stairs. *Somerset.*

**LAS-CHARGEABLE**, *interj.* [Last chargeable, that is, he, who last strikes or speaks in contention, is most blameable.] Be quiet. *Somerset.*

**LASH**; **LASHY**, *adj.* [Lache, Fr. Loose.] Soft and watery as applied to fruits, which ought to be juicy, indeed, but full of flavour. *Norf. Forby.*

Very wet, as, cold, lashy, weather. *Norf. Grose.*

**LASH-EGG**, *s.* [An egg without a full-formed shell, covered only with a tough film. *Norf. Grose.*

**LASHING**, *s.* A combing. *Craven.*  
[The hair being made smooth and straight like a Lash.]

**To LASH-OUT**, *v. n.* To kick. *Craven.*  
To kick out violently and spitefully; applied to a horse; as the thong of a whip does when a lashing is going on. *Sussex. Hants.*

**LASS**, *s.* A girl or young woman. *North.*  
**LASTER**; **LAWTER**, *s.* See Lafter. Laster may be from Last, the last eggs being laid before the hen sits. Lawter may be from Litter, the whole number of young produced at one time.]

Thirteen eggs to set a hen. *North.*  
In Sussex and Hampshire it is considered very unlucky to set a hen on an even number of eggs, hence thirteen is a very favourite number.

**LASTER**; **LAWTER**, *s.* The coming in of the tide. *North.*

**LAT**, *s.* [Latta, Sax.] A lath. *Somerset. Ches. Hants. Suss.*

**To LATCH**, *v. a.* [Light, Belg. to light on.] To catch what falls. *Norf.*

Shakespeare uses Latch in the sense of fastening or closing; "Hast thou latch'd the Athenian's eyes with love juice?"

**To LATCH**, *v. n.* [Licht, Belg. to alight.] To alight, as, "He always latches on his legs." *Norf.*

**To LATCH-ON**, *v. a.* To put more water on the mash when the first wort has run off; that is to let more water alight on it. *Norf.*

**LATCHING**, *adj.* Catching, infecting. *Bailey.*

**LATCH-PAN**, *s.* A dripping pan, on which the dripping from a roasting joint latches or lights. *Norf.*

**LATCHETY**, *adj.* [Latch, which is loose and pliant.] Loose, not well fastened. *Hants.*

**LATE**, *adj.* Slow; one that is slow being generally late. *North.*

**To LATE**, *v. a.* [Ladian, Ang. Sax. to call.] To seek. *Craven.*

**LATH**, *adj.* [Late.] Slow, tedious. *North.*

**LATH**, *s.* A Latch. [Letsee, Belg.] *North.*

**LATHE**, *s.* A barn. [Lade, Sax. burthen.] *North.*

**LATHE**, *s.* Ease or rest. *North.*  
[Lithe, Sax. limber, what is pliant is at ease compared to what is stretched.]

**LATHING**, *s.* Entreaty, invitation. *North.*

**LATHED** and **OVER-BE-LATHED**, *part. pass.* Strongly pressed, or entreated over and over. *North.*

**LATHER**, *s.* [A common change.] A ladder. *Warwick.*

**LATITAT**, *s.* A noise; scolding. *Somerset.*

**LATTIN**, *s.* [Lay and Tin.] Iron plates covered with tin. *Somerset. Norf.*

**LATTIN**, *adj.* Made of Lattin. *Somerset.*

**LATTER, s.** [Lachter, Sc. Liggan, Sax. to lay.] The number of eggs a hen lays before she begins to sit. [See Lafter.]

*Hants. Norf.*

**LAUGH-AND-LAY-DOWN, s.** A game at cards played thus in Hampshire: each player has six cards and six are dealt on the table; each in his turn endeavours to make a pair or fifteen, with two cards either in his own hand or with one in his hand and one on the table, whoever plays out all his cards first, with these combinations wins the game; when a player can no longer make a combination he lays down his remaining card or cards and is ironically said to "Laugh-and-Lay-Down." In Norfolk the winner is said to "Laugh-and-Lay-Down." The game is played in Somerset. From the combinations consisting of "Pairs and Fifteens," the game is known by this name in Hampshire.

**To LAUNCH, s.** [Lancer, Fr. to throw, to dart.] To take long strides. *Norf.*

To "Launch-out," means to live expensively. *Sussex. Hants.*

**LAUNDER, s.** [Corrupted from Lavo, Lat.] A channel cut in stone for the flow of water. *Craven.*

**To LAVE, v. a.** [Lavo, Lat. to wash.] To throw water from one place to another.

*Somerset. Hants.*

**LAVE, s.** [To leave.] The remainder, the part left. *Cumb.*

**LAVROCK, s.** [Laverk, Ang. Sax.] A Lark. *North.*

**LAWFUL, OH! LAWFUL CASE! interj.** *Derby.*

**LAVANTS, s.** [Lavo, Lat. to wash.] Land springs, which break out on the Downs. *Hants. W. Sussex.*

**LAUKERINS, interj.** An expression of some little surprise or disgust. *North.*

**To LAWM, v. n.** To swoon. *Gros.*

**LAWN, s.** [Lawn, Brit.] An open space in the midst of a wood. *North.*

**LAWND, s.** [Lande, Fr. a level of grass land; literally, land without any incumbrance of trees or bushes.] A Lawn. *Norf. Suff.*

**LAYER, s.** A slice from the breast of a fowl. *Craven.*

**LAY, s.** [Perhaps from Lake.] A very large pond. *Norf.*

**LAY-LAND, s.** [Leag, Sax. Lay, a field.] Fallow; unploughed land. *Bailey.*

A field of clover which has been mown, is called a Clover-Lay in Hampshire.

A coarse old pasture is called "A Lay," in Suffolk.

**LAYE, s.** [Lecht, Sax. light.] The flame of a fire. *North.* In E. Sussex, the word "Late," is used in the same sense.

**To LAY, v. n.** To intend; to lay a plan; as "I lay to plough for turnips to-morrow."

*Norf. Suff.*

**LAYER OF WIND, s.** [The wind being

laid.] A dead calm, in which the miller cannot grind. *Norf.*

**LAYER-OVER, s.** A gentle term for some instrument of chastisement. *Norf.*

**To LAZE, v. n.** [Lazy.] To be lazy. *Norf.*

**LAZY, s.** A vagabond, a wicked fellow. *North.*

**LAZY, adj.** Naughty, bad. *North.*

**LEA, s.** [Perhaps a Lay or Layer, so many threads being necessary to form a yarn.] Forty threads of hemp-yarn. *Norf. Suff.*

**LEA, s.** A scythe. *North.*

**LE-ACH, s.** Hard work which causes Leache or the Ache in the workmen's joints; frequently used by miners. *North.*

**To LEAD, v. a.** [Lade, Sax. a load.] To carry corn or hay. *North.*

**LEADDEN; LIDDEN, s.** [Hlud, Sax. loud and Din.] A noise or din. *North.*

**To LEAK, v. n.** [Leichen, Germ. to play.] To play like children. *North.*

**To LEAN, v. a.** To conceal. *North. Bailey.*

[A person who wishes to conceal another's faults, may be said to "lean" towards him. A shed, which "leans" against a larger building, "conceals" so much of the building.]

**LEAN-TO, s.** A pent-house or shed attached to another building, the roof leaning against it. *E. Sussex. Norf.*

**LEAP, s.** A large deep basket; a chaff-basket. *North.*

**LEAP or LIB, s.** Half-a-bushel. *Sussex.*

A basket for carrying seed-corn is called a Lib in Essex. A wooden utensil made concave on one side to fit the body with a strap to go over the left shoulder, in which the seed corn is put for the convenience of sowing is called a "Seed-Leap or Lip" in Hampshire. In Somersetshire the word "Lip or Lipper," is a general term for several containing vessels, as, "Bee-lipper, Lie-lip, Seed-Lip." In an act of Wm. and Mary, the word "Leap" is used to signify a net-engine, or basket for taking fish. In Jacob's Law Dictionary I find the word "Lepa," a measure containing one third of two bushels; and this I take to be the root of all the words here quoted.

**To LEAR, v. n.** [Leornan, Sax.] To learn. *North.*

**To LEAR, v. a.** To teach. "Hast thou not learned me how?" *Shaks. Norf.*

**To LEAR, v. n.** [To leer signifies to look sideways, anything that leans against another, is out of a perpendicular.] To lean. *North. Bailey.*

**To LEASE or LEEZE, v. n.** [Lesen, Belg. Fenning.] To glean corn. *Hants. West.*

**LEASING, s.** The act of picking up the corn left by the reapers. *West. Glou.*

**LEASE, s.** [Leas, Sax.] A cow-lease, a cow-pasture. *West.*

A piece of pasture, capable of keeping a certain number of cows, the right of

feeding which belongs to different individuals is said to contain as many leases as there are cows allowed to be depastured; the man who has the right of sending two is said to have two leases, and so the others accordingly.

*W. Sussex. Hants.*

LEASTY, *adj.* [See Lash.] Dull, wet, dirty.

*Norf.*

LEASTWAYS, *adv.* At least, leastwise.

*Norf.*

By no means improper as I think, the strict meaning of otherwise is surely "otherways" and so of other words ending in "wise."

To LEAT, *v. n.* [A corruption.] To leak.

*Somerset.*

LEAT, *s.* A leak.

*Ditto.*

LEATH, *s.* [See Lathe.] A barn. *North.*

LEATH, *s.* [Letan, Sax.] To let or hinder.] Ceasing; intermission; no Leath of pain; pain without anything to prevent or hinder it. *North.*

To LEATHER, *v. a.* [A leathern strap being sometimes used for the purpose.]

To beat.

*Very common.*

LEATHER-MOUSE, *s.* [Its wings somewhat resembling Leather.] A bat. *Som.*

LEATHER-HEAD, *s.* [A blockhead.] *North.*

LEATHEWAKE, *adj.* [Litha, Goth. a limb and Wace; pliable. Craven Dialect.]

Supple in the joints.

*Craven.*

LEAVE, *s.* The first offer. *North.*

[Being left to such a one to take or not.]

LEAVE-HOD, [Leave-hold.] Let me go.

*Craven.*

LEAVE-TAIL, *s.* A great want of or demand for any thing. *North.*

To LECK, *v. n.* [Laken, Belg.] To leak. *Nt.*

To LECK-ON, *v. a.* To put water on malt.

*North.*

LECTION, *adj.* Likely; probable. "Tis lection to rain."

*Norf. Suff.*

LEDDER, *s.* [Hlædre, Sax.] A ladder.

*Craven.*

Thus Ledder is better than Ladder, but literally perhaps it should be Leader; something to lead a person up to a higher spot than the one he is on.

LEDDY, *s.* Lady. *North.*

LEDGE, *s.* [Leggan, Sax. to lay.] *North.*

A bar of a gate, stile, or chair. *Norf.*

The cross pieces of a common door are called the "Ledgers," and a door made of three or four upright boards, fastened by some cross pieces, is called a Ledger-door. *Sussex.*

LEE, *s.* [Leogan, Sax. a lie.] *North.*

"Lee with a latchet," is a very great and barefaced lie; not merely a simple lie, but one with appendages to it.

"That's a lie with a Latchet,  
All the dogs in the town cannot match it."

*RAY'S PROV.*

LED-WILL, *s.* [More properly Will-Led, being led astray by a Will o'th' Wisp, or

any other illusion.] One led away or bewildered by following false appearances.

*Norf.*

LEECH-WAY, *s.* The path in which the dead are carried to be buried. *Essex.*

LE-EGGING, *adj.* Waddling. *North.*

To LEEM, *v. a.* To furnish the rock of the spinning-wheel with line. *North.*

To free nuts from their husks. *Ditto.*

LEENY, *adj.* [Is it from Lean? Lean people are active as compared with fat ones.]

Alert; active. *Grose.*

LEER, *adj.* [Leer, Germ. empty.]

Empty; "a lear wagon;" a "leer stomach." *Wills. Hants. Somerset.*

LEERY, Empty. *Dorset.*

LEER, *s.* The flank, that part being thin and empty as to flesh. *Somerset.*

LEER, *s.* A barn; a hollow empty place until filled with corn. *North.*

LEERS, *s.* Stubble land, that is, land that is empty, being deprived of the crop. *Som.*

LEER, *s.* Ground; "rich Leer" is good ground for feeding or fattening sheep. A piece of ground may offer good feed for sheep, from having been "leer" or empty for some time. *Bailey.*

LEES, *s.* [Lea from Ley, Sax. unploughed land.] A common. *Kent.*

LEET, *s.* [Lætan, Sax. to let; to permit.]

A three or four way Leet; a place where three or four ways meet, where people may be let out. *South.*

To LEET, *v. n.* [Let it.] To fall out; to happen. *Craven.*

To LEET, *v. n.* [Licht, Belg. to light on.] To alight. *Craven.*

To LEETEN, *v. n.* [Læt. Isl. to dissemble.] To pretend. *Craven.*

To LEET-ON, *v. n.* [To light on.] To meet with. *Ditto.*

LEETSOME, *adj.* [Lightsome.]

Light; comfortable. *Ditto.*

LEETSOMER, *comp. deg.* More leetsome. *Craven.*

LEEVE, *adv.* [Leof, Sax. lief.]

Willingly. *North South.*

LEG, *s.* [Læg, Sax. behind.] A term used by boys at marbles, signifying the boy who commences the game last. *W. Sus.*

LEGGEREN, *s.* [Legen, Sax. to lay.] A layer. *North.*

LEGGET, *s.* A tool used by reed-thatchers (Perhaps used to lay the reeds.) *Norf.*

LEGGINS, *s.* (Leg; being used to cover the leg;) a leathern spatterdash worn to cover the leg, either long, to wear with shoes, or shorter ones for half-boots. *Suss. Hants.*

LEISTER, *s.* [Luistra, Ang. Sax.]

A prong or trident to strike fish with. *Craven.*

LEITS, *s.* [Elite, Fr. chosen.] Nomination to offices in election. *Grose; quoted from Archbishop Spotswood's History.*

To LEN, *v. a.* [Lænan, Sax.] To lend. *Craven.*

LENT, *s.* A loan; the use of any thing borrowed; "I thank you for the lent of your horse." *Somerset. E. Sussex.*

To LEP, *v. a.* [Læppe, Sax. a lap.] To fold up. *North.*

LEP, LEPE, *s.* [Læp, Ang. Sax. a basket.] A large deep basket. *Norf.* (See leap.)

To LERCH, *v. a.* [To Lurch.] *Fenning.* To sharp or trick out of. *North.*

LESTAL, *adj.* Saleable; weighty. *North.*

LETCH, or LECH, [See to Latch.] A vessel for holding ashes for the process of making lye for washing a Buck. *South. Grose.*

Lie-Latch. *Norf.* Lie-Lip. *Somerset.*

LET-GAME, *s.* [To Let, to hinder; and Game.] One who hinders or prevents pleasure. *Bailey.*

To LET-LEET, *v. a.* [To let; to permit or allow; and Lecht, Sax. light.] To let in light. *Craven.*

To shoot. *Ditto.*

To LEVEL, *v. a.* To assess; assessments being considered as made in "level" or equal proportion to the different properties assessed. *Norf. Suff.*

LEW, or LEWTH, *s.* [Lee.] Shelter; defence from storms or wind.

LEW, *adj.* Sheltered. *Somerset. Kent. E. Sussex.*

LEWER; LOWER, *s.* [Corruption.] A lever. *Norf. Suff.*

LEY-BRECK, *s.* [Leag, Sax. a ley or lay, a field, and Brekan, Sax. to break.] Sward once ploughed up. *Craven.*

LEY-LANDS, *s.* Lands in a common field laid down to grass. *North.* (See Lay.)

To LIB, *v. a.* [Lubben, Belg.] To castrate. *North.*

LIBBER, *s.* A sow gelder. *Ditto.*

LIBBIT, *s.* A piece; a tatter. *Somerset.*

LIBBET, *s.* A great cudgel, used to knock down fruit from the trees, and formerly to throw at cocks. *Kent. E. Sussex.*

To LICK, *v. a.* To beat. *North. South.*

LICK, *s.* A blow. *North. South. Fenning.* [Laegga, Su. Goth. to strike.]

LICK-PAN, *s.* A fawning sycophant; a toad-eater. *Hants.*

A cat or dog is content to have the licking of the pots and pans; so a mean dependent will put up with any degrading treatment from a superior.

To LICKEN, *v. n.* [Lick, Sax. like.] To appear or pretend to be. *Craven.*

LICKLY, *adj.* Likely. *Ditto.*

LICK-SPITTLE, *s.* A mean parasite; one who will stoop to any dirty work. *Craven.*

LICK-UP, *s.* A miserably small pittance, as if it were no more than a cat could lick up with her tongue. *Norf.*

LIDDEN, *s.* A story; a song. *Somerset.* (Ley, Sc. a lay or song.)

LIDS; LYDS, *s.* [Lyden, Ang. Sax.]

A way; manner.

"Thus lids, that lids," in this manner or that manner. *North.*

LIFT, *s.* Assistance. "Give me a lift," that is, help me to lift this weight, which is too heavy for me alone. *York. Hants. Sussex.*

LIFT, *s.* A sort of stile or gate, which, not being fixed on hinges, must be lifted and moved away to make room to pass through. *Norf. Suff.*

To LIG, *v. n.* [Liggen, Sax. to lie.]

To lie down. *Craven.*

To LIG-A-LAME, *v. a.* To maim; to make a leg lame. *Craven.*

To LIG, *v. a.* [Liggen, Sax.] To lay out. *Craven.*

LIGGER, *s.* A line with a float and bait for catching pike, thrown into the water, and allowed to lie there some time before it is examined. *Norf.*

A line used in this way, and generally left in the water all night, one end being fastened to a tree on the bank is called a Lay-Line. *Hants. Sussex.*

To LIG-TO'T, *v. a.* To exert one's-self, that is to lie or stick to a job with all one's diligence. *Craven.*

LIGHTS, *s.* [Being remarkably light for their bulk.] The lungs. *Somerset. Norf.*

Always applied to the lungs of beasts, and not of men. *Hants. Sussex.*

LIGHTING-STOCK, *s.* [To light or alight-on, and Stock, a thick body.]

A horse block, being a graduated piece of wood or stone, made for the convenience of mounting on, or dismounting from, a horse. *Somerset.*

LIKE, *adj.* Resembling; after the manner of, as "she was in a passion, like." *Norf. Suff.*

"All melancholy like;" seeming in a melancholy mood. *Sussex. Hants.*

"You were like to do such a thing," i. e. you seem to be trying to do it. *Sussex. Hants.*

LIKE, *s.* Occasion; opportunity. *Craven.*

LIKEIN, *s.* Appearance; condition. *Craven.*

[Lic, Sax. like, resembling.]

To LIKE, *v. n.* [Licigian, Sax. to approve of.] To want to do a thing. *North.*

LIKING, *s.* Approval; trial. A servant goes to a master without any regular hiring, and is then said to be on "liking."

Fenning has the word, and quotes Dryden. It is used in Hants and Sussex.

LILE, *adj.* Little. *North.*

To LILL, *v. a.* [Lullen, Belg. to lull.]

To assuage pain. *Craven.*

LILLY-LAW, *s.* A bright flame. *Craven.*

To LILT, *v.* [Probably corrupted from Lift.] To rise in the gait or song. *Craven.*

LIMB, *s.* [See Forby's remarks on it.]

A determined sensualist. *Norf.*

(May a sensualist be called a Limb, as indulging the limbs being part of the body,

distinguished from the mind or intellectual part of a man.)

**LIMBERS, LIMMERS, s.** [Lim, Isl. a branch of a tree. Craven Dialect. Or from Limh, used in the same sense that Arm very frequently is.]

The shafts of a wagon, cart, &c. *Somerset.*

**LIMMERS, adj.** [Limber; flexible; a base person is called loose.] Base; mean; low. *North.*

**LIMMOCK, adj.** Limp; very limp. *Norf.*

**LIMP, LIMPSY, adj.** [Limber.] Flaccid. *Norf.*

Limp. *Hants. Sussex.*

**LIN, s.** [Lind, Sax.] The lime-tree. *Craven.*

**LIN, s.** [Linum, Lat. flax.] Linen. *Ditto.*

**To LIN, v. n.** [Ahlinnan, Sax. to stop.] To leave off; to cease. *Bailey.*

**LINCH, s.** [Ahlinnan, Sax. to stop.] A ledge; a rectangular projection. *Som.*

**LINCH, s.** A spot of raised ground. *Dorset.*

**LINCH, s.** A hamlet, generally one the side of a hill. *Glouc.*

**LINE, s.** [Linum, Lat.] Flax. *North.*

**To LINE, v. a.** To beat; a line being often used for the purpose; in the same sense we use Leather, Strap, and Ropes-end. *Norf. Suff.*

**To LINE, v. n.** [Hlinan, Sax. to lean.] To incline towards or against something. *Somerset.*

**LING, s.** [Ling, Isl.] Heath; bether. *North.*

**LING-COLLINS, s.** [Ling and Koolen, Belg. to cool; Ling-coolings.] Burned heath. *Craven.*

**LINGY, adj.** [Lingen, Belg.] Limber; tall; flexible. *North.*

**LINED, prnt. pass.** Drunk; he is well lined; that is, he has plenty of liquor in him as a lining. *Craven.*

**LINK, s.** A sausage, so called from the gut, when stuffed, being divided without being cut off at first into so many sausages, each of which may be said to form a link in the chain. *Norf.*

Forby thinks a "Link of Sausages," an expression in some counties, better than the above. I must beg to differ from him, the whole gut is properly a "chain," a single one a "link" of that "chain."

A green or wooded bank on the side of a hill, between two pieces of cultivated land. *South Downs. Sussex.*

**LINK-PIN, s.** A lynch-pin. *Norf.*

Forby says why not as good as Lynch-pin? My answer is this, Lynch is from Ahlinnan, Sax. to stop, according to Fenning; a Lynch-pin stops or prevents the wheel from falling off.

**LINNY, s.** [Hlinan, to lean, being generally attached to some other building, the same as Lean-to, which see.]

An open shed, attached to barns, out-houses, &c. *Somerset.*

A pig-sty. *Devon.*

**LINTY, adj.** Idle. *Warwick.*

Is this from Hlinan, Sax. to lean; idle people being very fond of lounging and leaning against some support. It is a common saying in East Sussex, when speaking of an idle, lazy fellow, he has been shouldering up such a place all day, that is, he has been leaning against it. (*Lentus, Lat. slow.*)

**LIP, s.** [See leap.]

**LIPARY, adj.** [Perhaps Slippery.] Wet, rainy. *Somerset.*

**To LIPIN, v. a.** To forewarn. *South. Grose.*

[To Lip may imply to speak, as Lip-service is service in words and not in deeds; then to Lipin may mean to speak to a person, to forewarn him of some danger.]

**LIPPIN, v. n.** To trust or rely upon. *South. Bailey.*

**LIPPEY, adj.** [See Lipary.] Moist; wet. *West.*

**To LIPPEM, v. n.** To guess; to expect; to depend on. *Craven.*

(Laubian, Mass, Goth. to believe.)

**To LIRRUP, v. a.** [Lee-Rope. See to Line.] To beat. *Somerset. Hants. Sussex.*

**LISH, s.** [See Lash.] A pasture. *Oxford.*

**LISH, adj.** [Lithe.] Active. *North.*

**LISK, or LASK, s.** [See Lists.]

**LISSOME, adj.** [Lithe.] Pliant; supple. *York. Somerset. E. Sussex. North.*

**LISTLY, adj.** [To list, listen.] Quick of hearing. *Norf.*

**LISTLY, adv.** Easily; distinctly; [Listlessly without any exertion.] *Norf.*

**LISTS, s.** [Ystlys, Welch.] The flanks. *North.*

**To LIT, v. a.** To colour or dye. *North.*

[Is it from Light? to give a new colour, that is, throw a new light on any thing.]

**To LITE, v. n.** [To alight.] To depend on. *North.*

To Lite on; to wait. *North.*

**LITE, adj.** [Little.] A few or little. *Ditto.*

**LITH, adj.** [Lithe.] Limber. *Ditto.*

**To LITHE, v. a.** [To thicken liquids; to lithe the pot, is to stir the meal in for a pudding.] *North.*

**LITHY, adj.** Flexible. *Hants.*

**LITHE, adj.** [Blithe, Sax.] Mild; blithe. *North.*

**LITHER, adj.** Idle; lazy; slothful. *Ditto.*

**LITTEN, or LITEN, s.** A garden. *Ditto.*

(Lictan, Sax.) A church-yard. *Hants. Nt.*

**LITTER, s.** Loose straw thrown into a farm-yard for the cattle to lie on, and tread into manure. *Hants. Sussex.*

(Litter, a confused disorderly mass of any thing.)

**LITTLE-SILVER, s.** A low price. *Norf. Suff.*

**LITTEST, adj. super. deg.** Least. *Somerset.*

**LITTOCKS, s.** Rags and tatters. *Berks.*

**To LIVER, v. a.** [Leveren, Belg.] To deliver. *Craven.*

**To LIVE-UNDER, v. n.** To be tenant to a landlord, as "I live under Lord A., or Squire B." *Norf. Sussex. Hants.*

**LIZENED**, *adj.* [Lessened]. Lean; lank; shrunk; applied to corn. *South. Grose.*  
**LIVERSICK**, *s.* [Sliver.] A piece of skin which splits up at the side of the nail. *Hants.*  
**LIVERY**, *adj.* Adhesive; said of ground which ploughs up wet, and is consequently stiff and shining, not very unlike slices of liver. *E. Sussex.*  
**LOAN, LOIN, LONEIN**, *s.* [Laen, Belg.] A lane. *Craven.*  
**LOB**, *s.* [Lubbed, Dan.] A heavy, dull, stupid person. *Fenning.*  
**To LOB**, *v. n.* To hang down or droop; a stupid person generally hanging down his head. *Somerset.*  
**To LOB**, *v. n.* To kick. *Norfolk. Suff.*  
**LOB**, *s.* A very large marble, which is tossed or lobbed, not shot. *Hants.*  
**To LOB**, *v. a.* To toss gently, not to throw violently; as to lob the ball at cricket means to bowl a very gentle ball. *Hants. Sussex.*  
**To LOBALONG**, *v. n.* To walk with a lounging gait, as a Lob does. *Hants. Sussex.*  
**LOBCOCK, LUBBOCK**, *s.* [Lubbe, Isl. Forby. Rude; uncultivated.] A Lout; lubber. *Norfolk.*  
**LOBLOLLY**, *s.* Any odd mixture of spoon-meat. Water-gruel, on board ship, is called Loblolly. *Norfolk.*  
**LOBSTER**, *s.* A stoat, (perhaps from being of a reddish colour.) *Norfolk.*  
**LOBSTROUS-LOUSE**, *s.* A wood louse. *North.*  
**LOCAL**, *s.* A local preacher among the Methodists. *Craven.*  
 (One who preaches at different places where no fixed preacher resides.)  
**LOCK!** *intj.* [Locan, Sax. to look.] An exclamation of surprise. *Somerset.*  
**LOCK**, *s.* Difficulty; embarrassment; as any thing under lock cannot easily be extricated. *Craven.*  
**LOCKER**, *adj.* Entangled. *Ditto.*  
**LOCKER**, *s.* A cup-board. *Ditto.*  
**LOCKYZEE!** *intj.* [Look you see!] Look! behold! *Somerset.*  
**LOCK-O-DAISY!** *intj.* [Alack-a-day!] An exclamation expressive of sorrow, most properly, and also of pleasure. *Somerset. Hants.*  
**LOCK-SPIT**, *s.* [Lock, signifying confinement, which a boundary line implies; Spit as much ground as a spade will turn up at once.] A small cut with a spade to show the direction in which a piece of land is to be divided by a new fence. *Norfolk.*  
**LOCK-FURROW**, *s.* A furrow ploughed across the Warps or Lands, to let off the water. *E. Sussex.*  
 In Hants, Water-furrows.  
**LODE**, *s.* [Lade, Sax. a discharging or purging.] An artificial water-course. In the fens of Norfolk are several Lodes to aid the drainage. *Norfolk. Forby.*

**LODE**, *s.* A ford. *Gloucester.*  
**To LODGE**, *v. n.* [Logian, Sax. to lodge; figuratively, says Fenning, to place, fix, or plant.] To alight or fall on any thing, so as to remain fixed there; as my ball is lodged on the top of the wall, and I cannot get it down. *Hants.*  
**LODGED**, *part. pass.* Corn, when beaten down by wind or rain, is said to be "lodged." *Hants.*  
**LOE**, *s.* A little round hill, or a great heap of stones. [Hleaw, Sax. a heap.] *North.*  
**LOERT**, *s.* Lord. Peak of Derbyshire. *Grose.*  
**LOFF**, *adj.* Low. *Essex.*  
**LOFFER**, *adj.* Lower. *Craven.*  
**To LOGGER**, *v. n.* To shake, as a wheel which has been loosened and does not perform its motion correctly. *Norfolk.*  
 (It may be from Loggerhead; going to Loggerheads, is striking heads together roughly.)  
**LOGGIN**, *s.* A truss of long straw. *North.*  
**LOKE**, *s.* [Loc, Sax. a lock; a fastening; a closing or shutting up.] A short narrow, turn-again lane. *Norfolk.*  
**LOLLIPOP**, *s.* A coarse sweetmeat, made of treacle and brown sugar. *Nf. Hants. Sussex.*  
**To LOLLOP**, *v. n.* [Loll, Isl. a slow step.] To lounge and saunter heavily. *Craven.*  
**To LOLLOP**, *v. a.* To beat. *Sussex. Hants.*  
**LOLL-POOP**, *s.* [Loll, lounge. Poop, the after part of a vessel.] A sluggish, sedentary lounge. *Norfolk. Suff.*  
**LOLLY-SWEET**, *adj.* Lusciously sweet, without any flavour to relieve the sweetness; lulling as it were by its excessive sweetness, the appetite, or taste for the thing. *Norfolk. Suff.*  
**LOMEY**, *s.* A spoiled child. *Devon.*  
**To LOMPER**, *v. n.* [Lompe, Belg. a lump.] To walk with a heavy motion. *Craven.*  
**LOND**, *s.* [Loud, Sax. land.] Land in the abstract. *Norfolk. Suff.*  
 A division of an uninclosed field. *Norfolk. Suff.*  
 A sub-division of land; a field is divided into furlongs; a furlong into Londs.  
**To LOND**, *v. a.* To clog with mire or dirt. *Norfolk. Suff.*  
**LONE-WOMAN**, *s.* An unmarried woman, living without a man to protect her. *Norfolk. Suff. Shakespear. Hants. Sussex.*  
**To LONG**, *v. a.* To forward any thing to a distance by passing it from one hand to another in succession. *Norfolk. Suff.*  
 "Long it hither;" "reach it hither." *North.*  
**LONG**, *adj.* Great. "A long price." *Norfolk. Sussex. Hants.*  
 Tough, in opposition to short, as "short crust," is rich crust, friable. *Norfolk.*  
 (These are all from Long, Sax. implying length.)  
**LONG-DOG**, *s.* [From its make.] A greyhound. *Sussex.*  
**To LONG**, *v. n.* To belong. *Somerset.*  
**LONG**, *adj.* Owing to. *Craven.*

**LONG, s.** Fault; consequence; as it was "all through Long of you," that I lost that horse. *Bailey. Hants.*

[These are from Belangen, Belg. to belong.] **LONG-CRIPPLE, s.** [Long and Crypan, Sax. to creep.] A viper. *Exmoor.*

**LONGFUL, adj.** Long in regard to time. *Norfolk. Somerset.*

**LONG-IN-THE-MOUTH, adj.** Tough; requiring a long time to be masticated. *North.*

**LONG-LAWRENCE, s.** [Long, slow; Lawrence, the name, I suppose, of some noted sluggard formerly.] When a person is idle "Long-Lawrence" is said to have got hold of him. *E. Sussex. Craven.*

**LONGS, s.** [Perhaps from Lank, supposing the sheep to be thin and long-legged, a fact I am not certain of.] Lancashire sheep.

**LONNING, adj.** [Lomiti, Slav.] Lame. *North.*

**LONT-FIGS, s.** Figs. *Berks.* Turkish figs are called Lent figs in Hampshire. [Levant, they coming from that part.]

**LOOK, s.** [Lock.] A small quantity. *North.*

**LOOM, s.** Any tool or utensil. *Ches. Bailey.*

**LOOKER, s.** A shepherd or herdman, so called from being employed in looking after sheep and cattle. *E. Sussex. Kent. Romney Marsh.*

**LOOP, s.** [Loop-hole, an opening.] A pannel of rails with pales nailed to them so as to make a lifting gate, moveable at pleasure, to enable carts or wagons to pass through. *South. Grosse. Norfolk.*

A hinge of a door. *North.*

**LOOZE, s.** A pig-stye. *Exmoor.*

**LOOVER, s.** An opening for the smoke to go out at the roof of a house. *Fenning.* [See Lover.]

**LOP, s.** [Loppe, Ang. Sax.] A flea. *North. Lincoln.*

**To LOPE, v. n.** [Loopen. Belg. to leap] To leap. *North. Lincoln.*

**To LOPE, v. n.** To take long strides, particularly with long legs. *Norfolk. Suff.*

**To LOPPER, v. n.** [Hlaup, Isl. coagulation.] To turn sour, and coagulate by too long standing. *Norfolk. Suff.* "Loppered milk" is curdled milk, sour milk. A "Loppered slut" is a term also in the North.

**LOPPER-EARED, adj.** [Lap, Lappet, something that folds over.] Flabby, loose, as a horse, with drooping ears, is said to be Lopper-eared. *Craven.*

**LORDS and LADIES, s.** The flowering stems of the common arum of the hedges. *Norfolk. Suff. Hants. Sussex.*

So called, I presume, from the stately appearance the blossom has by being partially inclosed and protected by the sheath; so that the flower appears as though it were in a kind of state chair or carriage.

**LOSSET, s.** A large, flat, wooden dish, not much unlike a voider. *North.*

**LOUKING, adj.** [To look, awkward persons generally looking and gaping about.] Gawky, awkward. *North.*

**LOUKING, part. act.** [Loock, Gaelic.] Weeding. *Craven.*

**LOUND, adj.** Calm, out of the wind. *North.*

**To LOUP, v. n.** [Loopen, Belg.] To leap. *North.*

**LOURDY, adj.** [Lourd, Fr. heavy, lumpy.] Sluggish, Grosse, whom see.

Slothful, sluggish; *Sussex* according to Bailey, though I do not recollect ever having heard it.

**LOUSE, adj.** Loose, out of service, that is at liberty. *Craven.*

**LOUSE-ITH'HEFT, s.** [Loose in the Haft or handle.] A loose blade, a disorderly person. *Craven.*

**To LOUSTREE, v. n.** [Lustigh, Belg. lusty, vigorous; Lutter, Fr. to struggle.] To work hard. *Exmoor.*

**LOVER, s.** [L'Ouverture, Fr. an opening.] A chimney, which was formerly only an aperture made in the roof. *Craven.*

**LOVESOME, adj.** Amorous. *North.*

**LOW, LOWE, s.** [Loge, Isl.] A flame. *Craven.*

A lilly-lowe or ballibleiz, a comfortable blaze. "To make a Lowe," to stir the fire in order to make it blaze. *West.*

**To LOWEN, v. n.** To fall in price, to become lower. *Norfolk.*

**LOWER, s.** A lever. *Norfolk.*

**LOWFS, s.** [Low.] Low grounds, adjoining the Wolds. *York.*

**To LOWE, v. n.** To flame. *North. Bailey.*

**To LOWE, v. a.** To weed corn. *York.* [See Lowk.]

**LOWANCE, s.** [Allow.] Portion. *Somerset.* Luncheon, what is allowed for that intermediate meal. *E. Sussex.*

**To LOWANCE, v. a.** To set apart a certain portion of food for a certain time, either to man or to inferior animals. *E. Sussex.*

**LOWING, part. act.** Granting, allowing. *Craven.*

**To LOWK, v. a.** [To look.] To weed corn, that is to look out for the weeds. *North.*

**LOWING, s.** The act of piling up one thing on another. *Exmoor.*

**LOWLE-EARED, adj.** A "Lowle-eared pig" is a thick, heavy-eared pig. *Wills.*

**To LOWLE, v. a.** To carry a heavy weight in one's arms. *Exmoor.*

She was lowling along a child, as big as herself. *Middlesex.*

**LOUN or LOON, s.** [Loen, Belg.] A vulgar rustic; a heavy stupid fellow. *North.*

**To LOWT, s.** [Hlutan, Sax. Fenning, to bend the body by way of obeisance.] To cringe or bow down the body. They were very low in their "lowtings." *North.*

**LUCAM, s.** [Lucarne, Fr. a dormer-window, Forby.] A window in the roof of a house. *Norfolk.*

- In E. Sussex they have the word "Luton," a projection from a house, such as a bow-window, &c.
- LUCKS**, *s.* [Locks.] Small portions of wool twisted on the finger of a spinner at the wheels or distaff. *Norf. Suff.*
- LUCKEN-BROW'D**, *adj.* Heavy-brow'd. *North.*
- LUFE**, *s.* [Ouvrir, Fr. to open.] The open hand. *North.*
- LUG**, *s.* [Logge, Belg. a Log, or Geluggian, Sax. to hale or drag.] A pole or perch measure; a long rod; any long pole; a heavy pole. *Somerset. Glouc.*
- LUGS**, *s.* The ears, because they may be pulled or lugged. *North. South.*
- To LUG**, *v. a.* To pull violently; to pull any one by the ears. *North. South.*
- LUG-LAIN**, *s.* Full measure, as though the lug were lain on the ground to measure it. *Somerset.*
- LUGSOME**, *adj.* Heavy, either to be borne as a burthen, or, when applied to a road, causing a wearisome drag to cattle. *Norf.*
- In the same sense in Sussex and Hants they say it is a "terrible lug."
- LUM**, *s.* [Perhaps from Gloom, Glommung, Sax.] A woody valley. *North.*
- LUM**, *s.* A deep pool. *North.*
- LUMBER**, *s.* Coarse, dirty, foolish talk, as useless and unprofitable as "Lumber." *Norf. Suff.*
- "To talk rubbish" means the same thing in Lincolnshire.
- LUMMOX**, *s.* [Lump.] A fat unwieldy person and very stupid into the bargain. *Norf.*
- [Forby derives it from Loam, as if made of heavy unctuous earth; but Lumpish means decidedly heavy, gross.]
- To LUMP**, *v. a.* [Lomper, Teut. to punish.] To drub with heavy blows. *Norf. Hants.*
- LUMPING**, *s.* A heavy drubbing. *Norf. Hants.*
- To LUMPER**, *v. n.* To stumble, as a lumbering horse, clearly implying he is heavy and lumpish, and not active enough to stand on his legs. To move heavily. *West.*
- LUMPING**, *adj.* Great, cumbersome. *North. South.*
- LUMPS**, *s.* Barn-floor bricks. *Grosc.*
- Bricks of the common length and breadth, but half as thick again and harder. *Norf. Suff.*
- Bricks much longer, harder, wider and thicker, than the common ones, used for fitting up fire-places in brewhouses or where a great fire is required, called also fire bricks. *E. Sussex.*
- LUN**, *s.* [Lee, Lew, Lewed, or Lewen spot.] Cover or shelter. *West.* [See Lew.]
- To LUNGE**, *v. n.* [Allonger, Fr. In fencing to make a push which of course implies leaning forward.] To lean forward, to throw one's whole weight on anything. *Norf. Suff. Exmoor.*
- "To Lunge a horse," is to hold him with a very long rope and drive him round a circle, the end of the rope being the centre; it is the first step in breaking a colt. *Sussex. Hants. Kent.*
- LUNGEIOUS**, *adj.* Spiteful, mischievous, (perhaps from the love such persons have of lunging at, or attempting to do others mischief.) *Derby. Leicester.*
- LUNG-SADDLE** or **SETTLE**, *s.* [Long and Saddle, a seat, or Setol, Sax. a bench.] A long form with a back and arms, usually placed in the chimney corner of a farmhouse. *North.*
- A similar seat, used in public-houses, is called a "Settle." *Sussex. Hants.*
- LUNT**, *adj.* [Lentus, Lat. slow, Forby. I think rather from Blunt.] Short, crusty, surly in speech or manners. *Norf. Suff.*
- LURDANE**, *s.* [See Lourdy. Grove gives, from Dr. Heylin, "Lord-Dane" as the origin; the Danes, during the time they were in England, having been very idle and very tyrannical. The author of the Craven dialect gives the same.] An idle fellow. *Craven.*
- LURE**, *s.* A sore on the hoof of a cow, cured by cutting it cross-ways. *West.*
- To LURE**, *v. n.* [From an old term in Falconry, signifying the calling back a Hawk from his flight.] To make a loud and shrill cry. *Norf.* Bacon has the word, Forby says.
- To LURRY**, *v. a.* [Leure, Belg. vile merchandise.] To daub by rolling in the mire. *Norf.*
- To LURRY**, *v. n.* "To Lurry over any thing," is to hurry over work in a careless slovenly way. It means also to read very fast and indistinctly. *Hants. Sussex.*
- LURRY**, *s.* A very quick, careless, indistinct mode of reading. *Hants. Sussex.*
- [Lire, Fr. to read.]
- LUSKISH**, *adj.* Lazy. *Bailey.*
- LUSKISHNESS**, *s.* Laziness. *Ditto.*
- To LUST**, *v. n.* [To desire violently, to have a strong inclination towards anything.] To incline. "This wall lusts on one side." A ship is said to "lust" when she leans much on one side. *Norf. Hants. Sussex.*
- LUTHO'**, *v. imp. m.* [Luggen, Belg. to look.] Look thou. *Craven.*
- LUTHOBUT**. Only look; do but look. *Craven.*
- LUTON**, *s.* [See Lucam] *E. Sussex.*
- LYMPWTWIGG**, *s.* [Limp and Wing, this bird's wings being very quickly moved.] A Lapwing. *Exmoor.*
- LYNCHETT**, *s.* [See Linch.] A green balk or interval to divide lands. *South.*
- LYRING** and **LACK**, *s.* A gutter washed by the tide on the sea-shore. *North.*
- LYTHEE**, *interj.* [Look thee.] "Lythee there now," "Look thee there now." *Grosc.*
- o.

## M.

- MAAD**, *part. pass.* Made. *Craven.*  
**MAAKY, MAUKY**, *adj.* [Machtigh, Teut.]  
 Proud, upstart, maggoty. *Craven.*  
**MAAR**, *adj.* More. *Craven.*  
**MAB**, *s.* A slattern. *North.*  
**To MAB**, *v. n.* To dress in a careless, slatternly manner. *North.*  
**MABBIERS**, *s.* Chicken. *Corn.*  
**MACAROON**, *s.* A fop; a word formerly representing the modern "Dandy." *Norfolk. Suff.*

A fop was formerly called a Macaroni. In a child's picture book many years ago, I remember the figure of a fop, with this line beneath it.

"M—A Macaroni with loads of false hair."

Fenning has the word "Macaronic." [Macaronique, Fr.]

- MOCK**. A confused heap; a huddle of several things together.

- MACE**, *s.* [Mast, Fr.] Acorns. *Somerset.*  
 In Hampshire the fruit of the beech-tree is called Mast or Beech-Mast, and when hogs are turned out into the woods in Autumn, to feed on it, they are said to be turned out to Mast.

- MACK**, *s.* [Macan, Sax. to make.] Sort or species, as, What Mack of corn or stock? *North.*

- To MACK-BOUD**, *v. n.* [To Make and Baude, Belg. bold.] To venture; to take the liberty to do anything. *Craven.*

- MACK-SHIFT**, *s.* A make-shift; something done or used in a case of expediency. *Craven.*

- MACK-WEIGHT**, *s.* A make-weight. A small candle, because put in to make up the proper weight. *Craven.*

- MAD**, *s.* [Made, Germ. a worm.] An earth-worm. *Essex.*

- MADDER**, *s.* [Madredd, Welch, purulent matter.] Pus, the matter of a sore. *Craven.*

- To MADDLE**, *v. n.* [Mad.] To be fond of. "She maddles after that fellow;" she is foolishly or madly fond of him; to wander; to forget. *North.*

- MADGETIN**, *s.* [Madge, Margaret] The Margaret apple. *Norfolk.*

- To MAG**, *v. n.* [Magpie, Mag. abbr. of Margaret.] To chatter. *Norfolk. Essex.*

- MAIN**, *adj.* [Maegen, Sax. Magn, Isl. strength.] Most. "The main part;" the greatest part. *North. South.*

- MAIN**, *s.* Might, strength; with all his "might and main." *North. South.*

That part of a joint of meat which is the least dressed; being generally in the thickest or main part. *Norfolk.*

- MAIN**, *adv.* Very. "Main good;" very good. *Grosc.*

- MAIN**, *s.* The chief, head; as "Madam's the main." Madam is the ruler. *Grosc.*

- To MAINSWEAR**, *v. n.* To swear falsely; to perjure one's self. *North. Bailey.*

- MAIZ**, *s.* A kind of large, light, hay basket. *North.*

[A Maze is a place full of windings and twistings; so is basket-work.]

- MAIST-WHAT**, *adv.* [Maist, Goth. most.] Generally. *Craven.*

- MAKE**, *s.* A match or equal. *North.*

- MAKE**, *s.* An instrument in husbandry, with a long handle, and a crooked iron at the end, chiefly used to cut up peas. *Norfolk.*  
 Forby seems puzzled with it.

In Hampshire a similar instrument is called a Hack-hook, and is used for the same purpose. In Norfolk they say "Make the peas;" in Hants, "Hack the peas." Whether Make can by possibility be corrupted from Hack, I cannot presume to say. To Make is a word in common use for expressing the end of any work: "To make hay;" "To make the bed;" "To make the peas." *Norfolk.*

- MAKELESS**, *adj.* [So perfect, nothing can be made equal to it.] Matchless. *North. Bailey.*

- To MALAHACK**, *v. a.* [Haccan, Sax. to Hack and Mal, Fr. bad.] To cut or carve in an awkward manner. *Norfolk.*

- MALAN-TREE**, *s.* The beam across an open chimney in front of which the mantle shelf is fixed. *Norfolk. Suff.*

- MALE-PILLION**, *s.* [Malle, Fr. a postman's bag of letters.] A stuffed leathern cushion to carry baggage upon a horse, behind a servant, attending his master on a journey. *Norfolk. Suff.*

- MALLS**, *s.* The measles. *Exmoor.*

- MALL**, *s.* [Mallens, Lat. a hammer.] A large two handed hammer. *Hants.*

- MALSH, MALCH**, *adj.* [Mollis, Lat. soft.] Mild. *Craven.*

- MANNERED, GOOD-MANNERED**, *part. pass.* A meadow that abounds in sweet grasses is said to be Good-mannered, or to have a Good Manner, i. e. a good sort of grass. *Hants. Sussex.*

- MALT-CUMBS**, *s.* [Comb, Sax. comb.] Malt-dust; the sprouts and roots of malted barley which is separated by the screen. *Norfolk.*

In Hants and Sussex "Combs." *Bailey.*

- To MAMBLE**, *v. a.* [Mumble.] To eat anything with seeming indifference, as if from want of appetite or from disrelish of the food. *Norfolk. Suff.*

- MAMMOCKS**, *s.* Leavings; wasted fragments. *Norfolk. Suff.*

[Fenning has Mammoth, an offal or fragment of meat, and also to Mammoth, to tear, to pull into pieces; hence I conceive its derivation is from "to Maim."]

- To MANCH or MUNCH**, *v. a.* [Manger; Fr. to eat.] To chew. *Somerset.*

- To MANG**, *v. a.* [Gemengan, Sax. to mingle.] To mix. *Somerset.*

- MANG**, *s.* A mash of bran or malt. *North.*

**MANG-HANGLE**, *adj.* Mixed in a wild and confused manner. *Somerset.*

**To MANTLE**, *v. a.* To embrace kindly; to enfold in the arms as it were with a mantle. *North.*

**MANY-FOLDS**, *s.* The intestines, from having many folds. *Craven.*

**MANTEL-STONE**, *s.* [Mantello, Ital. a cloak.] The stone over the fire-place. *Craven.*

**MAR**, *s.* [Mere, Sax. a pool.] A small lake. *North.*

**MARA-BALK**, **MERE-BALK**, *s.* } Moera, *Ang. Sax.*  
**MIRE-BALK**, **MERE**. } the end.]

A balk or narrow slip of land, unploughed, separating properties in a common field. *Norf. Suff.*

**MARCH-BIRD**, *s.* A frog. *Norf. Suff.*  
 [Frogs beginning to be vocal in March.]

**MARCH-PANE**, *s.* A favourite delicacy in old times, being a rich cake made chiefly of almonds and sugar. [Pain, Fr. bread, but what is March?] *Norf. Suff.*

**MARDLE**, *s.* [Mardelle, Fr. the brim of a well, Forby. Perhaps Mere, Sax. a pool, and Dell, Dale.] A pond near the house, in the yard, on the neighbouring green, or by the road side, convenient for watering cattle. *Norf. Suff.*

**MARE'S-FAT**, *s.* Inula dysenterica, Linnæus. elecampene; flea-vane. *Norf.*

**MARE'S TAILS**, *s.* Long, narrow, streaky clouds, irregularly floating below the general mass and of a darker colour, reckoned a strong indication of wet weather. *Norf. Sussex. Hants.*  
 [See Filly-Tails.]

**MARE'S TAIL**, *s.* The plant, hippuris vulgaris. Bottle-brush. *Hants.*

**MARE**, *adj. comp. deg.* More. *Craven.*

**MAREOWER**, *adv.* } Moreover. *Craven.*

**MAREOWER-NER-THAT**, }  
**MARGENT**, *s.* [Fenning has Marge, Margent, Margin, Margo, Lat. Marge, Fr.] A Margin. *Norf. Suff.*

**MARL**, *s.* A Marvel or wonder. *Exmoor.*  
 [A corruption, arising from the common habit of abbreviating words, as much as possible. In E. Sussex, Barrel is pronounced "Barl."]

**MARLIN**, *s.* The vulgar pronunciation of Maudlin or Magdalene, as "Marlin College," "Maudlin College." *Oxf. Grose.*  
 On St. Magdalen's hill, Winchester, a fair is annually held, which is vulgarly and generally called "Morn-Hill Fair."

**MARROW**, *s.* [Marren, Belg. to bind or link together.] A fellow or companion. *Exmoor.*

**MARROW**, *adj.* Like; equal; "These shoes are not marrows." They are not fellows. *North.*

**MARRAM** or **MARREM**, *s.* [Mare, Lat. the sea Arundo, aunaria; sea reed-grass. *Norf.*

**MARSHALSEA-MONEY**, *s.* The County-rate, part of which, by Act 43 Eliz. c. 2, was made payable to prisoners in the Marshalsea. *Norf.* (See Forby.)

**MARTIN**, **FREE-MARTIN**, *s.* [Free and Mart, market, being always free to be sent to market.] When a cow has two calves, one of which is a male, and the other a female, the latter it is said will never breed, and is called a Free-Martin. *York. E. Sussex.*

**MARBLE-MAS**, *s.* [Martin and Mass, a festival.] The feast of St. Martin. *North.*

**MARTLEMAS-BEEF**, *s.* Beef dried in the chimney, like bacon; so called because it is usual to kill the beef for the purpose about the time of the feast of St. Martin, Nov. 11th. *Essex. Suff.*

**MASK**, *s.* [Macher, Fr. to beat into a confused mass.] Anything decayed or soft. Confusion. *Craven.*

**MASKERED**, *adj.* Decayed. *Craven.*

**MASLIN**, **MASTLEGIN**, *s.* [Misschen. Belg. Mesler, Fr. to mix.] Mixed corn. *Craven.*

**MASONTER**, *s.* [Corruption.] A mason. *Warwick.*

**MASHELSON**, *s.* [Meslin, from Mesler, Fr. to mix.] A mixture of wheat and rye. *Grose.*

**MASTERFUL**, **MAISTERFUL**, *adj.* Headstrong, imperious; that is determined to be master, or to have things one's own way. *Craven.*

**MATCHLY**, *adj.* [Match and Lic. Sax. like.] Exactly alike; fitting nicely. *Norf.*

**MATHER**, [Come hither.] A word used by carters to their horses, when they wish them to come towards them, that is to the left or near side, being that on which they walk. *Hants.*

**MAUF**, *s.* A brother in law. *North.*

**MAUKS**, *s.* [Malk, Su. Goth.] Maggots. *North.*

**MAUKIN**, *s.* A dirty, ragged, blousy wench.

A Scare-crow; a figure of shreds and patches. *Norf. Suff.*

[See Mawks.]

**MAUL**, *s.* [Malk, Su. Goth.] A Beetle. *North.*

**MAULS**, *s.* [Malu, Sax. a mallow.] The plants Mallows.

**MAUL**, *s.* [Marl. Brit. marl, an unctuous earth.] A clayey or marly soil.

**MAULMY**, *adj.* Clammy; adhesive, sticking to whatever comes in contact with it. *Norf. Suff.*

**To MAUM**, *v. a.* To handle or smear about anything eatable. *Var. Grose.*

**MAUM**, *adj.* Soft and mellow. *North.*

**MAUMY**, *adj.* Soft and marly; applied to land. *Hants.*

**MAUND**, *s.* [Mand, Sax. a hand basket, Fenning.] A hand-basket with two lids. *North.*

**MAUNDFUL**, *adj.* A basket full. *North.*  
**To MAUNDER**, *v. n.* [Maudire, Fr. to grumble.] To ponder, or wander about in a thoughtful manner. *North.*  
 To prowl about in a sullen, discontented, or melancholy manner. *E. Sussex.*  
**MAUNDY**, *adj.* Abusive; saucy. *Glouc.*  
**MAUNDER**, *s.* [A Maunder of Macks; all manner of Makes; manner being pronounced Mander, frequently, as in Sussex and more particularly in Somersetshire, where the expression "All mander o'things," is common.] All sorts of things. *North.*  
**MAUR, MORE**, *s.* [Moror, Lat. to delay; hence to Moor a vessel is to make her fast; and a root holds the plant fast in the ground.] A root. *Glouc.*  
 Hence "Mored" is rooted. *Glouc. Grose.*  
 A "Stool-more" in Hampshire, is the remaining part of the tree with the roots, after a tree has been cut down. Its smooth surface gives it the appearance of a stool or seat, and More is root.  
**To MAISSE**, *v. n.* [Muyssen, Belg. to muse.] To ponder upon; to gaze at; to admire. *North.*  
**MAUTHER**, *s.* [Moer, Dan. an unmarried girl.] A girl. *Norfolk.*  
**MAVIS or MAVISH**, *s.* The thrush. *North.*  
**To MAW**, *v. a.* [Mawan, Sax.] To mow. *Somerset.*  
**MAWKIN**, *s.* A bunch of rags, usually wetted and attached to a pole, used to cleanse the oven. *Somerset.*  
**MAWKS**, *s.* A slattern. *North.*  
 [Meox, Sax. muck; filth.]  
**MAWSKIN**, *s.* The maw of a calf, cleansed and salted, to form rennet for curdling milk. *Norfolk. Suffolk.*  
**MAWMENTS**, *s.* [Mammet, a puppet or doll.] Trifles. *Craven.*  
**MAY**, *s.* The blossom of the white thorn, so called from its blooming in May. *N. S. E. and W.*  
**MAY-BOUGH**, *s.* A branch of the white-thorn in full bloom. *Sussex. Hants.*  
**MAY-BUG**, *s.* The chaffer, which comes in May. *E. Sussex.*  
**MAY-BUSH**, *s.* The white thorn. *Norfolk.*  
**MAY-FOOL**, *s.* The same as April-Fool in other counties. *Somerset.*  
**MAY-BE**, *adv.* Perhaps. *Somerset. Sussex.*  
**MAY-GAME**, *s.* A frolic; May having formerly been ushered in with merry sports. *Somerset.*  
**MAYING**, *s.* To go to "Maying" is to go very early in the morning of the first of May into the fields or woods, and gather green boughs to decorate people's houses. *E. Sussex.*  
**MAZED**, *part. pass.* [Missen, Belg. to wander or Mase, Sax. a whirlpool.] Amazed; astonished. *North.*  
**MAY-WEED**, *s.* The plant anthemis cotula. *E. Sussex.*

**MAZED**, *adj.* Giddy, stupified. *North.*  
**MAZE**, *s.* Astonishment. *Sussex. Hants.*  
**MAZZARDS**, *s.* Black cherries. *Glouc.*  
**MEAG or MEAK**, *s.* [See Make.] An instrument for cutting peas, brake, &c. *Bailey.*  
 A pea-hook. *E. Sussex.*  
**MEAL**, *s.* [Mæl, Ang. Sax. a measure.] As much milk as is taken from a cow at one milking. *Norfolk. North. Sussex. Hants.*  
**MEALY-MOUTHED**, *adj.* [Mealw, Sax. soft] Bashful, *Fenning.* Shy, very particular and cautious in speech. *E. Sussex. Hants.*  
**MEAUGH**, *s.* A wife's brother or a sister's husband; a brother-in-law. *North.*  
**MEANING**, *s.* Intimation, hint, likelihood. I felt some little meaning of fever this morning; that is, felt a symptom, which means, I may expect to have a fever. *Norfolk. Suffolk.*  
**MEANED**, *part. pass.* [Mœnan, Sax. to moan.] Bemoaned. *Craven.*  
**MEASLED**, *part. pass.* Diseased. *Norfolk. Suffolk.*  
**MEASLINGS**, *s.* [Messelen, Belg.] The measles. *Norfolk. Suffolk.*  
**MEAT-LIST**, *s.* [Meat, and Lystan, Sax. to desire.] Appetite; my "Meat-list;" my desire for meat. *West.*  
**MEAYERLEY**, *adj.* Mild; gentle. *Craven.*  
**MEATH**, *s.* [Mæhte, Sax. might.] Power, as "I give you the Meath of the buying;" i. e. full power to buy. *Lincoln. Bailey.*  
**MEAZLES**, *s.* Sows; swine. *West. Grose.*  
 (Are they so called, because they are subject to the Measles?)  
**MEBBY**, *adv.* [May be.] Probably. *Craven.*  
**To MEDDLE and MAKE**, *v. n.* To interfere; to intrude one's self into another person's business. *Norfolk. Sussex. Hants.*  
**MEEALIN**, *s.* An oven-broom. *North.*  
**MEALS**, *s.* [Meal, ground corn, crumbled as earth is capable of being.] Mould; earth; soil. *North.*  
**MEANS**, *s.* Property, estate; i. e. means by which a person can live. *Common.*  
**MEANTED**, *part. pass.* Apprehended; thought or dreamed of; as though some meaning was discovered. *North.*  
**MEATCHLY**, *adv.* [Mahts, Goth. much.] Perfectly well. *South. Grose.*  
**MEATY**, *adj.* Fleishy; but not fat. *Norfolk.*  
 In good condition. *Sussex. Hants.*  
**To MEECH**, *v. n.* To play truant from school.  
**MEECHER**, *s.* A truant; one who absents himself improperly. *Somerset.*  
**MEEDLESS**, *adj.* Unruly. *North.*  
 (Without, or unworthy of, Meed or reward.)  
**MEER**, *s.* [Mæra, Ang. Sax. the end.] A ridge of land between different properties in a common field, serving to show where each property ends. *Glouc.*  
 (See Mara-Balk.)  
**MEER-STONES**, *s.* Stones set up to divide different properties. *Craven.*  
**MEET-NOW**, *adv.* Just now. *North. Bailey.*

**MEETERLY**, *adv.* [Meet, proper.] Handsomely; modestly. *North.*  
**MEETINER, MEETINGER**, *s.* A vulgar name given to one who attends a meeting house; a Dissenter from the Established Church. *Norf. Suss. Hants.*  
**MELDER**, *s.* [Mehlder, Germ.] A kiln full; as many oats as are dried at a time for meal are called a "Melder of Oats." *Cheshire. York.*  
**To MELL**, *v. a.* [Meddle, "Mell nor Make," "Meddle nor Make."] To meddle with; to touch. *Somerset.*  
 (Meler, Fr. to mix; to jumble.) *Craven.*  
**To MELL**, *v. a.* [Melin, Brit. a mill.] To swing or wheel round; to turn anything slowly about. *Norf. Suff.*  
**A MELL or MAUL**, *s.* [See Mall.] A wooden mallet or beetle. *North.*  
**MELL-SUPPER**, *s.* Harvest-supper. *North.*  
**MELSH**, *adj.* Damp; drizzling, as "Melsh weather;" also modest. *North.*  
**MENCE**, *s.* [Menniae, Ang. Sax. polite, civil.] Decency. *Craven.*  
**MENCEFUL**, *adj.* Decent; becoming. *Ditto.*  
**MENDMENT**, *s.* Manure, which amends or improves land. *E. Sussex. Kent.*  
**MENDS**, *s.* [Amend, amende, Fr.] Reparation. *Craven. Sussex.*  
**MENEGE**, *s.* [Ménage, Fr. a family.] A family. *North.*  
**MENDING-THE-MUCK-HEAP**, *A* coarse, vulgar, romping bout; where, if one falls down others fall over, till there is a promiscuous heap of either, or of both sexes, of course not always very delicate nor very decent. *Norf. Suff.*  
 "More sacks to mill" is a game somewhat similar in Hampshire.  
**MENTLE**, *s.* [Mentel, Sax. a cloak.] A woman's coarse woollen apron. *Norf. Suff.*  
**MEOS-POT**, *s.* [Moes, Belg. pottage.] A mess pot. *Craven.*  
**MERE**, *s.* A private carriage road between two persons' grounds. *North. Wilts.*  
 (Merus, Lat. mere, exclusive of all other persons or things.) See Mere-balk.  
**MARGIN**, *s.* The mortar or cement of old walls. *Norf. Grose.*  
 (See Mudgin.)  
**MERKED or MARKED**, *part. pass.* Troubled in mind. *North. Bailey.*  
 (Murky, dark, cloudy.) See Mirk.  
**MERRYBANKS**, *s.* A cold posset. *North.*  
**MERRY-MAKING**, *s.* A feast or festival. *North. South.*  
**MERRY-TOTTER**, *s.* Merry and Totter; the board always shaking or tottering.  
 A see-saw; a board poised on a prop, called also a "Titter-tatter." *North.*  
**MESH**, *s.* [Meos, Sax. moss.] Moss, a species of lichen, which grows plentifully on apple trees. *Somerset.*  
**MESKINS**, *adv.* By the mass. *Craven.*  
**MESLIN**, *s.* [See Maslin.] A mixture of the flour or meal of different sorts of grain. *Norf. Suff.*

**MESLIN-BREAD**, *s.* Bread made of mixed flour or meal. *Norf. Suff.*  
 (See Forby.)  
**MESS**, *s.* [Mesler, Fr. to mingle.] A gang; a crew of men, who mingle together. *Norf.*  
**MESS**, *s.* A scrape. "I was not in that mess;" I was not mixed up with it. *Norf.*  
 (Mesler, Fr. to mingle.) *Hants. Suss.*  
**MESS**, *s.* [Myse, Sax. a dish, or Measure, Fr. measure; mess implying a certain quantity.] The number of four at an entertainment at an inn, when a stipulation was made for a large party at a certain price per mess. *Craven.*  
**To MESS**, *v. a.* To serve cattle with hay. *Somerset.*  
**MESSIN**, *s.* The act of serving cattle with hay. *Somerset.*  
**MET**, *s.* [Metan, Sax. to measure.] A measure. *North.*  
**MET**, *s.* A strike or four pecks, that is a bushel. *North.*  
 A strike or bushel. *Bailey.*  
**MEUSE**, *s.* A hole through a hedge, made by hares or rabbits. *Hants. Sussex.*  
**MEW**, *s.* [Mue, Fr. Mew; a place where anything is confined.] A Mew of corn or hay, a more correct word than "Mow." *Grose.*  
**MEWS**, *s.* [Meos, Sax. moss.] *Exmoor.*  
**MEWS**, *s.* [See Mew.] A general name in London for stables.  
**To MEVE**, *v. a.* To move. *Craven.*  
**MICH, MUCH**, *adj.* [Such is often pronounced 'sich' in the South; however "Mickle," Sc. is much.] Wonderful. *Craven.*  
**MICH-WHAT**, *adj.* Much the same. *Craven.*  
**MICHERS**, *s.* [Méchant, Fr. roguish. Miche, Fenning.] Thieves; pilferers. *North. Grose. Shakespeare.*  
**MICKLED-WITH-COLD**, *adj.* Stiffened and benumbed; the cold being too severe or too much for a person. *West. Grose.*  
**MICKLE**, *adj.* Much. *North.*  
**MID**, *v. aux.* Might, may. *Somerset.*  
**MIDDEN-PONT**, *s.* [Midding, Ang. Sax. Pont, Welch, a hollow place; whence pond, I suppose.] The receptacle of the filth of a cow-house. *Craven.*  
**MIDDEN**, *s.* A dung-hill. *North.*  
**MIDDEN-STEAD**, *s.* [Midden and Sted, Sax, a place.] A place for dung. *North.*  
**MIDDLESTEAD**, *s.* [Middle and Sted, Sax, a place.] The compartment of a barn, which contains the thrashing floor, generally in the middle of the building. *Norf. Suff.*  
 In some counties called a "Midstead."  
**MIDGE**, *s.* [Myege, Sax.] A gnat. *North.*  
**MIF or MEN**, *pron.* Them. *Exmoor. Grose.*  
**MIFF**, *s.* A slight offence; displeasure. *Som.*  
 "He went off in a Miff." *Sussex. Hants.*  
**To MIFF**, *v. a.* To give a slight offence; to displease. *Sussex. Hants.*  
**MIFFY**, *s.* A nick-name for the Devil. *Gloucestershire.*

- MIG**, *s.* [Mediglynn. Sax. mead, methiglin, mead; "as sweet as mig."] *Somerset.*
- MILE**, *s. prop.* [Michael, anciently written Mihil or Mihel. *Forby.*] Michael.  
In Norwich are two churches dedicated to St. Michael; one called St. Mile's at Coslany, the other St. Mile's at Plea.
- MILE-MAS**, *s.* [Mile, and Mas, a feast.]  
The feast of St. Michael. *Somerset. Hants. West Sussex.*
- MIHIL-MAS**, *s.* Michaelmas. *North.*
- MILK-BROTH**, *s.* Gruel made with milk and grits or oatmeal. *Norf.*
- MILKER**, *s.* A cow that gives milk. *North.*  
Generally one that gives a good quantity of milk is called a good milker, and vice versa, a bad milker. *South.*
- MILKNESS**, *s.* A dairy. *North.*  
The produce of the dairy. *North.*  
[Milk, and Ness, signifying the state or quality of anything.]
- MILKERS**, *s.* [Milk, and House.]  
Milk-house; dairy-room. *North. Hants.*
- MILLER**, *s.* [Its feathers being covered with a fine powder.] A moth. *Norf. Hants.*
- MILL-HOLMS**, *s.* [Mill and Holmes, Sax. a river island; low, and consequently watery ground] Watery places about a mill dam. *North.*
- MIL-LION**, *s.* [Corruption of Melon.] *Forby.*  
A pumpkin, a plant of the same species as the melon. *Norf. Suff.*
- MILLNER**, *s.* [Myln, Sax. a mill, and Wer, Sax. a man; thus Millner is a millman.] A miller. *North.*
- MILWYN**, *s.* Green fish. *Lanc. Grose.*
- MIM**, *adj.* [Mum! an interjection, from its very sound, expressive of silence.]  
Primly; silent. *Norf. Suff.*
- MIMAMAM**, *s.* [Perhaps from Maum, soft.] A bog. *Berks.*
- MIN**, *s.* A low word, implying contempt, addressed to a person instead of "Sir," as "I'll do it, Min."  
(Probably from Man, which is used something in the same way in Hampshire.) *Somerset.*
- To MIND**, *v. a.* [Geminel, Sax. the mind; whence comes both the power of thinking and of remembering.] To remember. *South. North.*
- To observe.** *North. South.*
- MINE**, *pron. pass.* This and other pronouns are used without the word house, as "I wish you would come to mine;" "I am coming to your's;" "I am invited to his." *Norf. Suff.*
- To MING**, *v. a.* [Mingelen, Teut. to mingle.] To knead. *Norf. Suff.*
- To MING AT ONE**, *v. n.* [Mind.] To remind; to give warning; to mention or allude to a thing. *North.*
- MING-WORT**, *s.* Wormwood. *North.*
- MINGINATOR**, *s.* A maker of fret work. *York.*
- (Perhaps corrupted from Engine.) *Grose.*
- MINIFER**, *s.* [Miniver.] Mustila ermines,

- Linn; the white stoat or ermine, sometimes, but very rarely found in Norfolk.  
(Ermine is called Hermine in Fr. Arminius in Lat. from Armenia, whence it comes. May not minifer or miniver be from Menia, Armeia, and Fur?)
- To MINK or MINT**, *v. a.* [See Ming.]  
To attempt; to aim at. *Norf.*
- MINK-MEAT**, *s.* [Mingled-meat.] Meat or food for fowls, mixed with bran or barley meal. *Norf.*
- MINNIS**, *s.* A common. *Kent.*
- MINNOCK**, *s.* [Migron, Fr. a darling, according to Fenning, who calls it a favourite, or the object of one's affections.] One who affects much delicacy, as though very gentle and refined. *Norf. Suff.*
- To MINNOCK**, *v. n.* To play the fribble. *Norf. Suff.*
- To MINT**, *v. a.* [See Mink.] To aim at anything. *North.*
- v. n.* To resemble. *West.*
- MINTS**, *s.* Mites. *Glouc. Hants.*  
"Minty cheese" is cheese full of mites. *Hants.*
- MIRE-BANK**, *s.* [See Mara-balk.]  
A separation. *Norf.*
- MIRE-DRUM**, *s.* [Mere, Sax. a pool or lake where it inhabits; and Drum, from the noise this bird makes, called sometimes "booming."] A bittern. *Norf.*
- MIRK-MURK**, *adj.* [Myrk. Isl. murky.] Dark. *North.*
- MIRKED or MERKED**, *part. pass.* Troubled or disturbed in mind. *North. South.*
- To MIRTLE**, *v. n.* To waste away. *North. South.*
- MISAGIFT**, *adj.* [Mis, Sax. implying defect; and Gift, Sax. a gift.] *Suss. Bailey.*  
Misgiven; mistaken. *South. Grose.*
- To MISAGREE**, *v. n.* To disagree. *E. Suss.*
- MISBEHOLDEN**, *adj.* Offensive. *North.*
- MISBEHOLDING**, *part. act.* Affronting. *Norf.*
- Also disobliging.** *Norf.*
- MISCASUALTY**, *s.* An unlucky accident. *Norf.*
- MISCREED**, *part. pass.* [Mis and Cri, Fr. a cry.] Decried, that is cried down, or spoken against, undeservedly. *North.*
- MISCOMFORTURE, MISCOMHAP**, *s.* Mishap; misfortune; (quite expressive of their own meaning.) *Norf. Suff.*
- MISERY**, *s.* Acute pain in any part of the body; "misery in the head," is a headache. *Norf. Suff.*
- MISKEN**, *s.* [Misschen, Bel. to mix.] A dunghill. *Grose.*
- MISLIN**, *adj.* [Mist, Sax. a mist.] Misty; small rain. *Craven.*
- "Mizzling weather," is that in which the moisture descends, not in direct, hard, rain, but more in the shape of a fog. *Hants. Sussex.*
- MISLIN-BUSH**, *s.* The mistletoe bush. *Norf.*

**MISLIPPENED**, *part. pass.* [Mislucken, Belg.] Disappointed. *York.*  
 (May this be from *Mis*, and *Lippe*, Sax. a lip. When Tantalus tried to eat the grapes, or drink the water, which almost touched his lips, and they were snatched away, he was completely *Mislipped*, or *Mislippened*-disappointed.)  
**MISTA**, *s.* [Misten, Belg. dung; cow-houses of course being rather dirty at times.]  
 A cow-house; a milk-stall. *North.*  
 "Mistall." *Grose.*  
**MISTECHT**, *part. pass.* [Mis-teached; mistaught.] Mistaught, having contracted some bad habit or custom; ill-broken, as applied to a horse. *North.*  
**MISWONTED**, *adj.* Having bad habits, that is being wont to do amiss. *North.*  
 Tender. *Ditto.*  
**MITCH**, *adj.* [Mickle, Sc.] Much. *Ditto.*  
**MITTENS**, *s.* [Mitaine, Fr.]  
 Gloves with the tips of the fingers cut off. *Norfolk. Hants. Sussex.*  
**MITY**, *adj.* [Mite, Sax. a mite.] Small. *Lincoln.*  
**MIXEN**, *s.* [Mix, different things being mixed together generally in one heap.]  
 A dunghill. *Hants. Somerset. York.*  
**MIXHILL**, *s.* A dunghill. *Kent.*  
**MIZ-MAZE**, *s.* [Mist, and maze, in either of which it is difficult to trace one's way.]  
 Confusion. *Somerset. Hants. Sussex.*  
**MIZZY**, *s.* A quagmire. *North.*  
**MOATS**, *s.* [Motus, moved.] Agitation.  
 "To play the Moats," is to be much incensed. *Craven.*  
**MOCK-BEGGAR-HALL**, *s.* A house with an inviting external aspect, but within poor and bare, disappointing those who beg alms at the door. *Norfolk. Suff.*  
 There is a small farm, near Rye, in *Sussex*, which is called "Mock-Beggar," and near to it was a rough bank, formerly called "Beggars Bank," clearly implying that beggars used to resort there.  
**MODHER, MODDER**, *s.* [See *Mauther*.] A young girl; frequently applied to female animals, as mares, cows, &c. *Norfolk. Grose. Bailey.*  
 Not in *Forby* in the latter sense.  
**To MOFFLE or MUFFLE**, *v. n.* [Maffelen, Belg. to muffle.] To speak thick and inarticulately. *Norfolk.*  
 To speak inwardly. *Fenning.*  
**To MOG, v. n.** To move. *Craven.*  
**MOG-SHADE**, *s.* [Mog, Dan. wet; moist. It being generally damp under trees.]  
 The shade of trees. *Bailey.*  
**To MOISE, v. n.** [Moison, Old Fr. rent; a corn rent.]  
 To improve; to increase. *Norfolk. Suff.*  
**MOISER**, *s.* A medicine, which makes a man moise or improve. *Norfolk. Suff.*  
**To MOIDER, v. a.** [Modde, Belg. mud.]  
 To confound; to perplex; to confuse. *Ni.*  
 "Welly-moidered;" almost crazed. *Chesh.*

A confused person is said to be muddled, that is, his intellects are not clear. *Hants. Sussex.*  
**MOKE**, *s.* [Maesche, Belg. a mash or mesh.]  
 The mesh of a net. *Norfolk. Hants.*  
**MOKE**, *s.* Wicker-work. *Norfolk.*  
**MOLESHAG**, *s.* [Perhaps Mole, and Shaggy, rough, hairy.] A caterpillar. *Glouc.*  
**MOLTER**, *s.* [Moulin, Fr. a mill.]  
 (See *Mouter*.)  
 The toll of a mill. *North.*  
**MOLT**, *s.* [Melt, molten, molt.]  
 Profuse perspiration. *Norfolk.*  
**MOLTED**, *part. pass.* [Molten.] Violently affected by heat. *Norfolk.*  
 I am so hot; I am almost melted, is a common expression. *Hants. Sussex.*  
**MOLT-WATER**, *s.* Clear exsudation; the discharge from a blister is so called. *Norfolk. Suff.*  
**To MOLLY-CRUSH, v. a.** [Is it from *Maul* and *Crush*?] To kill within a little. *Warwick.*  
**MOMMACKS**, *s.* [See *Mammocks*.]  
 Pieces; fragments. *Somerset.*  
**MOMMET, MOMMICK**, *s.* [Mimicus, Lat. a mimic.] A scarecrow; something dressed up in clothes to personate (or mimic) a human being. *Somerset.*  
**To MOMMICK, v. a.** [See *Mammocks*.] To cut or carve awkwardly. *E. Sussex.*  
**MONNY**, *adv.* [Money, Ang. Sax. money, Sc.] Money. *North.*  
**MONT**, *aux. v.* Must not. *Warw. Common.*  
**MONTETH**, *s.* [Fenning says from the name of the inventor.] A vessel to wash or cool glasses in. *Cheshire.*  
**MONTHS' MIND**, *s.* An eager wish or longing. Derived, according to *Forby*, from a very ancient custom of holding a feast in memory of the dead a month after the decease. *Norfolk. Suff.*  
 (See *Forby*.)  
**MOO**, *s.* [See *mew*.] A mow. *Craven.*  
**To MOOCH, v. n.** To play the truant; blackberry-mooching; playing the truant to gather blackberries. *Glouc.*  
 (See *Meech*.) *Meechant*, Fr. deceitful.  
**MOONLIGHT-FLIT**, *s.* [Flitzen, Belg. to flit; to move house; and light nights being preferred.] The removal of goods by night to defraud the owner of his house rent. *Craven.*  
**MOONSHINE**, *s.* A mere pretence; an illusive shadow, as if substituting moonshine for sunshine. *North. South.*  
**MOONSHINE**, *s.* Illicit spirits, which are generally smuggled of a night. *Sussex.*  
**MOORED**, *part. pass.* Inflicted with a disease in which cattle make bloody urine. *Craven.*  
**MOOR-PAWMS**, *s.* [Moor palms, so called, because in moist situations they grow very large.] The flowers of the carex, or dock tribe. *North.*  
**To MOOT, v. a.** [Moetsen, Belg. to root up;

hence "Mooted" in heraldry, means plucked up by the roots.] To root up.

MOOT, *s.* A stump or root of a tree. *Som.*

MOPPING AND POPPING ABOUT, *part. act.* [See to Mop.] A fantastical and conceited carriage. *North.*

MOP, *s.* A statute fair for hiring servants *Glouc.*

To MOP and MAW, *v. a.* [Mop, *Sui.* Goth, to deride, and Mows, mouths, Bible.] To Laugh and make mouths at. To deride. *Norf. Suff.*

To MOP, *v. n.* A horse that continually moves his head about in a stooping manner is said to Mop-about. *Sussex. Hants.* (Perhaps from the motion somewhat resembling that of a person Mopping or using a Mop.)

MOPPET, *s.* A term of endearment, addressed to a child. *Craven.*

[Fenning has this word Moppet or Mopsey in this sense, and also as a Doll made of rags; now mops were formerly made of rags, hence perhaps a doll made of rags, was called a moppet, a child would call its doll a moppet, and thence moppet would become a word of endearment for a child.]

MORE, *s.* [See Maur.] A root. *Somerset.*

To MORE, *v. n.* To root, to become fixed by rooting. *Somerset.*

MORE, *s.* A hill. *North.*

A high and open place. *North.*

The hilly parts of Staffordshire are called the Morelands.

MOREING-AXE, *s.* [More, a root, and Axe.]

An axe used for the grubbing up of trees. *Glouc.*

MORGAN, *s.* The plant *anthemis cotula*, which grows generally in corn fields. *Hants. Sussex.*

May-weed and Meg-weed.

MORK-SHRIEK, *s.* A mockery; a humbug; a foolish old wife's tale, implying some trick to frighten people. *Norf. Suff.*

[Myrk, *Isl.* dark, and Shriek, a trick played off in the dark to create fear.]

MORRIS, *s.* [See Forby.] An antient game still played in Norfolk.

MORT, *s.* [Margt. *Isl.* Much.] Abundance, a multitude; as, a Mort of money, apples, men, &c. *E. Sussex. Kent.*

A very great number or quantity. *Norf. Suff.*

MORTAL, *adv.* Exceedingly; very; a word in very general use throughout the kingdom and was in existence in Fenning's time. It may be derived from Mortal, showing something extreme, as when a person is dying he is said to be in the "mortal agony;" or Forby may be right in deriving the word from Margt. *Isl.* Much.

MORTACIOUS and MORTALLY are both used in the same sense in Kent. *Grose.*

Mortally, Mortation, Mortatious. *Norf.*

MORTAR, *s.* Loam, beaten up with water,

formerly used in building ordinary walls, in contradistinction to lime and sand, called cement. *North.*

MOSEY, *adj.* Mealy; a Mosey apple. *Glouc.*

[Mossy, soft, in the same sense as we use the word Woolly, as a "woolly turnip," is one which has become tough and spongy in Hants.

To MOSKER, *v. n.* [Muscus, moss.] To rot; a rotten tooth is called a "Moskered tooth." *North.*

MOSS, *s.* A peat-bog, so called from the softness of its nature. *North.*

Chat-Moss is the name of a bog over which the Liverpool and Manchester Rail way passes.

MOSS-CROP, *s.* The plant cotton-rush, *North*

[*Enophorum angustifolium.*]

MOTA, *s.* [Mota, Lat. a moat, castles being generally moated.] A castle or fort. *North. Bailey.*

MOTHERING-DAY, *s.* Palm-Sunday, when children visit their relations. *Warwick.*

MOTHERY, *adj.* [Modde, Belg. flth, mud.] Thick liquor, having thin filaments in it, is said to be Mothery. *York. Hants. Sussex.*

To MOUCH, *v. a.* [See Mooch.] To pilfer. *Berks.*

MOUD, *s.* [Molde, Sax. Mould, Earth.] A mole-*North.*

MOUD, *s.* A Mole-hill. *North.*

MOUDE-WARP, *s.* [Molde, earth, and Worpen, Dutch, to cast forth; Muldwarp, Dan.] A Mole-hill. *North.*

To MOULD, *v. a.* To spread or level mole-hills. *North.*

MOULDE-RAT, *s.* A mole. *Bedford.*

MOUGHT, *v. aux.* Might. *Somerset.*

MOUNDS, *s.* [Mundian, Sax. to mound, to defend.] Field fences of every kind. *Glouc.*

MAUSE-HUNT, *s.* A sport, so called from preying on mice. *Norf. Suff.*

MOUSE-SNAP, *s.* A mouse-trap. *Somerset.*

MOUSEL-SCAB, *s.* A distemper in sheep. *Bailey.*

MOUTER, *s.* [Mutsen, Belg. to curtail.] Toll taken for grinding. *Craven.*

To MOUTER, *v. n.* To crumble, to fall in pieces. *Craven.*

MOY, *adj.* [Mog, Dan. Moist.] Muggy, close, applied to weather, that is with scarcely any air; hence used to signify also "demure." *North.*

MOYLE, *s.* A Mule. *Essex.*

To MOYLEY, *v. n.* [Mouiller, Fr. to mill.] To labour hard. *Essex. Grose.*

MOYTHRED, *part. pass.* [See Moider.] Confounded; tired out. *Glouc.*

MOW-BURNED, *part. pass.* Heated in the Mow; spoken of corn that has been carried into the barn before it was sufficiently dry and consequently has been heated. *Hants. Sussex.*

**MOYLED**, *part. pass.* [Moil.] Tumbled. *Craven.*  
**MOZE**, *s.* [Moss.] A pond or lake overgrown with weeds. *North.*  
**MOZY**, *adj.* [Moses, a common nickname for a Jew.] Shaggy, covered with hair. *Norf. Suff.*  
**MUCH-ONE**, *plu.* Much the same. *E. Sussex.*  
**MUCH OF A MUCHNESS**, *phr.* Much the same, with little or nothing to choose between. *Sussex. Hants.*  
**MUCK**, *s.* [Meox, Sax. filth.] The fresh dung of animals; horse muck, pig's muck. *Norf. Suff.*  
 The same, mixed with straw for manure. *Norf. Suff.*  
**MUCK or MUCKLE**, *s.* Dung and straw in a fresh or half rotten state; hence the distinction between Muckle and rotten-dung. *Hants. Sussex.*  
**MUCK-MIDDEN**, *s.* [Muck, dung, and Midding, Ang. Sax. perhaps the same as Mixing or Mixen.] A dung-hill. *North.*  
**MUCK-GRUBBER**, *s.* A sordid miser, as though he would search even a dung-hill or any other filthy place for the sake of money. *Norf. Suff.*  
**MUCK-GRUBBING**, *adj.* Sordidly avaricious. *Norf. Suff.*  
**MUCK-SPOUT**, *s.* One who is at once very loquacious and very foul-mouthed; a most expressive term. *Norf. Suff.*  
**MUCK-CHEAP**, *adj.* Cheap as dirt. *Craven.*  
**MUCK-HEAP**, *s.* A very dirty person. *Craven.*  
**MUCK-MIDDEN-BREWART**, *s.* [Sprung out of a dunghill as a Mushroom does. Breward, the young blades of corn.] An upstart. *Craven.*  
**MUCKSON-UP-TO-THE-HUCKSON**, *phr.* [Up to the Hocks or ancles in dirt.] Dirty up to the knuckles. *Deron. Bailey.*  
**MUCK**, *adj.* [Mog. Dan. wet.] Moist, wet. *North. Bailey.*  
**MUCK-OF-SWEAT**, **MUCK-WASH**, *s.* Excessive perspiration. *Norf.*  
 "I am all in a Muck of Sweat." *Hants.*  
**MUCKINDER**, **MUCKINGER**, *s.* A handkerchief. *North.* Muckinger. *South.*  
**MUCKY**, *adj.* Dirty. *Lincoln. Norf.* [Mucus, Lat.]  
**MUCK**, *s.* [Mucus, Lat.] Dirt or impurity of any sort. *Norf. Suff.*  
**MUCK-SHUT**, *s.* [Myrk. Isl. Murky, and Shut; closed, shut up in gloom.] The dusk of the evening. *Glouc.*  
**MUD**, *v. aux.* Might. *Craven.*  
**MUDGELLY**, *adj.* Broken, as straw trodden by cattle. *E. Sussex.*  
**MUDGIN**, *s.* [Murgeon, Sc. Novels. Forby.] Rubbish of chalk and ruined buildings, mixed with lumps of clay, broken straw, &c., with which hovels or low walls for farm-yards are sometimes built. *Norf. Suff.*

**MUD-SHEEP**, *s.* Sheep of the large old Tees-water breed. *North.*  
 [Did they feed in low damp places?]  
**MUG**, *s.* [Mog. Isl. wet.] A gloomy and damp state of the weather. *Norf.*  
**To MUG**, *v. n.* To rain. *Norf.*  
**MUGGY**, *adj.* Gloomy and damp. *Norf. North.*  
 Danip and warm. *Hants.*  
 [Mug, Welch.]  
**MUGGARD**, *adj.* [Muggy weather is close, figuratively sullen, weather.] Sullen, displeased. *Exmoor.*  
**MUGGED**, *adj.* Without horns. *Craven.*  
**MUGGETS**, *s.* [Maw and Guts.] The intestines of a calf or sheep. *Somerset.*  
 Chitterlings or hog's guts, also a calf's pluck. *Exmoor. Grose.*  
**MUGGETY-PIE**, *s.* A pie made of a calf's entrails. *Corn.*  
**MUGWORT**, *s.* Wormwood. *North.*  
 [Sax. Mugwyr.]  
**MUG**, *s.* A vulgar name for a man's face as "Look at his ugly mug." *Hants.*  
**MULL**, *s.* [Mul. Belg. dust.] Dust or refuse of turf or peat. *Craven.*  
**MULL**, *s.* When boys play at peg-top, a ring is formed on the ground, within which each boy is to spin his top. If the top, when it has ceased spinning, does not roll without the circle, it must remain in the ring, to be pegged at by the other boys, or he redeems it by putting in an inferior one, which is called a "Mull." When the top does not roll out, it is said to be "Mulled." *West Sussex.*  
 [Fenning has to "Mull," (Mollis, Lat.) To soften; to dispirit; when a top is Mull'd, its motion is stopped, softened.]  
**To MULL**, *v. a.* [To Maul; to beat.] To pull or tumble one about. *Exmoor.*  
**MULL**, *s.* [Mul. Belg. dust.] Soft, breaking soil. *Norf. Suff.*  
**MULCH**, *s.* [See Muck.] A rich compost of rotten leaves, litter, &c. *Norf.*  
 Long-litter; or dung. *Suff.*  
**To MULDER**, *v. n.* [Molde, Sax. dust.] To crumble into dust. *Norf. Suff.*  
**MULDERY**, **MULTEKY**, *adj.* Soft; crumbling; mellow. *Norf. Suff.*  
**MULLOCK**, *s.* [Mull. Belg. dust.] A heap of ashes or rubbish. *Glouc.*  
 Dirt or rubbish. *North.*  
**To MULLY**, *v. n.* [Mogla. Isl. to murmur.] To make a sort of sullen, half suppressed growling, like a dog, before he barks, or a bull, before he roars. *Norf.*  
**MULLIGRUBS**, *s.* A fit of the sullenness. *Norf. Hants.*  
*Sussex.*  
 A pain in the stomach. *Hants. Sussex.*  
**MULLIGRUB-GURGIN**, *s.* A meal grub, that feeds only on Gurgins, the coarsest kind of meal. *West. Grose.*  
 [A grub that feeds on Gurgin or meal till it is all mere Mull or dust.]

**To MULP**, *v. n.* [Mogla. Isl. to murmur.]  
To be sulky; to pout. *Norf.*

**MULPS**, *s. plu.* A fit of sulkiness. *Norf.*

**MULPY**, *adj.* Sulky. *Norf.*  
[Mope.]

**To MUlt**, *v. a.* [Meltan, Sax. to melt;  
moh or molten; *part. pass.*] To melt.  
*Somerset.*

**MULTAD** or **MULLED**, *part. pass.* Close  
rubbed and tightly squeezed. *Exmoor.*  
[Perhaps Melted, as a person who is well  
rubbed and squeezed is likely to be  
very much heated; thus we have  
Multad, Melted, and Malted; mollified,  
softened.]

**MUM!** *interj.* An exclamation calling for  
silence; the method of pronouncing  
which, with closed lips, is expressive of  
its sense. *Fenning. Hants. Sussex.*

**MUM**, *adj.* Silent. *Ditto.*

**MUM-CHANCE**, *s.* [Mome; a fool; from  
Momus, the God of Polly, and Chance.]  
A fool, dropped, as it were, by chance;  
stupid and silent. *West.*

A game of hazard, played formerly, with  
dice. See Hall's account of the rejoic-  
ings at the Coronation of Anna Bullen.  
*Grose.*

**MUMCHANCE**, *adj.* Stupidly silent.  
*Hants. Sussex.*

**MUMPER**, *s.* [Mompelen, Belg.] to mur-  
mur; to talk low. *Fenning and Forby.*  
Why not from Mommen. Belg. to  
"mumm," to mimic, or personate any  
character, which beggars certainly do?  
A beggar. *Fenning. Johnson. Norf.*

Mumpers are persons who go in troops  
from house to house to beg alms at  
Christmas time, to make merry with.  
*Norf.*

**MUN?** A particle of interrogation; a low  
term of address. *Norf. North.*

[See Min.]  
**MUN**, *v. aux.* [Sc.] Must; "I mun go;"  
"I must go." *North.*

**MUN** or **MIN**, *pron.* [Perhaps Men.]  
Them. *Exmoor.*

**MUNS**, *s.* [Montha, Goth, mouth.] The  
face. *North.* "I'll give you a slap in  
the Muns." *Hants.*

**To MUNG**, *v. a.* [Gemengan, Sax. to min-  
gle.] To mix. *Worcester.*

**MUNG**, *part. pass.* Mixed up, kneaded.  
*Norf. Suff.*

**MUNG**, *s.* A mixture of coarse meal with  
milk or pot liquor for the food of dogs,  
pigs or poultry. *Norf. Suff.*

**MUNG**, *s.* Food for chicken. *Grose.*  
**MUNG-CORN-BREAD**, *s.* Bread made of  
mixed corn, as wheat and rye.  
*Worcester.*

**To MUNGER**, *v. n.* [See Maunder.] To  
mutter to one's self; to murmur.  
*Shrop.*

**MURC**, **MURK**, *adj.* [Myrk, Isl. Murky.]  
Dark. *North.*

**MURE-HEARTED**, *adj.* [Mur, Fr. ripe;  
when ripe, fruits are soft.] Soft-hearted.  
*Norf.*

**MURE-MOUTHED**, *adj.* Using soft words.  
*Norf.*

**MURKINS**, *adv.* [Myrk, Isl. Murky.] *Grose.*

**MURKLINS**, *adv.* *Bailey.*

In the dark. *North.*

**To MURI**, *v. n.* [Mull, Belg. Dust.] To  
crumble; to fall to pieces. *North.*

**MURLY-GRUBS**, *s.* [Mwgl. or Mol. Brit.  
**MULLY-GRUBS**, } warm; the complaint  
**MULGRUBS**, } being attended with  
symptoms of fever.  
*Fenning.]*

A twisting of the Gate. *Ditto.*

The Belly-ach. *Hants. Sussex.*

Bad temper. *North. Sussex.*

**MURTH**, *s.* [More, Morth; Dry, Dryth.  
*Hants.* Wide, width; strong, strength.]  
Abundance; a Murth of corn; abun-  
dance of corn. *North.*

**MUSH**, *adj.* [Mouchard, Mouche, Fr. a  
police-spy.] *Forby.*

Guardedly silent. *Norf. Suff.*

**MUSS**, *s.* A scramble; to make a muss is  
to make a scramble. *North.*

[It seems to resemble Mess, which prob-  
ably is from Mesler, Fr. to mingle.  
To get into a Mess is to be mixed up  
with some troublesome affair.]

**MUZZY**, *adj.* Half-drunk; stupified.  
*York. Sussex. Hants.*

[Musel, Arm. A muzzle; when a man is  
stupified with liquor, he may be said to  
be muzzled, being unable to talk.]

**MUX**, *s.* [Meox, Sax. muck, the word in  
more general use, though not so correct  
as Mux.] Dirt. *Exmoor.*

**MYSEL**, *pron.* [Missilhin, Goth. Myel.  
Sc.] Myself. *North.*

**To MYNDE**, *v. a.* [To Mine.] To under-  
mine. *Craven.*

## N.

**NAA**, *adv.* [Na. Sax. Na. Welch.] No.  
*York.*

**NAAN**, *adj.* [Na, Sax. No; An. Sax. one;  
No one.] None. *York.*

**NAAR**, **NAR**, *prep.* [Nora, Sax. Naer,  
Dan.] Near. *York.*

**NA'ATAL**, *adj.* Natural. *Somerset. Hants.*

**NA'ATALLY**, *adv.* Naturally. *Ditto.*

**To NAB**, *v. a.* [Nappe, Swed.] To catch  
unexpectedly. *York. Hants. Sussex.*

**To NAB**, *v. a.* [Næbbe, Ang. Sax. a bird's  
beak. *Forby.*] To catch as a bird  
catches insects with its beak. *Norf. Suff.*

"To Nab the rust," is to receive punish-  
ment unexpectedly. *Sussex. Hants.*

"To Nip the rust." *Warwick.*

**NAB**, *s.* [Knap, Sax. a knob, a protu-  
berance.] The summit of a rock, hill,  
or mountain. *North.*

- A small piece of rising ground. *Hants. Sussex.*
- NABBITY**, *adj.* [Nab, says Forby, as though small enough to be taken up in a bird's beak.] Short in stature, but full grown; said of a diminutive female. *Norf. Suff.*
- To **NABBLE**. [Knibbelen, Belg. to nibble.] To gnaw. *Norf. Suff. Sussex. Hants.*
- NAB-NANNY**, *s.* [Nab, to catch, and Nanny, the nursemaid, whose business it was to catch them.] A Louse. *Norf. Suff.*
- NACK**, *s.* [Cnec, Brit. a toy which shows dexterity and contrivance.] A habit; a turn for anything. *North.*
- A habit of doing anything, whether good or bad. *Hants. Sussex.*
- NACKER**, *s.* A harness-maker. *Norf.*
- NACKING**, *s.* [Nacke, Teut. the neck.] Handkerchief, or Neckkerchief, being sometimes worn round the neck. *Corn.*
- NAFF**, *s.* [Naf. Sax.] The nave of a wheel. *Craven.*
- NAFFIN**, *s.* A simple person; one almost an idiot. *North.*
- NAGGING**, *part. act.* [Gnægan, Sax. to gnaw.] Gnawing. *North.*
- To **NAGGLE**, *v. a.* To gnaw. *North.*
- To **NAGGLE**, *v. n.* [Nag, a young horse which tosses his head about when reined.] To pace, and toss the head in an affected manner; particularly applied to affected females. *Norf. Suff.*
- NAIL**, *s.* A weight of eight pounds. "A nail of pork or beef." "The hog weighed twelve nails." *Hants. W. Sussex.*
- NAIL**, *s.* The horny excrescence at the extremity of the fingers and the toes. "Thou cannot say black's my Nail;" you cannot say I have any fault even to the size of my nail. *Craven.*
- To **NAIL**, *v. a.* To fasten; to bind a person to a bargain, as; "I nailed him," i. e. "I accepted his offer." *Sussex. Hants.*
- NAMET**, *s.* [Naen, Belg. noon; and Mele, Sax. meat.] Luncheon; literally noon-meal. *Isle of Wight.*
- Nan-meet. *Welch.*
- N'AM**. [Na. Sax. No; and Am.] Am not. *Bailey.*
- NAN**, *interj.* [Nane, Sax. nay.] A word of vulgar use in conversation, when one person does not understand what another says to him. *Somerset. Hants. W. Sussex.*
- NANT** or **NAUNT**, *s.* An aunt. *Somerset.*
- [Perhaps An Aunt.] *Oxford. York.*
- NANCY**, *s.* A small lobster. *Suff.*
- NANCY**, *s.* Miss Nancy is a name given to an effeminate man. *North.* A great Molly is used in the same sense. *South.*
- NANG-NAILS**, *s.* [Gnægan, Sax. to gnaw; gnawing-nails; as we say a gnawing pain. Corns may be called nails from their hardness.] Corns. *North.*
- "To Nang your jaws," is to move the jaws in a grinding, insulting way. *E. Sussex.*
- NANNIEBERRIES**, *s.* [Annulus, Lat. a ring; tumours being circular; and Berries from their redness; thus a pimple on a drunkard's nose is called a grog-blossom.] Tumours or excrescences on animals. *Craven.*
- NAN-PIE**, **NAN-PIANNOT**, **PIANNOT**. **NANTI-PIE**, *s.* [Nan, a female name; and Pie, spotted.] A mag-pie. Thus we call an owl, Madge; a red-breast, Robin; a wren, Jenny; a parrot, Poll. *North.*
- NAP**, *s.* [Knap, Sax. a knap or knob.] A small rising; a hillock. *Somerset.*
- Hants. Sussex.*
- NAPE** or **NEAP**, *s.* [Nape, the joint of the neck behind, which supports and guides it.] A wooden instrument with three feet, to support the forepart of a laden wain or wagon. *North.*
- NAPKIN**, *s.* A handkerchief. *North.*
- NAPPER**, *s.* [Knap, Sax. a knob.] The head. *Hants.*
- NARRE**, *prep.* [Naer, Dan. near.] Nearer. *Hants.*
- To **NARRE**, *v. n.* [Knarren, Belg. to growl.] To growl as a dog. *Hants.*
- NARLE**, *s.* [Knor, Teut. a knare or hard knot.] A hard swelling on the neck. *Glouc.*
- A knot in an oak-tree. *Hants.*
- A knot in a tangled skein of silk or thread; the knot in a tree always being twisted. *Grose.*
- NARROW-WRIGGLE**, *s.* [See Errwiggle.] An earwig. *Norf.*
- NARSIN**, *adv.* [Never since.] *North.*
- NASH**, **NESH**, *adj.* [Nass, Germ. wet. moist.] Wasly; weak; tender. *North. Bailey.*
- NAST**, *s.* [Nass, Teut. nasty.] Foulness; weeds in a fallow. *Glouc.*
- NAT**, *s.* A straw mattress. *North.*
- NATE**, *adj.* [Naut. Isl.] Neat. *North.*
- NATTY**, *adj.* Very neat. *North. South.*
- NATION**, **NATIONALLY**, *adv.* Very; extremely. A word in very common use in all parts of the kingdom; whether an amelioration of the word "Damnation" in great use some years ago, as Forby thinks; or whether from Nation, implying all the people of a nation or great numbers—that is, vastness, either as to quantity or number—I shall not decide; but only remark that the word "Oceans" is used in the same sense in *Sussex*, where they say, "Oceans of people;" "Oceans of grass," &c.
- NATCH** or **AICH-BONE**, *s.* [Notch-Bone, Todd.] The rump-bone. *North.*
- NATIVE**, *s.* Birth-place; native-place. Thus we have "my beloved" for beloved child, "my sweet;" "my dear;" &c. *Norf. Sussex. Suff.*
- To **NATTLE**, *v. n.* [Nabt, Sax. naught; to Naught-Naughtle; to do naught.] To be very busy about trifles; or in doing nothing. *Norf.*

**NATURABLE**, *adj.* Natural. *Craven.*  
**NATURE**, *s.* Natural feeling or affection; a very expressive word. *Norf. Suff.*  
**NAUGHTY-PACK**, *s.* [Naughty; and Patch, a sorry mean fellow; a patched garment is a worthless one. In Sussex we have "Cross-patch" an ill-natured girl.] A bad child or person. *Craven.*  
 "Naughty-Back." *Norf.*  
**To NAUP**, *v. a.* [Kneppe, Isl.] To strike. *Craven.*  
**NAY**, *adv.* [Na. Sax. no.] No. *North.*  
**NAY**, *s.* } The right or opportunity of re-  
**NAY-SAY**. } fusal, as Give me the Nay or  
 } Nay-say of it. *Norf. North.*  
**NAY-WORD**, *s.* A by-word; a watch-word; a pass-word. *Norf. Fenning.*  
 A word, without which no passage would be allowed a person into certain places, as into a garrison town at night, or into a Freemason's lodge.  
**NAWL**, *s.* An owl. *Somerset.*  
 This may be formed corruptly from An awl; in the same way we find Naunt, Nunche.  
**NAWL**, *s.* The Navel. *Somerset.*  
**NAWL-CUT**, *s.* A piece cut out from the navel; a butcher's term. *Somerset.*  
**NAZZE**, *s.* A diminutive of Ass. *Norf.*  
**NEB**, *s.* [Næbbe, Sax. a keel.] The bill or beak of anything. *North.*  
 Ox-neb or Nib is the shaft which goes between the Oxen in a cart or wagon; so called from its shape. *Sussex.*  
**NEB**, *s.* Nose. *Craven.*  
 The handle of a scythe, from its shape. *Craven.*  
**NEAF**, *s.* } The flat. *North.*  
**NEIF**, *s.* } ful, a handful. [En  
 } Naefe, Swed. a handful.]  
**NEAM-EAM**, *s.* [Eam. Ang. Sax.] Uncle; compeer; gossip. *North.*  
**NEAPENS**, *s.* [En Naefe, Swed. a handful.] Both hands full. *North.*  
**NEARRE**, *adj.* [Nerran, Ang. Sax. posterior.] Nether. *Lincoln.*  
**NEAR-NOW**, *adv.* Just now. *Norf.*  
**NECK-ABOUT**, *s.* A woman's neck-dress. *North.*  
 Neckerchief. *South.*  
**NECK-AND-CROP**, *phr.* *South.*  
**NECK-AND-HEELS**. *South and North.*  
 Topsy-turvy.  
**NECK-BREAK**, *s.* Complete ruin. *North.*  
**NEAR**, *s.* *Norf.* } The fat of the kidneys.  
**NYRE**, *s.* *Suff.* } [Nyra, Ang. Sax. tenellus.  
 } tender, says Forby, from its softness and delicacy. Nier, Belg. kidney.] *North.*  
**NECKING**; **NECKINGER**, *s.* A cravat or any other covering for the neck. *North.*  
**NECK-WEED**, *s.* A common, ludicrous name for hemp. *North.*  
**NEEALD**, *s.* [Nedl, Sax.] A needle. *Ermoor.*

**NEEDLE**, *s.* A piece of wood put down by the side of a post to strengthen it. *Norf.*  
 A spur. *Norf.*  
**NEEDLES**, *s.* } The plant, scandix  
**NEEDLE-WEED** } pecten Veneris; shep-  
 } herd's needle, from the  
 } sharp pointed seeds. *Norf.*  
**NEEDLES**, } *Hants.*  
**PUCK NEEDLES**, } *W. Sussex.*  
**N'EET**, **N'IT**, *adv.* [Not yet.] *Somerset.*  
**To NEEZE**, *v. n.* [Niesan, Sax. to sneeze.] To sneeze. *North.*  
**NEEZLED**, *part. pass.* [Is it from Nez. Fr. nose; drunken people often speaking through the nose.] A little intoxicated with liquor. *North.*  
**NEEN**, *adj.* [Nuin, Goth.] Nine. *North.*  
**NEET**, *s.* Night. *Craven.*  
**NEGRE**, *s.* [Niugnr, Isl. a niggard.] A hard-hearted, covetous person. *Craven.*  
**NELD**, *s.* [See Neeald.] A needle. *Bailey.*  
**NEP**, **NIP**, *s.* Nepeta cataria, the herb cat-mint, which is covered with a white down; hence the saying, "as white as Nep." *Norf.*  
**NEPE**, *s.* [Nepa, Lat.] A turnip. *Hert.*  
**To NEP**, *v. n.* [Kneppe, Isl.] To eat delicately. *Craven.*  
 (To Nip is to cut off by any slight means.)  
**NER**, *conj.* [Na. no. and Or.] Nor. *Craven.*  
**NERLED**, *part. pass.* Ill-treated, as by a step-mother. *North.*  
 [Knarren, Belg. to snarl.]  
**NERVISH**, *adj.* [Nerve, and-ish, a common diminutive termination to words.] Affected with weakness of nerves; quite as proper as nervous. (See Forby.) *Norf.*  
**NESHT**, *prep.* [Corruption.] Next. *Craven.*  
**To NESP**, *v. a.* To pick off the ends of gooseberries. *Craven.*  
**NESTLE**, *s.* [Not and Settle.] An unsettled state.  
**NEST-GULP**, *s.* The smallest and weakest of a brood of nestlings. *Norf.*  
**NESTLING**, *s.* The smallest bird of the nest. *North.*  
**NESTLE-TRIPE**, *s.* The weakest and poorest bird in the nest; any young weak puny child or bird; the last born or weakest of a family. *Somerset.*  
**NEST-EGG**, *s.* An egg left in the nest to induce the hen or other bird to lay more in the same. A small sum of money put by to be made use of in case of need. *Hants. Sussex.*  
**NETHERED**, *part. pass.* Starved with cold. (Perhaps from Nether, lower. *North.*  
*Bailey.* A person, starved with cold, being brought low.)  
**NETTING**, *s.* Chamber-lye; urine. *North.*  
*Bailey.*  
**NETTLE-SPRINGE**, *s.* [Nettle and spring,

- as though sprung up from the stinging of nettles.] The nettle-rash, an eruption on the skin. *Norf. Sussex.*
- NEW-GUT and JERKIN, s.** [New Coat and Jerkin.] A game at cards. *Somerset.*
- NEWDICLE, s.** Something new. *Norf.*
- NEWELTY, s.** Novelty. *Norf.*
- NEWING, s.** Yeast, which renews, or gives new life, to the thing to which it is applied. *Essex.*
- To NEWS, v. a.** To tell a thing as news. *Norf.*
- "It was news'd about." *Sussex. Hants. Norf.*
- NEXING, NEXTING, adj.** [Next.] Very near. *Norf.*
- NEXT-WAY, s.** The nearest way. *Norf.*
- Being the way next to you, as we say next door—the adjoining house. *North.*
- NI! NI! interj.** An exclamation expressing amazement on seeing any one finely dressed. *North.*
- NI, s.** [Nid, Fr. a nest.] A brood of pheasants. *Hants. W. Sussex.*
- NIB, s.** [See Neb.] The shaft of an ox-cart, or wagon. *W. Sussex.*
- NICE, adj.** Clever; agreeable; fine; applied to persons and things. *Common.*
- NICHILLED, part. pass.** [Nick is a notch cut in anything; to Nick a horse is to cut off a joint or two from his tail; these are from Niche, Teut. castrated; Nicked, Nickelled, Nichilled, Notched, as in the South we say a horse or other animal that is castrated is cut. *North.* Let me observe further: in Sussex children cut a number of slices from an apple, extending from the eye to the tail, broader on the outside than on the inner, which reaches nearly to the core; one piece has a part cut out, making a notch, this is called Notch; another is not cut at all; this is called No-Notch; while a third has an incision made in it but none cut out, this is called Nitch; the pieces when thus marked are replaced, and the game consists in one child holding the apple and pointing to one of the pieces, and asking another child which he will have, Nitch, Notch, or No-Notch; if he guesses right, he has it and eats it; if wrong, the other eats it. Thus a Nitch or Nich is simply an incision or cut; the colt is cut, Niched, or Nichilled.]
- To NICKER, v. n.** [From the sound.] To neigh. *North.*
- NICKER-PECKER, s.** [From the nickering or neighing kind of noise uttered by the bird when flying.] A woodpecker. *North.*
- NICKLED, part. pass.** [Cnucle, Sax. a knuckle.] In Hampshire, when wheat falls down and becomes entangled by lying in all directions over the ground, it is said to be knee-hasped; that is bent or clasped together, as the legs are when the joints are weak; the same weakness is frequently expressed by saying a stumbling horse, or one weak in the knees, knuckles; so the corn knuckles, bends, stoops, falls.
- Beaten down and entangled, as growing corn or grass is by wind and rain. *Norf. Suff.*
- To NIDGET, v. a.** [Nyd, Sax. need. *Forby.* Is it from Nid, Fr. a nest? A lying in woman being in her bed or nest.] To assist a woman in her travail. *Norf.*
- NIDDICK, s.** [Nod, Brit. to nod. The node of the neck is the nape of the neck. *Hants.* This may be from Nod, that joint being moved when a person nods the head; or it may be from Nodus, Lat. a knot or knob, which is seen at the back of the neck when a person nods.] The nape of the neck. *Essex.*
- NIDGET, s.** A horse-hoe; an implement of husbandry used for cleaning the ground between the rows of hops in a hop-garden, or of beans when drilled; called also a break and a shim. *E. Sus. Kent.*
- NIF, conj.** [An if.] If. *Somerset.*
- To NIFFLE; NIFFLE-NAFFLE, v.** [Craven dialect. May it be from Nothing, Sax. nothing.] Why may not th be turned into gh or f, as vice versa? I knew a clergyman, who always read "the sighing of a contrite heart," "the 'sithing' of a contrite heart."
- To trifle; to play with one's work. *Norf.*
- NIFFY-NAFFY, s.** Simplicity in the extreme. *Norf.*
- An insignificant person. *North.*
- To NIFLE, v. a.** [Nlisan, Su. Goth. per medathesis. Craven Dialect. Is not Ryflen, Belg. to rifle as likely?] To steal; to pilfer articles of small value. *North.*
- NIGGARDS, s.** [Nuiggr, Isl. sparing.] Iron cheeks to a grate, without which the fuel would be wasted. *North.*
- NIGGER, s.** [See Nicker.] A short, half-suppressed neigh, and a diminutive of that word.
- A sneering, contemptuous giggle. (Negen, Belg. to neigh.) *Norf.*
- NIGGING, NAGGING, part. act.** [Negen, Belg. to neigh.] Chattering; also complaining. *Warwick.*
- To NIGGLE, v. a.** [Nuiggr, Isl. niggard.] To eke out with extreme care. *Norf. Suff.*
- To do anything in a poor, mean, way. *Sussex. Hants.*
- To cheat dexterously, in such a way that a person could not very well be charged with a cheat or theft; implying that it has been done rather by some close, mean, niggardly trick, than by open cheating or robbery. *North. Norf. Hants. Sussex.*

**NIGGLER, s.** One who is clever and dexterous. *North.*

One who does things in a poor, mean, niggardly way. *Hants Sussex.*

**To NIGH, v. a.** To get close to a thing; to touch it. *North.*

**NILDY-WILDY, adv.** [Nillan, Sax. to be unwilling; Willan, to be willing.]

Whether or no; whether one is willing or not. *Norf.*

**To NIM, v. a.** [Niman, Sax. to be nimble.]

To take up hastily. *North.*

To steal. *Fenning.* Hence Nym in Shakespeare's Henry IV. got his name.

**NILL, s.** [See Neeald.] A needle. *Som.*

**NINE-HOLES, s.** A rustic game, in which nine round holes are made in the ground, and a ball aimed at them from a certain distance. A second game is played with a board having nine holes, through one of which the ball must pass. *Norf.*

A fish of the lamprey kind, having nine holes on each side of the neck. *Norf.*

**NINNIWATCH, s.** A longing desire, or expectation of a thing. *Exmoor.*

**NIP, s.** [To nip is to pinch off anything with the nails, implying the taking off a very small piece.] A neat, thrifty, or rather penurious, housewife. *Norf.*

A person who is close and sharp in making a bargain; just doing the thing honestly, and no more. *Sussex.*

**To NIP, v. n.** To pinch close in domestic management. *Norf.*

"He lies Nipt," implies that a person is hard run. *Norf.*

**NIRL, s.** [See Narle.] A knott. *Craven.*

**NIST, NUOST, prep.** Nigh; near. *Som.*

**NISY, s.** [Niais, Fr. dull; silly.] A very poor simpleton. *Norf.*

**To NIP, v. a.** To cut, as a string does when drawn tight round the waist. *Lincoln.*

**NITCH, s.** [See Nichilled.] A small quantity of hay or corn. *Hants.*

**NITHERED, part. pass.** [See Nethered.]

**NITHING, adj.** Much valuing; sparing of; "he is nithing of his pains." *North.*

*Grose. Bailey.*  
(Perhaps so sparing, he gives Nithing or Nothing of his pains.)

**NITTLE, adj.** [Diminutive of Neat.] Handy; neat; handsome. *North.*

**NITTLE, adj.** Little; including the idea of neatness; perhaps scrupulously neat; that is, in the least things. *Norf.*

**NITTY, adj.** [Nit, the egg of a louse, or of any other very small animal.]

Very small. *Hants.*

**NIVER-THE-NEAR, adv.** [Never near the mark.]

To no purpose; uselessly. *Somerset.*

**NOAH'S ARK, s.** A cloud appearing when the sky is for the most part clear, much resembling (or at least supposed to resemble) a large boat turned bottom up-

wards, considered a sure prognostic of rain. *Norf.*

**To NOB, s. a.** To strike. *Craven.*

(Knob is a name for the head; "to Nob" may be to give a blow on the head, as to Hide is to beat one on their skin.)

**NOBBUT, NOBOUD, conj.** [None-but.] Only. *Norf. North.*

**NOBSON, s.** [See to Nob.] A blow on the head. *Craven.*

**NOBBY, s.** [No; and Bad, Brit. body.]

A fool; also a very young foal. *Norf.*

**NOBLE, s.** [Nabla, Isl.] The navel. *Norf.*

**NOCKLE or KNOCKLE, s.** [Cnocian, Sax. to knock.] A mallet or beetle. *Norf. Grose.*

**NOG, s.** Ale. *Grose.*

A sort of strong, heady ale, peculiar to Norwich. *Norf. Forby.*

**NOGGIN, s.** A little pot or piggin, holding about a pint. *North.*

(Fenning has the word Noggin, and derives it from Noasel, Teut. a small mug; now Nog may be derived from Noggin, the vessel in which it is drawn; as for instance liquor cooled by having borage leaves put into it, from being prepared in a tankard, is called "Cool Tankard.")  
"A noggin of ale." *Hants.*

**NOGGING, s.** Courses of bricks worked in between a frame of woodwork in building. *Norf. Sussex.*

**NOILS, s.** [See Dwiles.] Coarse refuse locks of wool, of which mops and dwiles are made. *Norf.*

(Noils, Scotch.)

**NOISE, s. and v.** [Forby has this word and refers you to Make.] *Norf.*

**NONCE, s.** [Noiance, says Forby, from Junius, annoy, annoyance.] Fun; sport; amusement; "he did it for the Nonce," that is solely for sport, which is often an annoyance to others. *Norf. Suss. Hants.*  
Still in use, (1835) though in Todd's Johnson, it is said not to be.

**NONATION, adj.** Unintelligible; incoherent; wild. *Somerset.*

**NONATION, adv.** Very; extremely; used in the same sense as Nation, which see. *Hants.*

(It may mean you are so incoherent in your language, no-nation can understand you. As an adverb, it is so extremely good or bad, no-nation can produce its equal.)

**NOMINY, s.** [Naman, Sax. to name; Nomen, Lat. the bride changing her name.] Complimentary verses addressed to a bride by the first boy of the school, who expects a present in return. Should she refuse the accustomed gift, instances have been known, when the young petitioners have forcibly taken off the left shoe. But why the left? In Lincolnshire, when a young woman is married, the elder ones throw old shoes after her, as

she is going to church. Throwing a shoe or stocking on a wedding seems on old custom. *Craven.*

**NONE**, *adv.* Not at all. *Norf. Suss. Hants.*

**NONEARE**, *adv.* [None-e'er; not before.] Not till now. *Norf.*

**NONNOCK**, *s.* An idle whim; a childish fancy. *Norf.*

**To NANNY**, *v. n.* To trifle; to play the fool. *Norf.*

(None, implying the doing nothing that is useful.)

**NON-PLUNGE**, *s.* A non-plus. *Norf.*  
(A non-plus means the impossibility of doing more; and so a non-plunge means the being unable to plunge on, or move any forwarder.)

**NON-SUCH**, (Black.) *s.* Trefoil seed.

**NON-SUCH**, (White) *s.* Ray-grass seed. *Nf.*  
The yellow-blossomed trefoil only, is so called in Hants and Sussex.

**NOOK-END**, *s.* [Nook, a corner; and End.] The farthest extremity of a corner.

**NOOKIN**, *s.* The corner. *North.*

**NOONINGS**, *s.* The dinner hour of workmen, which is noon-tide. *Norf.*

A luncheon in East Sussex is, for the same reason, called an "Elevenner."

**NOPE**, *s.* A small blow or stroke. *North.*

**NOR**, *conj.* Than. *Norf. North.*

**NORATION**, *s.* [An oration; thus we have Nuncle, uncle; Neam, an eam.] A loud rumour; an unnecessary publication of any piece of news, or of a secret. *Somerset. Hants. Sussex. Norf.*

**NORN**, *pron.* [Nor one.] Neither. *Somerset.*

**NORTHERING**, *adj.* Wild; incoherent; foolish. *Somerset.*

[A wild person is said to wander; thus Northering may be going to the North—going North-about, that is round the North of Scotland, instead of sailing down Channel, implies taking a more distant and round-about passage than is necessary, and such no very wise seaman would take.)

**NORT**, *s.* Nothing. *Somerset.*  
(Nought.)

**NOSE-FLY**, *s.* A very fine, delicately made fly, which gets into horses' noses, and stinging them, frequently causes them to run away when, at work: they come about the latter end of July. *Hants.*

Nose-bags or nets are used to protect the horses' noses. *Hants.*

**NOSE-GIGG**, *s.* [Nose, meaning the tip of anything, and Gigg.] A toe-piece on a shoe. *Exmoor.*

**NO'RR-ONE, NORRY-ONE**. [Ne'er a one.] Never a one. *Somerset.*

**NOT**, *adj.* Smooth; polled; shorn.

Not sheep; Not cow. *Essex. Hants. Somerset. W. Sussex.*

That field is "Not," that is well tilled. *Essex.*

(Probably from Not; a Not-sheep or cow

is one that has "not" horns; a well-titled field is one that has "not" weeds.)

**NOT**, *s.* [Knot, a cluster or collection.] *Fenning.*

A flower bed. *Somerset.*

**NOT**, *s.* A game where the parties ranged on opposite sides, with each a bat in their hands, endeavour to strike a ball to opposite goals; so called from the ball being made of a knotty piece of wood. (See Hawkey.) *Glouc.*

**NOTCHET**, *s.* A notable feat, worthy of being marked, recorded, or "notched." The accounts in the Exchequer were formerly kept by notches made in pieces of wood, called "Tallies." The office of Tally-cutter has only been abolished within these few years. In Hampshire, some years ago, the runs at a game of cricket were noted by cutting so many notches in a stick, when they said how many "Notches" are you?

**To NOTE**, *v. n.* To push or strike with the horns, as a bull or ram. *North.*

**NOTTLED**, *part. pass.* Checked in growth; said of cattle; as a tree full of knots does not grow freely. *Hants.*

**NOTE**, *s.* [Notigan, Ang. Sax. to use or enjoy.] The time during which a cow gives milk, without being dried off. *Craven.*

**To NOT**, *v. a.* [See Not.] To poll or shear. *Essex.*

**NOTE HERD**, *s.* [Naut. Isl. neat-cattle.] A neat herd; a keeper of cattle. *North.*

**Nowt-herd**. *North.*

"Nowts;" neat cattle. *North.*

**NOWL, NOBLE**, *s.* [See Noble.]

**NOW-REERT**, *adv.* [Now and Recht, Belg. right; now-right; out-right.] Just now. *West.*

**NOUT-FOOT-OIL**, *s.* [See Note-herd.] An oil extracted from the feet of cattle. *North.*

**NOVER**, *s.* High land above a precipitous bank. *E. Sussex.*

**To NUB or NUDGE**, *v. a.* To strike gently; to give a person a hint or signal by a private touch with the hand, elbow, or foot. *North.*

"Give him a Nudge." *South.*

**To NUBBLE**, *v. a.* To bruise with the fist. (Fenning has this word, and derives it from Knob, meaning to compare the knuckles of the closed fist, I suppose, with Knobs; some may consider this also as the proper etymon of to "Nub;" but I rather prefer Snibbe, Dan. to "Snib" or "Snub," that is to check or reprimand; if a person is about to say something he ought not, another will give him a Nub or Nudge to prevent him.)

**NUBBLY**, *adj.* [Knob, knobby.] Cloddy; full of small clods, rather than large ones. *E. Sussex.*

To NUDGE, *v. a.* [Knutschen, Belg.]  
To press or beckon. *North*  
(See to Nub.)

To NUDDLE, *v. n.* To hold down the head.  
*Norf.*

(Forby derives it from Nod, I prefer Noodle, Noddle, a simpleton; for in Sussex and Hants, to Nuddle, implies to do anything in a simple, unmeaning way.)

NUM, *adj.* [Numb; benumbed; rendered insensible to feeling.] Stupid. *Norf.*

NUMB, *adj.* Clumsy; when the fingers are numbed, they are incapable of handling anything otherwise than in a clumsy manner. *Craven.*

NUMER, *s.* [Numerus, Lat. number.]  
A number; generally implying a great number. *Norf.*

NUMMET, *s.* [Non. Sax. noon; Noon-meal.] A short meal between breakfast and dinner; a lunch. *Somerset.*

NUMPOST, *s.* An imposthume, which, when very severe, may very probably make a person numb, dull, heavy. *Norf.*  
NUNCHEON, *s.* A luncheon. *Berks. Hants.*  
An afternoon's repast. *Bailey.*

The meal made by harvest-men between their dinner and supper. *Hants.*

Fenning explains Luncheon, as being as much food as can be held in the hand, that is a small meal. I should suppose it has something to do with Noon-Nooning.

NUNCLE, *s.* [See Noration.] An uncle. *Somerset. North.*

To NUNCLE, *v. a.* To cheat. *Somerset. North.*

(To "Cozen," is to impose on a person by false appearances; it comes from Coz, cousin; as though a person, under pretence of regard arising out of relationship, gains another's confidence, and then betrays him; we may fairly attribute to "Nuncle," a similar origin.)

NUNTING, *adj.* Awkward looking. *E. Suss.*  
NUNTY, *adj.* [Nun, who is always dressed very plain.] *Forby.*

Very plain and old-fashion, applied to female dress only. *Norf.*

NUSHED, *part. pass.* Starved in bringing up. *South. Grose. Bailey.*

NUT, *adv.* Not. [Corruption.] *Craven.*

NUT, *s.* The sweetbread of a calf or lamb, probably from its sweetness; as we frequently say, "as sweet as a nut." *Norf.*  
NUT-CROME, *s.* [Nut and Crome, Belg. a claw.] A nut-hook, a stick with a crook at the end of it, to take hold of the boughs, for the purpose of pulling them down to gather the nuts. *Norf.*

NUTHER, *adv.* [Corrupt pronunciation.]  
Neither. *Somerset.*

NUTMUG, *s.* Nutmeg. *Craven.*

To NUSLIN, *v. a.* To spend time on trifles.

NUSLIN, *adj.* Covetous. *Craven.*  
(The author of the Craven dialect gives Nedling, Ang. Sax. a usurer, as the root of these words. May it not be Nurse, Nurse; whence Fenning has Nustle, to fondle or cherish; implying the bestowing of great pains or care on anything.)

## O.

OAF, *s.* [Alf, Belg. a person of weak understanding.] A foolish fellow. *North. South.*

OAST, *s.* [Gest, Sax. yeast. Yeast is in Hampshire called East; curds may be supposed to resemble yeast, from their coagulation and rising to the surface.]  
The curd of cheese. *Craven.*

OAST, OST, OOST, *s.* } Haus, Germ. a  
OAST-HOUSE, HOP- } house, Heuse,  
OAST. } Dutch.

(Hops were originally introduced into England from Flanders, and the kiln for drying them on was probably called a Hop-heuse or house; but now instead of saying Hop-heuse or house, they say Oast-house.) A kiln for drying hops on. *Kent. E. Suss.*

A vessel to dry hops or malt on. *Bailey.*

OAT-FLIGHT, *s.* From its extreme lightness.] The chaff of oats, much lighter than that of any other grain. *Norf.*

OAVIS, *s.* [Efese, Sax. eaves.] The eaves of a house or other building. *Somerset. Hants.*

OCCAMY-SPOONS, *s.* [Corruption of Alchymy.] General; so says Grose.

ODIOUS, *adj.* Ill-tasted, or, ill-scented. *Norf.*

ODMENTS, *s.* [Odd.]  
Scraps; odd-bits; odd things; offal. *North. Norf. Somerset.*

O'ERLEY, *s.* [Over and lay.] A girth; a coverlid or cloak. *Craven.*

OBSTROPILOUS, *adj.* [Obstreperous.]  
Obstinate; resisting; disobedient. *Somerset. Hants.*

OFF-AT-SIDE, *adj.* A little disordered in the mind; Insane. *North.*

OFFALMENT, *s.* [Offal.] Things of no value. *North.*

OFFICE, *s.* [Efese, Sax.] The eaves of a house. *Somerset.*

OLD, *adj.* Great; perhaps from the veneration paid to everything that can boast of antiquity. *Common. Grose.*

Customary; that is, after the habit of old times. *Norf. Suff.*

OLD-LAND, *s.* Ground that has lain long untilled, and is just ploughed up. *North.*

In Essex the same is called New land.

Either name is equally proper; it may be an old piece of pasture, and a new piece of arable land.

**OLD-MILK, s.** Skimmed milk, in opposition to new milk which has not been skimmed. *North.*

**OLD-PEG, s.** Old-milk cheese, which, from being very poor, becomes hard enough to be formed into pegas. *North.* The Isle of Wight cheese is called Isle of Wight Rock, from its hardness; and, in derision of it, people say it is so hard they make pins to fasten their gates with it.

**OLD GUT AND JERKIN, s.** [Old Coat and Jerkin.] A game at cards, called also Fire-cards. *Somerset.*

**OLD-SHOCK, s.** [Old and Shock, a rough dog, from Shag, shaggy.] A mischievous goblin in the shape of a great dog or calf, haunting highways and foot-paths in the dark. *Norf.*

**OLD-SOWS, s.** Millipedes; wood-lice. *Norf.* (Perhaps from delighting in dirty places.)

**OLD-WITCH, s.** The cock-chaffer. *Norf.* (Forby thinks so called from annoying some affected ladies of a fine summer evening, as much as a witch could do.)

**OLF, s.** [See Blood-Olf and Green-Olf.]

**OLLAND, s.** [Old-land, which see.] Arable land, which has been laid down in grass, more than two years. *Norf.*

**OLLET, s.** [Eld, Dan. Ignis, *Grose.* Perhaps from old.] Fuel. *South. Bailey.*

**OLY-PRANCE, s.** Rude; boisterous merriment; a romping match. *Northampton.*

**OMNIUM-GATHERUM, s.** A promiscuous collection, as though a little of every thing was gathered together. *Craven.*

**OMY, adj.** [Maumy, which see.] Mellow, spoken of land. *North.*

**ON, prep.** Of. "I'll make mich on him." *North.*

"There is an end on't." *South.* Fenning says it signifies of, when used by contraction before it and quotes "A gamester has but a poor trade on't," from Locke.

**ONCE, adv.** At some time or other; that is at some one time; though that time be not yet fixed. *Norf. Suff.*

**ONE; TO BE AT ONE.** To be consistent or determined; that is always of one mind. *Craven.*

**ONE; "TO BE ONE AGAIN,"** is to be reconciled; literally to be united again. *Sussex.*

**ONE-AND-THIRTY, s.** A game at cards much resembling Vingt-et-un, but of very venerable antiquity, says Forby, as it is alluded to by Bishop Latimer in one of his sermons. The game is won by making up the number thirty-one, by drawing cards for that purpose and hence its name. *Norf. Suff. Hants.*

**ONELY, adj.** [A very proper word; a

lone person is one without a companion.] Lonely. *Craven.*

**ONNY-BIT-LIKE, adj.** [Any bit like.] Tolerable; decent; likely. *Craven.*

**ON-STAND, s.** [What is standing on the land at the time.] The rent paid by the in-coming to the out-going tenant of a farm, for such land as the other has rightfully cropped before leaving it. *North.*

**ON-STEAD, s.** [One and Sted, Sax. a place.] A single farm-house. *North.*

**To ON-LIGHT, v. n.** [To Light is to dismount; and to "On-light" may be To Light on the ground.] To Alight; to get off a horse. *Somerset.*

**To Unlight.** *Hants.*

**ON-TO, prep.** Upon. "I will lay this stick on-to you." *Norf.*

To; as "I will build the Lodge on-to the barn," that is adjoining to it. *Sussex. Hants.*

**ONT, v. wnt;** Will not; "I ont." *Somerset.*

**OOL, v. awz.** Will; W is often changed into double O, Oo; this gives "Ooil," "Ool." *Somerset.*

**O'ON, s.** [V is often dropped between two vowels, as Even, E'en, Ever, E'er; Never, Ne'er; thus Oven, O'en, O'on.] An oven. *North.*

**OPE, s.** [Op, Isl. open.] An opening; the distance between bodies arranged in order. *Somerset.*

**OPE-LAND, s.** Ground ploughed every year, and thus laid open to the sun and air, which is not the case with pasture-land. *South.*

**OPEN, adj.** Not spayed; spoken of a heifer or sow; a spayed sow is closed up as it were—incapable of producing young. *Norf. Sussex. Hants.*

**OPER, s.** A full glass of any thing. *North.* (We have Topper a hard drinker; and Topper a very full glass, or any other thing that is full to overflowing; but whence comes Oper?)

**To OPINION, v. n.** To opine; to be of an opinion. *Norf.*

**OPPORTUNITY, s.** Character; habit. "He is a man of strange opportunity; that is, a whimsical man." *North.*

**ORCHIT, s.** An orchard. *Somerset. Hants.*

**ORE; SEA-ORE, s.** [Our. Sax. Ore, seaweed.] Sea-weeds washed on the shore by the tides. *Hants. W. Sussex.*

**ORE; ORE-WEED, s.** Sea-weed or Seawrac, used for manuring land. *S. and West. Grose.*

The Ore, found on the Hampshire coast, is not used for manure.

**ORE-WEED, s.** A weed growing on the rocks. *Fenning.*

**ORGANS, s.** An organ, the musical instrument. Forby says it was formerly called a "pair of organs." *Norf.* (See Pair of Cards.)

ORLING, *s.* A stunted child, or any ill-thriving young stock. *North.*

(Can it be corrupted from Ailing?)

ORN, *pron.* [Or One.] Either. *Somerset.*  
Orn o'm, either of them.

ORNDORNS, *s.* [One-Drina, says Grose; that is, I suppose, One-Drinkings.] Afternoon Drinkings. *Cumb.*

ORN'ED, *part. pass.* [Corruption.] Ordained; fated. *Somerset.*

ORT, *s.* [Ought.] Anything. *Somerset.*

ORTS, *s.* [Orda, Irish, a fragment.] Fragments of victuals. *Common.*

Pronounced "Aughts" in *W. Sussex.*  
*Hants.*

Refuse of hay left by cattle. *Craven.*

OR'RA-ONE; ONY-ONE; *pron.* [E'er-a-one; Ever-a-one.] Any one. *Somerset.*

OSKEN, *s.* A corruption of Ox-Gang, which in some places contains ten acres, in some more; so says Grose. May it not rather be Ox-skin, from *Oz. Belg.* an Ox, and Skeina. Run. a Skin; thus an Oaken or Ox-skin of Land may be the same as what was formerly called a Hide of Land?

To OSS, *v. a.* Osse. To try; to attempt; to endeavour. *North. Grose.*

To offer. *Oxford. Craven.*

To offer to do; to aim at or intend to do. *Chesh. Bailey.*

OAT-CAKE, *s.* A light cake made of oat flour; which is toasted and buttered when eaten. *Hants.*

OTEN, *adv.* Often. *Somerset.*

OTHER-GAITS, } *adv.* [Other; and Gait,

OTHER-GAY, } way] otherwise; dif-

OTHER-GUISE, } ferently; after another

OTHER-GUESS, } sort. *North.*

OTHERWHILES, *adv.* [Other; and While,

time.] Sometimes. *South.*

OTTAMY, *s.* [Attomie, Scotch.] A skeleton; an anatomy. *North.*

"Nottamy," a very thin person all skin and bone. *Somerset.*

OUD, *adj.* [Ould, Sax.] Old. *North.*

OUD-ON, *s.* [Ould, old, and One]

OUD-HARRY. [Ould and Harry.]

OUD-NICK. [Ould and Nicken, Dan. the deity of the waters.]

OUD-SCRAT. [Ould and Scratch; the Devil wounds and tears.] The Devil. *North.*

Substituting Old for Oud, these appellations are all used in the same sense. *South.*

OUD-SAY'D, SAY or SAW, *s.* [An old said Say; something said a long time ago.] An old saying. *North.*

OUMER, *s.* [Umbra. Lat. Ombre. Fr. shade.] The shade. *North.*

To OUMER, *v. a.* To shadow. *North.*

OUMER, *s.* [Greyish; shaded.] The fish; Grayling. *North.*

OUMERT, *adj.* Shaded with trees or buildings. *North.*

OUP or OUPH, *s.* [Alp. Belg. Elf.] An Elf. *North.*

OURN, *pron.* [Our own.] Our's. *West.*

OUSEN, *s.* [Oz. Belg. Ossen. pl. ox, oxen.] Oxen. *North.*

OUT, *s.* [Ought.] Anything. *North.*

OUT and OUT, *adv.* Without any addition or drawback; simply as it is; as "I sold him the horse out and out;" that is, I sold him for so much money without any conditions; or without taking any other horse in exchange. *Hants. Sussex.*

OUTS, *s.* Understanding; sense. To make no Outs of a person is to be unable to make any sense of him; literally, unable to get anything out of him. *Norf.*

OUTCUMLINS, *s.* [Coming from without; not dwelling in the neighbourhood.] Strangers. *Craven.*

To OUT-HOLL, *v. a.* [Out and Holl, Ang. Sax.; hollow; to hollow out. *Forby.*

Or, Out and Haul, to haul or throw out; to haul has this sense in *Sussex.*] To scour out a ditch. *Norf.*

OUTEN, *adv.* Out of doors. *North.*

OUTING, *s.* [Going out.] An airing; walking or riding out to take the air. *North.*

OUT-LAY, *s.* [To lay out money.] Expenditure. *Norf. Sussex. Hants.*

OUTNERS, *s.* Strangers; dwellers out and not in a certain place. [Out, and Wer. Sax. a man.] *Craven.*

OUTS, *adv.* At variance. *Craven.*

OUTSHIFTS, *s.* [Out and Shift; probably because people who live in the out-

skirts of a town are obliged to make shift, or put up with any dwelling.] The suburbs or low parts of a town; the neglected parts of a farm or garden. *Norf.*

OUT-SHOT, *s.* [Out and Shoot; from shooting or jutting out beyond the main building, to which it is attached.] A Lean-to. *Craven.*

OUZLE, *s.* [Osle, Sax. Ousel.] A black-bird. *North.*

OVEN-BIRD, *s.* [The long-tailed titmouse, which builds a beautiful nest, being very deep, wide at the mouth and narrowing to the end, something like a jelly-bag. Its name is from the shape of the nest, whence it is also called a Pudding-poke's nest in Norfolk. In Hampshire it is called a Pudding's nest.]

OVEN'S NEST, *s.* The nest of the long-tailed titmouse.

OVER, *adv.* More than. "It cost over a guinea." *North. South.*

OVER, *adj.* Important; material; that is over or above what is commonly required. *Exmoor.*

OVERANENT, *adv.* [That is at the opposite end.] Opposite. *Warwick. Glouc.*

OVER-FLUSH, *s.* [Over and Flyussen, Belg. to flow violently.] A superfluity. *Norf.*

- To OVER-GET**, *v. a.* [Over and Gait, Sc.] a way; that is over-way; go over the way or road faster than another.] To overtake. *North. Somerset.*
- To OVER-GIVE**, *v. n.* To thaw. *Norf.* To give. *Hants.* (Which see.)
- OVER-HEW**, *v. a.* To overgrow and overpower as strong plants do weaker ones; thus, as it were, hewing or felling them down. *Norf.*
- OVER-SWITCHT**, *adj.* [Over, and Switch a flexible twig.] Overswitcht wife is a woman of easy virtue. *North.*
- OVER-YEAR**, *adj.* Bullocks which are not fatted at the proper age, but are kept a year longer, are called Over-year-bullocks. *Norf.*
- To OVER-LOOK**, *v. a.* [Over and Look; evidently alluding to the power of the evil eye, in former times so much dreaded.] To bewitch. *Somerset.*
- OVER-RIGHT**, *adv.* Opposite; fronting to. *Somerset.*
- In Hampshire and Sussex we have "right-over" in the same sense, meaning immediately opposite.
- OVER-WHART**, *adv.* [Over, and Twert. Dan. to thwart.] Across; to plough over-whart is to plough at right angles to the former furrows. *Norf.*
- OVER-WORN**, *adj.* Worn-out; shabby cloaths, such as is given away to poor people. *Norf.*
- OVERS**, *s.* The perpendicular edge, usually covered with grass, on the sides of salt-water rivers. *Somerset.*
- (Perhaps from the banks being frequently undermined, consequently leaving the edge over-hanging the river.)
- To OWE**, *v. n.* To possess by right. *Norf.*
- OWER**, *prep.* [Ouer, Sax.] Over. *North.*
- To OWERGANG**, *v. a.* [Ouer, Sax. over; and Gangen. Belg. to gang or go.] To over-run. *North.*
- To OWERSAIL**, *v. a.* To over-hang. *North.*
- OWERWELTED**, *part. pass.* [Ouer, Sax. vver; Wealtian, Ang. Sax. to welt; to make a border, which implies a turning over.] Overturned. *North.*
- OWL**, *s.* A moth, so called perhaps from flying about at night as an Owl does. *E. Sussex.*
- To OWL**; **TO TAKE OWL**, *v. n.* To be offended; to take amiss. *Exmoor.*
- (An Owl always looks very grave, and so does a person, who is offended.)
- OWLER**, *s.* The Alder-tree. *Craven.*
- [Holder, Teut.]
- OWNTY**, *adj.* Empty. *Exmoor.*
- OWL'S CROWN**, *s.* Gnaphalium sylvaticum; wood cudweed. *Grosc.*
- OXEY**, *adj.* [Ox-like.] Of mature age; no longer a Steer. *Glouc.*
- OX-HOUSE**, *s.* Ox or cow stall. *Exmoor.*
- OXLIP**, *s.* A flower of the primula tribe. [Primula elatior.] *Sussex. Hants.*
- OXTER**, *s.* [Oxtan. Sax.] The armpit. *North.*
- OYLET-HOLE**, *s.* [Oeil, Fr. the eye and hole.] An eye-let hole; a perforation in a garment to admit a lace or by way of ornament in trimmings and fine-work. *Norf. Sussex. Hants.*
- OYSTER OF VEAL**, *s.* The blade bone of a calf when dead, dressed with the meat on, so called from its resemblance in shape to an oyster. *Sussex. Hants.*

## P.

- PACK-AND-PENNY-DAY**, *s.* The last day of a fair, when bargains are usually sold. *Somerset.*
- PACK-GATE**, *s.* A gate on a Pack-way which often lies through inclosed grounds. Properly a bridle-gate, that is a gate through which Pack-horses or others may pass; but not carriages. *Norf. Suff.*
- PACK-MAN**, *s.* A pedlar, from carrying a pack. *Norf. York. South.*
- PACK-RAG-DAY**, *s.* Old Michaelmas day, on which servants in the country pack up their clothes and go to new places. *Norf.*
- PACK-WAY**, *s.* A bridle-road, on which pack-horses could travel; but not carriages. *Norf.*
- To PAD**, *v. a.* [Paad, Sax. a foot or paw.] To make a path by walking on a surface, before untracked, as on new-fallen snow or land lately ploughed. *Norf.*
- To PAD**, *v. n.* To walk; to go on foot; as "I shall pad it." I shall walk. *Hants.*
- PAD**, *s.* A fox's foot; a sporting term. *Hants. Sussex.*
- PAD-FOOT**, *s.* A ghost; probably from Pad, a paw or cloven foot, as the Devil has. *Craven.*
- To PADDLE**, *v. n.* To trample. *Norf.*
- To paddle about is to trample about in wet and dirt; generally said of children. *Hants. Sussex.*
- To PADDLE**, *v. n.* To tipple. *Exmoor.*
- (To paddle is to play with water or any other liquid; to tipple is to take too much liquor.)
- PAGE**, *s.* A lad attending on a shepherd. *Norf.*
- PAIGLE**, *s.* The cowlip. *Norf. North.*
- PAIGLE-TEA**, *s.* Tea made of cowlips, and considered a mild and wholesome soporific. *Norf. North.*
- PAIGLE-WINE**, *s.* Wine made of cowlips. *Norf. North.*
- PAIGLE**, *s.* The ranunculus bulbosus; the bulbous-rooted ranunculus. *Suff.*
- PAIL-STAKE**, *s.* A bough with many branches; fixed in the ground in the dairy yard, for hanging pails on. *Glouc.*

- To **PALCH**, *v. a.* To patch or mend clothes. *Es Moor.*
- To **PALCH**, *v. n.* To walk slowly. *Es Moor.* (Fenning has to Pall, to cover, to hide or conceal; from Pallium, Lat. a pall or cloak, whence we may fairly derive Palch, to patch or mend. Fenning also has to Pall, to impair or weaken from Pallu, Brit. To walk slowly implies weakness, hence we have the second Palch.)
- PADDOCK** or **PADDICK**, *s.* [To Pad; to walk; and Diick, Belg. a ditch; frogs frequenting wet places.] A frog or toad. *N. and S. Grose. Essex. Bailey.*
- PAIR-OF-CARDS**, *s.* A pack of cards. *Grose*, who quotes from Ascham's *Toxophilus*. Why not a pair of cards, as well as a pair of stairs? To pair signifies to suit one thing to another—to resemble; as well as merely to unite in couples.
- PALTRY**, *s.* [Palt. Teut. a fragment.] Rubbish; refuse or trash of any sort. *Norf.*
- PAME**, *s.* A christening blanket; a mantle. *Es Moor.*
- PAMMENT**, *s.* [From Pavement, a contraction.] A square paving brick. *Norf.*
- To **PAMPLE**, *v. n.* [Trample?] To trample lightly. "Don't pample on the flower beds." *Norf.*
- PAN**, *s.* [Panne, Sax. the scull.] The hard earth below that which is moved by the plough. *Norf.*
- To **PAN**, *v. n.* To be hardened, as the surface of some soil is by strong sunshine after rain. *Norf.*
- (From Pan, which is hardened by fire, the operation of the sun on wet ground producing a somewhat similar result, only in a smaller way. In the same sense we say in Sussex and Hampshire, the ground is caked.)
- To **PAN**, *v. n.* [Pan, Ang. Sax. A piece of cloth inserted into, or agreeing with another. Fenning says Panel is a piece of any matter inserted among others, from Panneau, Fr. a square piece of glass; thus to Pan may be to square; that is to fit.] To fit well; to agree. *North.*
- PAN-CAKE-DAY**, *s.* Shrove-Tuesday, the day on which pan-cakes were formerly made in most families. *Norf.*
- Pan-Cake Tuesday**. *North.*
- PANCHEON**, **PANCHIN**, **PANKIN**, *s.* [Pan and Klein, Teut. little; whence Ling, a diminutive.] *Norf.*
- A small pan. *North.*
- A crock or earthenware vessel. *Lincoln.*
- Panshon, an earthen bowl. *York.*
- PANCROCK**, *s.* [Pan and Crock, an earthen vessel.] An earthen pan. *Es Moor.*
- PANDAL** or **PANDEL**, *s.* A shrimp. *E. Sussex. Kent.*
- PANK** or **PINK**, *s.* A minnow. *North.*
- PANKIN**, *s.* [Pan and Kin, a diminutive;

- a lamb, lamb-kin.] Any small earthen jar. *North.*
- PANKING**, *part. act.* Panting. *Es Moor.* (A simple corruption.) *Hants.*
- To **PANTO**, *v. n.* [See to Pan; to fit.] To set seriously about anything; that is to fit one's self for any undertaking. *North.*
- PANTRON**, *s.* A small earthen pan. *Lincoln.*
- PAR**, *s.* [Pons, Lat. part; to part, to separate; apartment, a separate room.] An inclosed place for domestic animals, particularly calves. *Norf.*
- PAR**, *s.* [Par, Lat. at par; on an equality.] A pair. *Craven.*
- PARBREAKING**, *adj.* Fretful. *Es Moor.*
- PARCYAND**, *s.* Per se and—that is and of itself without any adjunct. *North.*
- The figure & signifying And.
- To **PARES**, *v. a.* To impair.
- To give a less quantity of milk. *Craven.*
- (Pœran, Ang. Sax. worse. Craven dialect. May it not be from to Pare, to cut away, to waste?)
- PARFIT**, *adj.* [Parfait, Fr.] Perfect. *Norf. Somerset. York.*
- PARFITLY**, *adv.* Perfectly. *Norf. Som. York.*
- To **PARGET**, *v. a.* To plaster the inside of a chimney with cement made of cowdung and lime. *Craven. Somerset. Suss.*
- PARKIN**, *s.* A cake made of oatmeal and treacle. *Craven.*
- PARLOUS**, *adj.* [Perilous; per'lous; par'lous.] Dangerous. *Craven.*
- PARPOINT**, *s.* [Pierre-point, Fr.] A thin wall, the stones of which are placed on the edge. *Craven.*
- PARRICK**, *s.* [Pearroc, Sax. a park.] A paddock. *Somerset.*
- PARTLESS**, *adj.* In part, having some part less. *Norf.*
- PARTLET**, *s.* [Partlet is a name given to a hen, and a ruff somewhat resembles the feathers round a hen's neck when she is angry, and they are ruffled or set up.] A ruff worn by women round the neck. *North. Chesh.*
- PAR-YARD**, *s.* [See Par, an inclosed place.] A farm yard, which is not only separated of itself, but contains different Pars or Parts for different animals; as stables for horses, stalls for cows, &c. *Norf.*
- PASH**, *s.* [Plash, Belg. a puddle; whence comes Splash, and why not Pash? A fall of rain or snow. *Craven.*
- PASH**, *s.* Brains, from their softness. *Chesh.*
- Mad-pash; mad-brains. *Chesh.*
- To **PASH**, *v. a.* To beat with violence. *Craven.*
- To beat anything brittle into small fragments; to crush. *Norf.*
- PASH**, *s.* A great many. *North.*
- To beat to a Pash; to beat to a mash; which implies beating into a great many small parts. *North.*

To PATCH-UPON, *v. a.* To impute blame rashly or wrongfully; that is to patch or fasten a fault on another. *Norf.*

PATCH, CROSS-PATCH, *s.* An ill-natured, disobliging person, used chiefly by young girls towards each other. *E. Sussex.*  
(Thou scurvy "Patch," *Shakespeare*, means a paltry person, as a patched garment is not of much value.)

PATE, *s.* A badger. *North.*

PATE, *s.* [Patina, Lat. a pan; the skull is called the brain-pan.]

The head, used generally in a ludicrous sense. *Sussex. Hants. Common.*

To PAUPIN, *v. n.* [Pawen, Brit. to paw; to use the foot.] To walk awkwardly. *Craven.*

To PAUT, *v. a.* To kick; as "to Paut off the bed clothes." *York.*

To paw. *York.*

To PAUSE, *v. n.* To kick with the foot. *York.*

PAVED, *part. pass.* Turned hard, as a clayey soil is in dry weather; as hard as though it were paved. *Norf.*

PAWKY, *adj.* Arch; cunning; artful.

PAT, *s.* A hog-pat, is a hog-trough, or any hollow vessel in which a hog is fed.

(Pot, as a top is called a tap.) *E. Sussex.*

PAWTS, *s.* [Patin, Fr. a patten] flat boards fastened on the feet to enable men to walk safely on mud or ooze. *Norf.*  
(See Mud-Pattens.)

PAX-WAX, *s.* The tendon of the neck. *Grose.*

The strong tendon in the neck of animals. *Norf. Forby.*

To PAY, *v. a.* To beat; to thrash; to strike. *North. Norf.*

(Pwyaw, Welch. Craven dialect.)

To pay; to beat is used in an ironical sense in the South; as thus if one boy plays another a trick, and runs away, the one who has been tricked, says when I catch you, I will pay you; that is, I will beat you by way of amends for what you have done to me.)

To PAY, *v. a.* [A sea term.] "To pay the decks" is to rub them over with pitch to close the seams; the seams may have been neglected, and pitch may be said to be due or owing to them, and rubbing them with it will be paying. Among sailors, there is a saying in allusion to this, as follows, viz.: "the devil to pay and no pitch hot."

To PAYZE, *v. a.* [To poize.] To force or raise up with a lever. *Somerset.*

PEA, *s.* [Poids, Fr. a weight.] The weight which is used in weighing anything with the steel-yards. *Hants.*

PEA-GOOSE, *s.* [Pea and goose; a goose that is eaten at Midsummer, when peas are in season, is but a poor skinny creature.] A poor, silly, insignificant creature. *Norf.*

PEAKING, *adj.* [Pequeno, Span. little.

*Fenning.]*

(I think rather from Peaked, sharp-pointed; a sickly person has sharp angles, and is not round and plump as a fat, healthy person is. We say in Sussex and Hants of a sickly person, "he looks pale and peaked.") Weak; sickly; spoken of a person's constitution. *North.*

To PEAL, *v. a.* To cool. *North.*

"To peal the pot."

To PEARK, *v. n.* [Perca, Lat. a perch.]

To perch. *Craven.*

PEARKERS, *s.* Perchers, applied to young rooks. *Craven.*

PEAS-BOLT, *s.* Peas-straw. *Essex.*

(A Bolt of rushes is a bundle of rushes; peas, when cut, are formed into small parcels; these may be called Bolts; a Boll is a round stalk or stem.)

PEAS-HALM, or HAWM, *s.* [Halm. Germ. straw; peas-straw. *Hants. Sussex.*

To PEASE, *v. a.* [Appease, as 'peach—impeach.] To stay; to soothe. *Bailey.*

PEASEN, *s. plu.* Peas. *Berks.*

A friend of the author's once saw a board stuck up in a peas-field, in Berkshire, with these lines thereon, viz.:

"Shut the gate after you, I'll tell you the reason,  
Because the pigs should not get into the Peasen."

PEASIPOUSE, *s.* [Peas and Posay; Posse-comitatus, is the power of levying a county en masse, bringing together a great number of people; hence Posay means a confused or mixed multitude of things or persons; peas and beans are a mixture.] Peas and beans grown together as a crop. *Glouc.*

PECK, *s.* [Pocca, Sax. a bag.]

Four gallons. *Craven.*

PECKISH, *adj.* Hungry; disposed to be pecking. *Norf.*

Dainty; not having a strong appetite, and therefore inclined to peck a little here and there. *Hants.*

PECURIOUS, *adj.* Very minutely, and scrupulously exact. *Norf.*

PED, *s.* A pannier; a large wicker basket, with a lid to it; a pair of Peds signifies two, one on each side of a horse for carrying eggs, butter, &c., to market. *Forby.*

*Norf.*

A hamper; a basket. *Fenning.*

(Ped has clearly the same origin as Pedlar, and the same signification; a Pedlar being a dealer in small wares, and a Ped, the thing in which those wares are carried. Now, Fenning says Pedlar is a contraction of petty-dealer, hence Pet, from Petit, Fr. petty, will be the little article dealt in. In Hampshire and Sussex, a Pedlar's pack is called his Pad. I agree with Fenning, for many strange contractions take place, as witness the following. In West Sussex, was in ancient times, a family

- by the name of De Alta Ripa, the present name is Dawtry, let us trace it as thus; D'alt'Ripa, Daltripa, Daltry; substitute w for l, as is frequently done, and you have Dawtry.]
- PED-BELLY, s.** A round and protuberant belly like a Ped. *Norf.*
- PEDDER, s.** A pedlar, one who carries wares in a Ped. *Norf.*
- PEDDERS' WAY, s.** A road laid down in old maps of Norfolk, by which Pedders formerly travelled. The same probably as a Pack-Gate, or Way (which see.)
- PEDDLE, s.** Employment. *Craven.*
- To PEE, v. n.** To look with one eye. *North.* (Is it from Peep? To peep, says Fenning, is to look through a hole or crevice sily; this is generally done with one eye.)
- To squint.** *North.*
- PEED, part. pass.** Blind with one eye. *North.*
- PEEAT, s.** Peat. *North.*
- PEEAT-PAN, s.** A very hard stratum below the Peat, impenetrable by trees, and holding water like a pan. *North.*
- PEEK, s.** A prong or pitchfork, so called because it is peaked at the point. *Exmoor.*
- PEEL, s.** [Pelle-à-four, Fr. an oven peel.] A broad thin board with a long handle, used by bakers to put their bread into, or draw it out of, the oven. Sometimes made of iron. An oven-peel. *Hants.*
- PEELINGS, s.** The rind of apples, turnips, or potatoes, which has been peeled off. *Norf. Hants. Sussex.*
- PEEL, s.** A pillow or bolster. *Somerset.* (Peluwe, Belg. a pillow.)
- PEEPER, s.** [To Peep.] A looking glass. *Bailey.*
- The eye, ironically speaking. *Hants.*
- To PEER, v. n.** To appear. *Somerset.*
- PEEVISH, adj.** [Perverse. Junius.] Witty; subtle. *North.*
- PEE-WEE, adj.** [From the sound uttered by a child, when whimpering.] Whining and whimpering. *Norf.*
- To PEE-WIC, v. n.** To peak and pine. *Norf.*
- To PEEZE, v. n.** [Pisser, Fr. to make water.] To ooze out; said of a cask that leaks. *E. Sussex.*
- To PEFF, v. n.** [Peff, Belg. a puff.] To cough short and faintly, as sheep do. *North.*
- PEFFIN, adj.** Troubled with a short cough. *North.*
- To PEG-AWAY, v. n.** To eat or drink voraciously, as when a person is very hungry or thirsty. *Hants. Lincoln. Sussex.*
- To do any kind of work earnestly or quickly. *Hants. Sussex.*
- (In ancient times, when drinking bouts were more in fashion than at present,

- the liquor was handed round in a wooden vessel, marked at different distances from the bottom with pegs; each drinker in his turn drank as much as would reduce the liquor down to the next peg below; hence comes the saying "to take down a peg," that is to lower a person; to peg-away, is to drink fast, so as to lower the liquor in the vessel very quickly.]
- To P'EG, v. a.** To thump with sharp knuckles, which somewhat resemble pegs. *Norf.*
- PEG-TRANTUM, s.** [Peg, a woman's name, and Tranty, (Forby) a wise and forward child.] (Is it corrupted from Rant, Rantipole?)
- A galloping, rantipole girl. *Norf.*
- PELL, s.** [Pool, from palus, Lat. Why not Pell as well as Pool?] A broad, shallow piece of water, larger than a pond, and smaller than a lake. *E. Sussex.*
- To PELL, v. a.** To wash into Pells or Pools, as water does when it flows very violently; not applied always to the making of large holes. *E. Sussex.*
- "To Pell away" is to wash away the ground by the force of water. *E. Sussex.*
- PELSY, s.** [To Pelt.] Cold rain or sleet. *Craven.*
- PELT, s.** A game at cards, somewhat like whist. *Norf.*
- PEN, s.** [Penna, Lat. a feather.] A feather. *North.*
- PEN-BANK, s.** A beggar's can. *North.*
- To PEND, v. a.** [Pendeo, Lat. to hang; to impend; to hang over.] To press or pinch; the shoe "pends" here. *Norf.*
- To incline or lean; the wall "pends" this way. *Norf.*
- PEND, s.** The tender point. *Ditto.*
- PENMAN, s.** A clerk; any one who uses a pen, as a justice's clerk, an auctioneer's writer, &c. *Norf.*
- To PENSE, v. n.** [Penser. Fr. to think; that is to think too deeply on many things makes a person fret about them.] To be fretful. *Norf.*
- PENSY, adj.** Fretful; uneasy. *Ditto.*
- PEN-STOCK, s.** [To Pen; to close up; and Stock, a quantity of anything.] A kind of floodgate, made to lift up or down, for the purpose of keeping the water in a mill-pond, or to let it off, if occasion requires it. *Hants.*
- PENNIN, s.** [Pennan, Sax. to coop up.] The inclosed place where oxen and other animals are fed and watered. Any temporary place erected to contain cattle. *Somerset.*
- PENNY-STANE, s.** [Pena, Sw. flat; Stane, Sax.] A flat stone, circular, used for a quoit. *Craven.*
- PERCEIVANCE, s.** The faculty of perception; aptitude to learn. *Norf.*

**To PERISH, v. a.** To destroy. Shakespeare uses it in this sense. *Norf.*  
**To PERK, v. n.** [Percher. Fr. to perch.]  
 To perch. *Norf.*  
**To PERK-UP, v. a.** To lift up the head or appear lively. *Bailey.*  
 To lift up the head arrogantly or disdainfully. *E. Sussex.*  
**PERK, adj.** Proud; affected. *Craven.*  
 Brisk; lively; proud; as Perk as a peacock. *Norf.*  
**PERK, s.** A perch. *Ditto.*  
 A wooden frame, against which sawn timber is set up to dry; so called from its resemblance to a perch in a bird's cage. *Norf.*  
**To PERK, v. a.** [To Prick.] To prick up as the horse "perks" up his ears. *E. Sussex.*  
**PERSAVANCE, s.** [Perceivance, perceive.] Foresight; idea. *Craven.*  
**PERRAMMLE, s.** [Perambulo. Lat. to perambulate.] Circumlocution; preface. *Craven.*  
**PERRY, s.** A little cur-dog. *North.*  
**PERRY-DANCERS, s.** [Peri, Pers. fairy.] The Northern-Lights, which flit and dance about, like Fairies. *Norf.*  
**PESS, s.** A hassock to kneel on at church. *Norf.*  
**PESTLE OF PORK, s.** [Perhaps from the principal bone rather resembling a Pestle.] A leg of pork. *Esmoor.*  
**PET, s.** [Petit. Fr. small, a word of endearment.] A favourite of any kind; a domesticated lamb; a humoured child; an indulged lap-dog; a hobby of any sort whether animate or inanimate. *North. South.*  
**PET, s.** A Pit. *E. Sussex.*  
**To PET, v. a.** To indulge unreasonably; to be foolishly fond of. *North. South.*  
**PETERMAN, s.** [St. Peter having been a fisherman.] A fisherman. *Suff. Thames.*  
**PETER-BOAT, s.** A small kind of fishing boat, used on the River Thames.  
**PETITION, s.** An adjuration. *Norf.*  
**PETMAN, s.** [Petit, Fr. small.] The smallest pig in a litter. *Norf.*  
 In Sussex and Hants, called the Darling.  
**PETTICOAT, s.** [Petit, Fr. small and coat.] A man's waistcoat; by no means an inappropriate name. *Ray.*  
**PETTLE, adj.** Pettish. *North.*  
**PEW, s.** The udder of a cow, particularly when dressed. *Glouc.*  
 Shall I help you to some of the pew? *Esmoor.*  
**PEYL, s.** [Pylen, Belg.] A peal; noise. *Craven.*  
**To PEYL, v. a.** To beat. *Craven.*  
**PEYS, s.** [Pois, Fr.] Peas. *Craven.*  
**PHESY, adj.** Fretful; querulous; irritable; sore. Shakespeare uses the verb Pheese in the "Taming of the Shrew." *Norf. Forby.*

Fenning has to Pheese, to curry or comb; Curry-combing a person, would be apt to make him sore and irritable.  
**PICK, s.** An emetic; which picks or culls the foul things out of the stomach. *North.*  
**To PICK-UP, v. n.** To vomit. *North.*  
**To PICK-UP, v. n.** To improve gradually in health, that is picking-up or culling health by little and little. *Sussex. Hants.*  
**PHILANDERING, part. act.** [Philander, making love.] *Norf.*  
**PICK, s.** [Pic, Pique, Fr. a peak or pike.] A pick-axe. *North.*  
 A two pronged fork, used chiefly for making hay; a pike; a pitch-fork. *Somerset.*  
 Diamonds at cards. *York.*  
 Pick-ace; the ace of diamonds. *York.*  
 "Picks;" spades at cards. *North.*  
**To PICK, v. a.** [Apicciare. Ital. to pitch.] To pitch; to throw down; to push or shove with the arms or body; as "he picked me down." *North.*  
 To throw upwards. *North.*  
**PICK-CHEESE, s.** The titmouse. *Norf.*  
**PICK-PIE-OWER, s.** [To pitch-feet-over.] A somerset. *Craven.*  
**To PICKLE, v. a.** [A dimin. of to Pick.] To glean a field a second time when of course but little can be picked up. *Norf.*  
**A PICKLE, s.** [See Pick.] A hay-prong.  
**PICKLIN, s.** [Picked, Lin. Linum, Lat. flax, flax-pickings.] A sort of very coarse linen of which seedsmen make their bags—dairy-maids their aprons, &c. *Norf.*  
**PICKSEY, s.** A fairy. *Devon.*  
**PICKSEY-STOOL, s.** A mushroom. *Devon.*  
**PICKING-HOLE, s.** [Perhaps Packing.] A hole in a barn to receive sheaves of corn. *North.*  
**PIE, s.** The heap of earth and straw piled over potatoes to protect them from frost. *Norf.*  
 (The earth, &c., forming a crust, as that of a pie does over the fruit.)  
**PICKISH or PICKSOME, adj.** [See Peckish.]  
**To PIE;** to make a Pie, is to combine together in order to make a lucrative contract. Parties are thus in one body as the ingredients of the pie are united within one crust. *Craven.*  
**PIE-BRIDAL, s.** A Pie made on the occasion of a wedding, for a description of which, see Craven dialect.  
**PIE-WIPE, s.** [From the sound the bird utters.] The lap-wing, or peewit. *Norf.*  
**To PIFLE, v. a.** [Peuse, Norm. pelf, whence pilfer.] To steal. *Craven.*  
**To PIFFLE.** *Bailey.*  
**To PIGIN, v. n.** To crowd into a small space, as pigs, when they sleep, huddle close together. *Sussex. Hants.*

**PIGGIN**, *s.* [Fig. Brit. little.] A small pail or tub with an erect handle. *North.*  
**PIGS-HALES**, *s.* Haws; the fruit of the white thorn. *Somerset.*  
 Hogs-haghes. *Hants.*  
**PIG-HEADED**, *adj.* Obstinate; as pigs generally are. *North. Hants. Sussex.*  
**PIG-HUL**, *s.* [Pig and Holl. Sax. a hole.] A pig-stye. *North.*  
**PIG-LEAVES**, *s.* The cotton-thistle. *North.*  
 Pigs being fond of thistles.  
**PIG'S-LOOSE** or **LOOZE**, *s.* A pig-stye. *Devon. Somerset.*  
**PIG-TAIL**, *s.* A farthing candle, from its resemblance in diminutiveness. The watching the Pig-tail was a superstitious ceremony on St. Mark's Eve. A party of males and females placed on the floor a lighted Pig-tail, which must have been stolen. They then sit down in solemn silence and watch attentively the taper. When it begins to burn blue; the person they are respectively to marry will make his appearance and walk across the room. *Craven.*  
 On Midsummer night young servant girls try the experiment of seeing their future husbands in W. Sussex, though after a different fashion; they hang their under garments down by a fire to air, and at midnight the predestined lovers come and turn them. This was practised, as the author knows, not twenty years ago. (1835.)  
**To PIKE**, *v. a.* To pick. *Craven.*  
**PIKE**, *s.* A large cock of hay, which is raised up to a Peak. *Craven.*  
**PIKE-OFF**, *interj.* Begone; "Shoulder your Pike, and be off." *Norf.*  
**PIKEL**, *s.* [Pike.] A prong or fork. *Shrop.*  
**PIKE**, *s.* A turnpike road. *Sussex.*  
**PIKER**, *s.* A tramp, one who is always on the road. "Cadgers and Pikers." *E. Sussex.*  
**PILCH, PILCHER**, *s.* [Pellis. Lat. a skin.] A flannel wrapper for an infant. *Somerset.*  
*Norf.*  
 Fenning has Pilcher; any coat or garment made of skins or lined with fur; a furred gown.  
**PILE**, *s.* [Pilus. Lat. a hair.] A blade of grass. *North.*  
**PILGER**, *s.* A fish-spear. *Norf.*  
**PILLINGS**, *s.* [Pellis. Lat. a skin.] Parings; peel; as, Potato-pillings. *Craven.*  
**To PILL**, *v. a.* [Peler, Fr.] To peel. *Fenning.*  
**PILL-COAL**, *s.* A kind of Peat, dug most commonly out of rivers; peat obtained at a great depth beneath a stratum of clay. *Somerset.*  
 (Pool?)  
**PILLERDS**, *s.* [Pilus, Lat. is a hair, hence comes a pile; Barley has sharp points, fine, like hair. Barley thus may be said

to be Piled, whence by an easy transition comes Pillerd, Pillerds.]  
 Barley. *Cornwall.*  
**PILM**, *s.* [Film.] Dust, or rather fine dust, which readily floats in air. *Somerset.*  
*Devon.*  
**PILMER**, *s.* A shower of rain, small, and thick as dust. *Devon.*  
**PILRAG**, *s.* A field ploughed up and neglected. *E. Sussex.*  
**PIMGENET**, *s.* [Corruption of Pomegranate.] A small red pimple from its resemblance to a Pomegranate in colour, or in shape. *Norf.*  
**PIMPLE**, *s.* The head. *Norf.*  
**PINCH, PINCHER, PINCH-GUT**, are words in common use for very parsimonious, over-reaching, or covetous persons.  
**PINE**, *s.* [Pin. Sax. pain.] Difficult. *North.*  
**To PING**, *v. a.* To push. *West.*  
 [Pyng, Su. Goth. labour.]  
**PINGLE**, *s.* A small croft or field. *North.*  
**PINGZWILL**, *s.* A boil. *Essex.*  
**To PINGLE**, *v. a.* [Epingle, Fr. a pin.] To pick one's food as though using a pin for the purpose; to eat squeamishly. *Norf.*  
**PINK**, *s.* [From the sound it utters.] A chaffinch. *Somerset.*  
**To PINK**, *v. a.* [Pinken, Belg.] To contract the eye; to wink. *Craven.*  
**To Pinker**. *Hants. Sussex.*  
**PINGOT**, *s.* [Pindan, Sax. to shut up.] A small croft near the house. *Lanc.*  
**To PINN**, *v. n.* To do a thing in haste or eagerly. *Lanc.*  
**PINNING**, *s.* [Pindan, Sax. to inclose or confine.] The low masonry which supports a frame of stud-work. *Norf. Forby.*  
 Ground-Pinning, Under-Pinning, is the masonry which supports the wooden frame work of a building and keeps it above the ground. *Hants. Sussex.*  
**PIN OF THE THROAT**, *s.* The uvula, which assists or opposes the swallowing of food. *Norf.*  
**PIN - PANNIERLY, PIN - PANNISHLY FELLOW**, *s.* A covetous, miserly fellow, who Pins up or fastens his Panniers so close that no one can get anything out of them. *North.*  
**PINNOLD**, *s.* A small bridge. *Sussex.*  
**PIN-PATCHES, PIN-PAUNCHES**, *s.* The shell fish wrinkle or perriwinkle. *Norf.*  
**PINTLEDY-PANTLEDY**, *adv.* Quickly, in a hurried manner, as through fear. My heart went pintledy, pantledy. *Linc.*  
**PINNOCK**, *s.* [Pindan, Sax. to inclose.] A brick or wooden tunnel placed under a road to carry off the water. *E. Sussex.*  
**PIN-WING**, *s.* The pinion of a fowl. *Norf.*  
**To PIP**, *v. n.* To take offence at anything. *Essex.*  
**PIPPERIDGE**, *s.* The Barberry tree. *Essex. Norf.*

PISSMOTE, *s.* [Corruption of Pismire.]

An Ant. *Lanc.*

PISTERING, *part. act.* Whispering.

*Exmoor.*

To PIT, *v. a.* To back; as "I will pit him against you;" taken I suppose from the language of the cock-pit. *Sussex. Hants.*

To PITCH, *v. a.* To take corn, hay or straw on a fork or prong, and put it on a wagon. *Norf. Hants. Sussex.*

To PITCH, *v. a.* To lay unhewn and unshaped stones together, so as to make a road or way. *Somerset. Hants.*

In a street the smooth flat stones on which persons walk are called the pavement—the rough stones, on which horses travel, the pitching. *Hants.*

PITCHER, *s.* The labourer, who pitches the corn. *Norf. Hants. Sussex.*

PITCHFORK, *s.* The fork with which the corn is pitched. *Norf. Hants. Sussex.*

To PITCH, *v. a.* To make holes in the ground for the purpose of putting in stakes, for fastening hurdles to, or the pointed ends of wattles. *Hants.*

PITCH, PITCH-BAR, *s.* A pointed bar of iron for making holes in the ground; a crow-bar. *South.*

To Pitch, is to throw headlong, implying force or strength; the various words, here collected, all imply the necessity of some degree of force.

PIT-HOLE, *s.* The grave. *Somerset. Norf.*

PITLE or PICLE, *s.* [Piccolo. Ital. Little.] A small piece of inclosed ground; a croft. *Norf. North.*

To PITTER, *v. n.* [Pity?] To grieve piteously; "Pittering and pining." *Norf.*

To PIX, PIXY, *v. a.* [Picken, Sax. to pick.] To pick up apples after the main crop is gathered. *Norf.*

PIXY, *s.* A Fairy. *Exmoor.*

PIXY-LED, *part. pass.* Led astray by pixies. *Exmoor.*

PLACKET, *s.* A pocket, more particularly a woman's pocket. *Norf.*

[Plaquet, a petticoat.] *Fenning.*

PLANCHER, *s.* A plate. *Norf.*

Perhaps from Plancher, a piece of board, the same as Trencher.

PLANCHER, *s.* [Planche, Fr. a plank] A boarded floor. *Norf. Forby.*

The chamber floor. *Norf. Grose.*

PLANCHING, *s.* A wooden floor. *Devon.*

PLANETS, BY PLANETS, *adv.* Irregularly; capriciously; in the same sense as a crazy person is said to be moon-struck. The rain falls in planets, means it falls partially. *Norf. York.*

PLANTS, To water her Plants, is to shed tears. *Craven.*

PLASAD, *adv.* In a fine condition. *Exmoor.*

[Placeo. Lat. to please.]

To PLAW, *v. a.* To parboil. *Norf.*

PLAW, *s.* A slight boiling. *Norf.*

PLAT, *s.* [Plot. Sax.] A place. *Craven.*

PLATTY, *adj.* Uneven; having bare spots, as fields of corn sometimes have. *E. Sussex.*

To PLAY, *v. a.* To boil, spoken of a kettle, pot, or other vessel full of liquor. Playing hot; boiling hot. *Norf. Grose.*

May it not be from the lively motion of liquor, when boiling?

PLAZEN, *s.* Places. *Somerset.*

C and S are often pronounced as Z in Somersetshire, and en is the plural termination of Saxon words as chick, chicken; child, children.

PLEAWM-TREE, *s.* [Plyme, Sax. a plum.] A plum-tree. *Lanc.*

PLECK, *s.* A place. *North.*

Ang. Sax. Tim. Bobbin.

PLECE, *s.* A place. *North.*

To PLEEAN, *v. n.* To complain; to tell tales. *Craven.*

(Plaindre, Fr. or Plain, to complain.)

PLEEAN-PIE, *s.* A tell-tale. *Craven.*

To PLEEOS, *v. a.* To please. *Lanc.*

To PLENNY, *v. n.* [Plaindre, Fr. to complain.] To complain fretfully; sick children are said to plenny. *Norf.*

PLEZZER, *s.* Pleasure. *Craven.*

PLIF, *s.* A plough. *York.*

Supposing Plough were pronounced as Enough and Rough, (and I know no reason why it should not) then Plif would not be a great corruption. There is an old story that, when a young clerk was reading before a certain Lord Chancellor, he came to the word Enough and pronounced it Enow; the Chancellor rebuked him observing that all words ending in "ough" were pronounced u; the Clerk replied "I stand corrected, my Lord." Presently the Clerk came to the word "Plough," and pronounced it "Pluff." The Chancellor saw his error, and feeling the rebuke, observed to the Clerk, "I sit corrected."

To PLIM, *v. n.* [Plump.] To swell; to increase in bulk. *Somerset.*

PLISHED, *part. pass.* [Plucian, Sax. to pluck.] Excoriated. *Craven.*

To PLOAT, *v. a.* [Plyte, Dalm. a pluck.] To pluck. *North.*

To PLODGE, *v. n.* To plunge. *North.*

PLOOK, *s.* A pimple. *North.*

PLOG, *s.* [Plug, a stopple.] A clog. *Hants.*

PLOUGH, *s.* The cattle or horses used for ploughing; also a wagon with horses or oxen; a wagon. *Somerset.*

PLOUM, *s.* A plum. *Craven.*

To PLOUNCE, *v. n.* [Plonsen, Belg. to flounce.] To plunge with a loud noise. *Norf.*

PLOWDING, *part. act.* [To plod; to toil.] Wading through thick and thin. *North.*

PLUCK, *s.* The lungs. *Lanc.*

The lungs, liver, and heart of a lamb or sheep. *Hants. Sussex.*

When a butcher has killed a sheep or lamb, he takes off the head, with the windpipe, heart, liver and lungs altogether, plucking out the latter, as it were, by means of the windpipe which connects them together; the whole is called the head and pluck. *Hants. Sussex.*

**PLUGGY, adj.** Short, thick and sturdy; perhaps like a plug. *Norf.*

**PLUM, PLUMB, adj.** Exactly square or upright; being proved so by the plumb or lead-line. *Norf.*

**PLUM, adv.** Very; as plum pleasant; very pleasant—quite pleasant as though proved by a plumb line, or measure. *Kent.*

**PLUMB, adj.** [Pluma. Lat. a feather.] Soft or light. *Devon.*

**PLUMPENDICULAR, adj.** Perpendicular. *Norf.*

(By no means a bad word, deriving it from Plumb—plumb-line, and pendeo, Lat. to hang; that is to hang perpendicularly, as a line does with a piece of lead at the end of it.)

**PLUMP, adj.** When the paths, after rain, are almost dry, they are said to be Plump, that is, the earth has just moisture enough to fill up all the crevices and thus make it plump. *Kent.*

**PLUMP, s.** A pump. *Exmoor.*

**PLUNKY, adj.** Short, thick, and heavy. *Norf.*

(Skinner says, Blunt is derived from Plomp, Belg. plump, and if correct, why not Plunky, from the same?)

**PLUNT, s.** [See Plunky.] A walking stick with a large knob. *Glouc.*

**To POACH, v. n.** To be soft in consequence of wet; being generally said of ground which is too wet to bear cattle on it. *Sussex. Hants.*

(It seems to own the same origin as the word to poach applied to eggs. Oeufs, pochie, Fr. signifying, according to Fenning, that they are slightly boiled, that is, not boiled hard.)

**POACHY, adj.** Wet and soft. *Sussex. Hants.*

**POAD-MILK, s.** The first milk taken from the cow after she has calved, and which is generally given to the hogs. *E. Sussex.*

**POBS, s.** Pottage. *Craven.*

**POCK-ARR'D, adj.** *Norf.*

**POCK-BROKEN.** *Norf.*

**POCK-FREDDEN.** *Somerset.*

**POCK-FRETTEEN.** *Norf. Sussex. Hants.*

**POCK-MARKED.** *Hants.*

These words have all one meaning which is the being marked by the small-pox. Pock-arr'd may be pock-scarred; Pock-broken, the face being cut or broken into small holes by the Pock. Pock-fredden or fretten, the face somewhat resembling fret-work.

**To POD, v. a.** To put down awkwardly. *North.*

**POD, s.** An ironical name for a large belly. *Sussex. Hants.*

**POD, s.** The body of a cart. *E. Sussex.*

**POD-BELLIED, adj.** Round-bellied. *Sussex. Norf.*

**PODDY, adj.** Round and stout in the belly. *Sussex. Norf.*

All these words seem to imply something stout and unwieldy, and swelling out like a pod or capsule of a plant. A person who is pod-bellied will generally find it rather awkward to stoop to put anything down.

**PODGER, s.** A platter or pewter dish. *Exmoor.*

**To PODGE, v. a.** To stir and mix together. *Norf.*

On a platter or pewter dish meat and vegetables were formerly served up together in farm-houses. Fenning has Podge, a puddle. Hodge-podge.

**To POG, v. a.** To thrust with the fist; to push. *Norf.*

**POG, s.** A push; an obtuse blow. *Somerset.*

**POGRIM, s.** Any sort of fanatic, affecting much seriousness and sanctity. *Norf.*

Fogram, an antiquated formalist. *Forby.*

[Grim, sullen; but whence comes Po?]

**POHEAD, s.** A tadpole. *North.*

Musical notes, so called from the resemblance some of them bear to Tadpoles.

To play by the Poheads is to play by the notes. *North.*

**To POIT, v. a.** To push with the feet; to stir the fire. *Craven.*

**POIT, s.** A poker. *Craven.*

**POIT, adj.** More than pert; assuming an air of importance. *Norf.*

**POKE, s.** [Poche, Fr. pocket, Pocca. Sax. sacculus, a little sack, Forby.] A sack or bag. *North. Grose.*

A bag; a pudding-poke; a flour-poke; a work-poke. *Norf.*

A large kind of bag, as a Hop-poke used for bringing home the undried hops from the garden to the kiln. *E. Sussex.*

*Kent.*

**POKE-CART, s.** } A miller's cart, because

**POKING-CART,** } it is frequently laden

**POKER,** } with Pokes or bags. *Norf.*

"To go a poking," is to carry to, or fetch from, a mill, a grist, which is generally in a bag or Poke. *Norf.*

**POKE-DAY, s.** The day on which the allowance of corn is made to labourers, who in some places, receive part of their wages in corn. *Norf.*

**POKED, adj.** Consumptive; said of sheep subject to this disease, because they generally have a poke or bag under the jaw. *Craven.*

**To POKE, v. n.** To point the head forward in a stiff awkward way. *Sussex. Hants.*

**To POKE, v. n.** To thrust; as, "The cow poked him with her horns." *Suss. Hants.*

**POLLARD, s.** [Polos, Gr. the head. Poll, from their being polled.] Old trees, either elms, oak, ash, or willows, whose trunks are allowed to run up to a certain height, without branches below, but forming a thick head of boughs above, which every few years are cut off and then allowed to shoot again. *Hants.*

*W. Sussex.*

**POLL-AXE, s.** A sort of axe, used by butchers for knocking bullocks on the head with, or for killing horses. *Hants.*

*W. Sussex.*

**POLLER, POLLEN, POLLINGER, s.** (See Pollard.) A pollard-tree. *Norf.*

**POLLEN, POLLER, or HEN-POLLEN, s.** The hen-roost. *Norf.* according to *Grose.* though *Forby* has it not. [Probably from Pole, poultry roosting on perches.]

**POLLRUMPTIOUS, adj.** Restive; unruly. *Kent.*

[Is it from Poll, and Romp; a romping girl being rather disorderly?]

**POLT, s.** A hard driving blow. *Norf.*

A polt in the head is a blow in the head.

*Sussex. Hants.*

[Is it from Poll, head? or from Poltern?]

**POLTING-LUG, s.** [Poltern, Teut. to pelt.]

A long slender-rod, used in beating apples, &c., off the trees. *Glouc.*

**POLT, adj.** Saucy; audacious. *Kent.*

[Poltron, Fr. a scoundrel.]

**POLT, s.** A young turkey, just fit to be killed, is called a turkey-polt, perhaps from Poulet, Fr. a hen. *Hants. W. Sussex.*

**To POMSTER, v. a.** To tamper with, particularly in diseases; to quack. *Somerset.*

[Can it be from Pomp and Stir—empirics often assuming a pompous air?]

**PONTED, part. pass.** Bruised with indentations. *Somerset.*

**To POO, v. a.** [Scotch.] To pull or pluck. *Craven.*

"To Poo a Crow;" to deprive a person of his assumed pretensions, i. e., to pluck from the daw his borrowed plumes.

**POO, s.** A pool. *Lanc.*

**To POOCH or POUCH, v. a.** [Poche, Fr. a pocket.] To pout out the lips. *E. Sussex.*

**To POOCHEE, v. n.** To make mouths at a person. *Essex.*

**POO'D, pret. of to Poo.** Pulled. *North.*

**POOK, s.** [See Poke.] The belly or stomach, a veil. *Somerset.*

**POOK, s.** A cop of hay or corn. *West.*

[See to Pook.] A stroke or push. *E. Sussex.*

**To POOK, v. a.** To put together; as, "pook that straw all up into a heap." *Hants.*

Hence the hay or corn, so put together becomes a Pook. To strike or touch. *E. Sussex.*

**To POON or PUN, v. a.** To kick. *North.*

[Is it a corruption of Upon, Pon? to fall upon a person is to beat him.]

**POOPS, s.** [Probably from the noise.] Gulps in drinking. *North.*

**POOTING, part. act.** [To pout, as children, when crying, pout their lips.] Crying. *North.*

**POOTS, s.** [See Polt.] Young hens, &c. *Linc.*

**POP, s.** A short space. *Lanc.*

**To POPIN, v. n.** To go into any place for a short time, as I just popp'd in. *Lanc. South.*

These words imply something small, derived most probably from Pop, a sudden, quick, and short sound, which again is derived from the sound itself.

**POPE, s.** An effigy, burned on the fifth of November. *Craven.*

In the South, a figure, so burned, is called a Guy Fawkes in commemoration of the Gunpowder Plot, in which the said Guy Fawkes formed a conspicuous part. As the Papists were accused of being the authors of the plot, the Pope was burned for the same end; but, as there seems much reason to believe the whole affair was got up for the purpose of throwing odium on the Catholics; and, as Catholics are now very wisely freed from the shackles with which they were so long and so ignominiously bound, it is high time to consign the whole affair to oblivion.

**POPPET, s.** [Poppe, Teut. a puppet.] A puppet. *Norf.*

A term of endearment used towards a child. *Hants. Sussex.*

**POPPIN, s.** [Poppe, Teut.] A puppet. *Norf.*

**POPPIN-SHOW, s.** A puppet-show. *Norf.*

**POPPL, s.** [Populus, Lat.] A poplar-tree. *Norf.*

**POPPL, s.** A cockle. *North.*

**To POPPL, v. n.** [Pop.] To tumble about with a quick motion as dumplings, for instance, when the pot boils briskly. *Norf.*

A poppling sea is when the water rises and falls with a quick, sudden, motion, as it does in a pot when boiling. *E. Sussex.*

**POPPL, s.** A pebble, that is, a stone worn more or less smooth and round by the action of the waves of the sea; in other words it has been popped, or poppled about. *West.*

**POR, s.** A poker or salamander. *North.*

**PORKER, s.** A young hog fatted for the purpose of being killed, to be eaten as roast pork, that is, not to be salted down at all. *Hants. Sussex.*

Such hogs are generally killed at the commencement of the autumn, and the meat forms a favourite dish at many fairs in the country, as at Giles' Hill, near Winchester; Warehorn, Kent, and Croydon, Surrey.

- PORKLING**, *s.* [A dimin.] A small porker. *Norf.*
- PORRIWIGGLES**, *s.* Tadpoles. *North.*  
 Forby has Pur, wiggly. *Norf.* and says it is a corruption of Perriwig, which, when it has a tail, resembles a tadpole.
- POSE**, *s.* A running of the head or nose from a cold. *South. Grose.* I never heard it myself, in Hampshire, Sussex, or Kent.  
 A catarrh or cold in the head. *Norf.*  
 Forby quotes Strype to shew that Queen Elizabeth was troubled with a Pose.
- To POSE**, *v. a.* [Positus, Lat. placed—a person, who is posed, being posited or placed in such a position by another's argument as to be unable to move.] To confound one in argument; to perplex or confound with a difficult question. *Sussex. Hants. Fenning.*
- POSER**, *s.* One who puzzles or confounds another, or the question or argument, by which another is confounded. *Sussex. Hants. Fenning.*
- POSNET or POSNIT**, *s.* [Basinet, Fr. a small basin.] A little basin or porringer. *Fenning.*  
 A small iron pot with a handle on the side. *Grose.*
- A boiler.** *Craven.*
- POSSE**, *s.* [Posse comitatus, the writ by which the Sheriff raises the inhabitants of a county.] A great multitude of people, promiscuously gathered together. *Norf. Suff. Hants. Sussex.*
- POSSING**, *s.* [Pousser, Fr. to push.] An action between thrusting and knocking. *Lanc.*
- POST AND PAN**, *s.* A building formed of wood and plaster. *North.*  
 [Post from the wood, and Pan from loam, which forms the plaster oftentimes, as well as makes pans.]
- To POSS**, *v. a.* [Pousser, Fr. to push.] To dash violently into the water.
- POSS**, *s.* A waterfall. *Craven.*
- To POSSESS**, *v. a.* To persuade; to cause to believe. *Craven.*
- To POTCH**, *v. a.* [Is it from Push?] To poke or push suddenly. *Glouc.*
- POT-CLEPS**, *s.* } [Pot, and Clippan, Sax.  
**POT-KELPS**, } to clip or clasp.] Pot-hooks. *North.*
- POT-DUNG**, *s.* Farm-yard dung. *Berks.*
- POT-CRATE**, *s.* [See Crate.] A large open basket to carry earthenware in. *Lanc.*
- To POTE**, *v. a.* [Piot, Welsh] To thrust with the feet. *Lanc.*  
 To throw or kick off the bed clothes. *North.*  
 To push through any confined opening or hole. *Somerset.*  
 To push with one's feet. *Ditto.*
- POTE-HOLE**, *s.* A small hole, through which anything is pushed with a stick; a confused place. *Somerset.*

- POTY; POOATY**, *adj.* Confined; close; cramped. *Somerset.*
- POT-SITTEN**, *part. pass.* Burned to, that is seated to, the pot. *North.*
- POT-LADLES**, *s.* Tadpoles, from their shape. *Norf.*
- POT-SCARD**, *s.* } [Pot and Schaerde, *Frisick.*  
**POT-SCAR**, } Johnson. a shard.] A Pot-sherd. *North. Job.*
- To POTTER**, *v. n.* [See Pote.] To poke, to pry, to rummage. *Norf.*  
 To do things ineffectually. *Craven.*  
 (Perhaps from Pot, which being made of earth, is brittle.)
- POTTERT**, *adj.* Disturbed; vexed. *Lanc.*
- POUD**, *s.* A boil or ulcer. *South.*
- POUK**, *s.* [Poke or Pouch, a bag.] A pimple. *Cheshire. Craven.*
- To POUND**, *v. n.* To beat or knock, as who's that pounds at the door so?
- POUSE**, *s.* Rubbish. *North.*  
 Lumber; offal. *Lanc.*
- POUSEMENT**, *s.* Trash; anything of little worth. *York.*  
 A name given to a bad person. *Lanc.*
- POW**, *s.* [Poll; to Poo, Sc. to pull.] The head. *North.*
- To POW**, *v. a.* To poll; to cut hair. *North.*
- To POWT**, *v. a.* [See Pote.] To stir up. *North.*
- POWT**, *s.* A hay-powt; a hay-cock. *Kent.*
- PRANKED**, *adj.* [Pronken, Belg. to dress out finely.] Of divers colours. *Hants.*
- PRANKIN**, *adj.* [Pronk, Belg.] Proud. *Craven.*
- PRATTILY**, *adv.* [Corruption of Prettily.] Delicately. *Craven.*
- To PRAY**, *v. a.* To drive all the cattle into one herd on a moor. "To pray the moor?" to search the moor for lost cattle. *Somerset.*  
 (Perhaps to Prey?)
- PREAST**, *part. pass.* [Preis. Teut.] Praised. *Lanc.*
- PRENK, PRINK, PRONK**, *adj.* [Pronk, Belg.] Pert. *Craven.*
- PRE'O, PREYO**, *phr.* Pray you. *Lanc.*
- PREYTHENOW**, *phr.* I beg. *Craven.*
- To PREEAVE**, *v. a.* To prove. *York.*
- PRESENCE**, *s.* Aspect; outward appearance; as, "He is a man of a fine presence." *Norf.*
- PREST**, *adj.* [Pret. Fr. ready. Presto. Ital. quick.] Ready. *Norf.*  
 As an adverb—presently. *Norf.*
- PRICH**, *s.* [Prician, Sax. to prick.] Thin drink; small beer, which is apt to get sour and prick the throat in drinking. *North.*
- PRICKER**, *s.* A bradawl. *North.*
- PRICKED**, *part. pass.* Sour, applied to liquors, chiefly to beer. *Hants.*  
 (See Prich.)
- PRIGGE**, *s.* A small piteber. *South. Grose.*  
*Bailey.*
- PRIG-NAPPER**, *s.* A horse stealer. *Bailey.*

- [To Prig, to steal, Slang. Nacker, a horse-butcher.]
- PRILL'D, *part. pass.* Soured. *Grose.*
- PRIM, *s.* [Contracted from Primitive.] The spindle tree.
- PRIM, *s.* Very small smelts. *Norf.*  
Perhaps from Primus, first, young ones being always small.
- To PRIME, *v. a.* To trim up the stems of trees; to give them the first dressing in order to make them grow shapely. *Norf.*
- PRIMED, *part. pass.* Half-drunk; just in a state to explode into any mischief, as a gun is, when primed with the powder. *Hants. Sussex.*
- PRIMELY, *adv.* Very well; that is in the first style. *Lanc.*
- PRIN, *s.* A pin. *North.*
- PRIN-COD, *s.* A pin-cushion. *North.*  
Hence a fat man or woman. *North.*
- PRIN-COX, *s.* A pert, lively, or forward fellow. *North.*
- PRINGLE, *s.* A small, silver, Scotch coin, worth about a penny, with two XX on it. *Grose.*
- PRINKED, *part. pass.* [Prouken, Belg. Well-dressed, fine, neat. *Exmoor.*  
[See Pranked.]
- PRINT; IN-PRINT, *adv.* Very nice and orderly, as printing appears, when compared to writing. *Norf. Suff. Hants. Sussex.*
- PRINT-MOONLIGHT, *s.* *E. Sussex. Kent.*
- PRINT, PRINT-STAR, *s.* Moonlight; clear; star-light. *Kent.*  
The heavens being marked, or printed all over with stars.
- PRIOR, *s.* The cross-bar to which the doors of a barn are fastened and which prevents them from being blown open. *Kent.*
- To PRISE, *v. a.* [Prise, Fr. the act of taking anything.] To raise anything by means of a lever. *York. E. Sussex. Norf.*
- PRISE, *s.* A lever. *E. Sussex. Norf.*
- To PRITCH, *v. a.* [Prician, Sax. to prick.] To make holes in the leather of cards for weavers to admit the wires. To check or withstand. *Exmoor.*
- PRITCH, *s.* A strong, sharp-pointed instrument of iron for various purposes, as Fold-pritch, for making holes in the ground to receive the fold-stakes; Eel-pritch, a spear for taking eels. *Norf.*
- To PROCTOR, *v. n.* [Procurator.] To hector; to swagger; to bully. *Norf.*  
Proctors, originally, were persons employed to beg alms for the sick and lame in hospitals, that is to "procure" alms. *Forby.*
- PROD, *s.* An awl; a goad; an iron pin fixed in pattens. *North.*  
[Brod. Dan. Craven Dial. Brad. Sax. a brad.]
- PROFETS, *s.* Buskins. *Exmoor.*  
[Pro-feet?]
- To PROG, *v. n.* [Proctor.] To pry or poke into holes. *Norf.*  
To steal. *Fenning.*
- PROG, *s.* A curved spike or prong. *Duto.*
- PROG, *s.* Provisions of any kind. *Hants. Sussex.*
- PROMISCUOUSLY, *adv.* By chance, as "I went into his house quite promiscuously." *E. Sussex.*
- PROTER, *s.* [Probe.] A poker. *Norf.*
- PROSSIN, *adj.* [Prossen, Belg.] Bold; pressing; forward. *Craven.*
- PROUD-TAILOR, *s.* A goldfinch, from its fine colours, I suppose. *Warwick. Staff.*
- PROVEN, *s.* [Provande, Belg.] Provender. *Lanc.*
- PUBBLE, *adj.* [Bubble—fat people being puffed or blown out, as it were.] Fat; full; usually spoken of corn, fruit, &c.
- PUBLIC, *s.* A public-house. *Norf. Sussex.*
- PUCKETS, *s.* [Pocket; the web forming a poke or bag.] Nests of caterpillars. *North.*
- PUCK-FIST, *s.* [Poke, a bag and Fusty, foul.] A species of fungus with a leathery, tough skin full of dark dust or powder. *Bailey.*  
Sometimes called a Puff-ball. *Hants.*
- To PUCKER, *v. a.* To sew an article of dress in such a bad manner as to make it full of inequalities instead of being smooth. *Hants. Sussex.*
- PUCKER, *s.* An uneven fold in an article of dress, which makes it appear rumpled. *Hants. Sussex.*  
"To be in a Pucker," is to be ruffled in temper. *Hants. Sussex.*
- PUCK-NEEDLE, *s.* Scandix pecten, so called from the seeds. *Hants.*
- PUD, *s.* The hand; the fist. *Somerset. Hants.*  
[Is it a corruption of Pad?]
- PUDDING-PIE; PUDDING-PIE-DOLL, *s.* Meat baked in a batter; neither pudding nor pie. *Norf.*  
In Sussex called a Toad-in-the-hole.
- PUDDOCK, *s.* [Paddock.] A small inclosure. *Hants.*
- To PUG, *v. a.* To pull. *Worcester.*  
To eat. *Wilts.*
- PUG-DRINK, *s.* Water-eider. *West.*
- PUGGING-END, *s.* The gable end of a house. *Devon.*
- PULING, *part. act.* [Piailier, Fr. to squall.] Crying. *Craven.*
- PULK, *s.* A small shallow place, containing water; called also a Pulker. *Somerset.*  
A hole of standing water. *North.*  
A hole full of mud or a small muddy pond. *Norf.*
- [Pulder, Du. a low marshy place, liable to be flooded.]
- PULK, *s.* [Bulk.]
- A thick, chubby, fat figure. *Norf.*
- PULKY, *adj.* Thick, fat, and short. *Norf.*

**PULLEN, s.** { [Poulet, Fr. a hen or  
**PULLAIN, s.** { pullet.]  
 Poultry. *North.*  
**PULL-REED, s.** [Pool-reed.] A long reed  
 growing in ditches and pools, used for  
 ceiling instead of laths. *Somerset.*  
**PULSEY, s.** A poultice. *North.*  
**PULL-TOW, PULL-TOW-KNOTS, s.** The  
 coarse and knotty parts of tow, which  
 are carefully pulled out and thrown aside  
 before it is fit to be spun into yarn. *Norf.*  
**PULTRY, s.** Poultry. *Somerset.*  
**PUMMACE, s.** [Pomum, Lat. Pomme, Fr.  
 apple.] The mass of apples crushed  
 under a stone roller, preparatory to mak-  
 ing cider. *Norf.*  
 Pomace. *Fenning.*  
**PUMPLE-FOOTED, adj.** Club-footed.  
*Somerset. Hants. Sussex.*  
**To PUMP, v. a.** To ask a variety of  
 questions of a person, with a view to  
 draw all the information possible from  
 him. *North. South.*  
**To PUNCH, v. a.** [Poinçon, Fr. a bodkin,  
 anything used to pierce with.]  
 To kick. *North.*  
 To strike with the fist. *Lanc.*  
**To PUNDER, v. n.** [Pondero, Lat. to ponder,  
 being undecided which way to go.]  
 To be exactly on an equipoise. *Norf.*  
**PUNDLE-TREE, s.** The wooden cross bar,  
 to which the horses are fastened when  
 they draw ploughs or harrows. *Norf.*  
 (The balance-wood.)  
**PUND, s.** [Old Eng. Camden; Punt, Welch.]  
 A pound weight. *Craven.*  
**To PUNG, v. a.** [To Punch.]  
 To push. *Exmoor.*  
**PUNGER, s.** A crab. *Kent. Sussex. Grose.*  
 I never heard the word.  
**PUNGLED, part. pass.** Shrivelled and be-  
 come tough, as winter fruit over kept,  
 but not turned rotten; also grain shri-  
 velled with heat or disease. *Norf.*  
 (Pung, Sax. is a prostitute.)  
**PUPPY, s.** [Poupeeé, Fr. a doll.] A fool.  
*Norf.*  
 A puppet. *Norf. North.*  
**PUK, s.** [Pajeren, Teut. to dig; Por, Brit.]  
 A poker. *Norf. North.*  
**To PUR, v. a.** To stir the fire. *Ditto.*  
 To kick. *Lanc.*  
**PUR, s.** A boy; a male lamb,  
 (Puer.) *Dorset.*  
**PURDY, s.** Surly; ill-humoured; self-im-  
 portant. *Norf.*  
**PURE, adj.** In good health; as "I am pure  
 and well." *Hants. Norf. York.*  
**PURELY, adv.** Well. *Ditto.*  
**PURTENANCE, s.** [Appartenance, Fr.]  
 The pluck of an animal. *North. South.*  
**To PURLE, v. a.** [Parfiler, Fr. to embroi-  
 der.] A term in knitting, implying the  
 act of inverting the stitches to give the  
 work a different appearance in those  
 parts. *Norf.*

**PURLE, s.** A narrow list, border, fringe or  
 edging. *Norf.*  
 Fenning has "Purl," an embroidered  
 border.  
**PURTING, OR A-PURT, adj.** Sullen.  
*Exmoor.*  
**PUSSLE, OR PUZZLE, s.** [La Pucelle—  
 the Maid of Orleans; having been  
 adopted in derision of her, according to  
 Forby. Fenning has "Puss," a sorry  
 woman.] A very dirty drab. *Norf.*  
**To PUT, v. n.** [Putter, Dan. To plant, of  
 course implying touching the ground.]  
 To stumble, as "that horse puts." *Norf.*  
 To impose, that is to put upon. *Craven.*  
**To PUT, v. a.** [Piot, Welch]  
 To push with the horns. *Craven.*  
**PUT, s.** A two-wheeled cart used in hus-  
 bandry, and so constructed as to be turned  
 up at the axle-tree to discharge the load.  
*Somerset.*  
**To PUTCH, v. a.** [To Pitch, see Pitch.]  
 To hand up sheaves or the like with a  
 pitch fork. *Somerset.*  
**PUTCHKIN, s.** A wicker bottle into which  
 the spigot is put in order to strain off  
 beer to cool. *West.*  
 The same as a Huck-muck, I suppose.  
**PUTHER, s.** Pewter. *Craven.*  
**PUTHERY, adj.** Hot. *Warwick.*  
**PUTHERY, OR POTHERY, adj.** A sheep  
 that has water on the brain, which causes  
 it to fall down, or move in a very weak,  
 tottering, and uncertain manner, is said  
 to be Pothery or Potherish. *Sussex.*  
 Pothery may be from Bother, but whence  
 is Bother?  
**PUTRE, v. n.** To cry. *Craven.*  
 (Perhaps from Pout.)  
**PUTT, s.** A mole hill. *Norf.*  
 (In Kent a Powt is a hay-cock; when a  
 person pouts, the lips are thrust out form-  
 ing a point from the mouth; a mole-hill  
 somewhat resembles a hay-cock in shape,  
 and both are a little like a pouting  
 mouth.)  
**PUTTOCK, s.** [Put up.] A small candle  
 put up to make weight. *Norf.*  
**PUXIE, s.** A place on which you cannot  
 tread without danger of sinking into it;  
 applied most commonly to places in  
 roads or fields, where springs break out.  
*Somerset.*  
**PUZZUM, s.** Poison. *Craven.*  
**PUZZUMFUL, adj.** Poisonous. *Craven.*  
**PWINT, s.** A point. *Somerset.*  
**PWINE-END, s.** } The sharp pointed end of  
**PWINEN-END, s.** } a house, where the wall  
 rises perpendicularly from  
 the foundation. *Somerset.*  
 (These words are corruptions of Point,  
 o is often turned into w, as in E. Sussex  
 they commonly say "Gwine" for  
 "Going.")  
**PYCLE, s.** [Picciolo, Ital. little.]  
 A small field. *Berks.*

**PYER**, *s.* A wooden guide or rail to hold by in passing over a bridge. *Somerset.*  
**PYNET**; **PYNOT**; **PYOT**, *s.* A magpie. *Nt.*  
**PYTCHÉ**, *s.* A bee-hive. *Craven.*  
**"PYZE TAKE IT."** "What a Pyze had you to do with it." Kentish exclamations, according to Grose.  
**P'S and Q'S**, *phr.* To mind your P's and Q's is to be very particular in what you say or do, so much so that it is necessary to look even at each letter before you make use of it. *Hants. Sussex.*

## Q.

**To QUACKLE**, *v. a.* [From the noise uttered by a person in the act of being choked]  
 To interrupt breathing. *Norf. Suff.*  
 To choke. *Cambridge.*  
**To QUADDLE, QUODDLE**, *v. a.* [C being changed into Q.] To coddle; to boil gently. *Norf.*  
**QUADDLING, QUODDLING**, *s.* A coddling, a well known, summer apple. *Norf.*  
**QUADDY**, *adj.* Very broad; short and thick in person. *Norf.*  
 [Quadrans, Lat. four; a stout person is said to be square-built.]  
**To QUAIL**, *v. n.* [Quagliare Ital.]  
 To curdle, as milk does. *Norf.*  
**QUAIRE**, *s.* Cafer, Fr.]  
 A quire of paper. *Norf.*  
**QUAMP**, *adj.* Still; quiet. *Gloucester.*  
 (Qualm, according to Fenning, is from Cwealm, Sax. death, which every one knows is a state of quiet.)  
**QUANDARY**, *s.* [Qu'en dirai je, French. What shall I say?] A state of doubt and perplexity. *Common.*  
**QUANT**, *s.* A walking stick. *Kent.*  
 A long pole, shod with iron at one end, but not pointed, used by bargemen in the river Rother to force their barges forward through the water, when they cannot sail. *E. Sussex. Kent.*  
 (Contus, Lat. a long pole used to push a vessel into deep water.)  
**To QUAR**, *v. a.* To raise stones from a quarry.  
**QUAR**, *s.* A quarry. *Glouc. Somerset.*  
**QUARREL**, *s.* A square of glass. *Norf. Somerset. York.*  
**QUARRY**, *s.* A pane of glass, generally applied to the small diamond shaped ones. *Hants.*  
 (Quarré Fr. a square; stones dug from quarries are usually square for building; panes of glass are for the most part square or four sided.)  
**QUAR-MAN**, *s.* A man who works in a quarry. *Somerset.*  
**QUARE**, *s.* Queer; odd. *Ditto.*  
**QUATCH**, *s.* A word. *Berks.*  
**QUAGGLE**, *s.* [Quag, from quake.]

A tremulous motion, such as that of jelly or of a loose, boggy soil. *Hants. Sussex.*  
**QUAVERY-MAVERY**, *adj.* [Quiver, and Move—a trembling undecided motion.]  
 Undecided and hesitating. *Norf.*  
**QUEACH**, *s.* A plot of ground adjoining arable land, and left unploughed because full of bushes and roots of trees. *Norf.*  
**QU'E**, Quoth he. *North.*  
**QUEER**, *s.* The quire or choir of a church.  
 A quire of paper. *North.*  
**QUELTRING**, *adj.* [Sweltry; sultry.]  
 Hot; sultry. *Ermoor.*  
**QUERKEN'D**, *part. pass.* [From the sound uttered in the act of suffocation.]  
 Suffocated. *Craven.*  
**QUERKING**, *part. act.* Grunting. *Ermoor.*  
 Complaining; fretting. *Hants. Wills.*  
 "In a fine Querk," that is in a great deal of trouble, generally implying more than the occasion requires.  
**QUERN**, *s.* [Cweorn, Sax.] A hand-mill to grind malt. *Ermoor.*  
**QUEST**, *s.* The quest of the oven means the sides of it. Pies are said to be quested whose sides have been crushed by each other, or so joined to them as to be less baked. *North.*  
 (This last meaning seems to imply "Squeezing"—"Quest" is as good a derivation from "Woisan," Sax. as "Squeeze.")  
**To QUEST**, *v. n.* [Queste, Fr. search.]  
 To give tongue as a spaniel does, when he comes on the scent of the game. *Norf. Hants.*  
**To QUEZZEN**, *v. n.* To suffocate with noxious vapour. *Norf.*  
 To smother away without flame, as fuel does when damp. *Norf.*  
**QUICE**, *s.* [Cusceate, Sax. from Cuse, chaste.] A wood-pidgeon. *Glouc.*  
**QUICKS**, *s.* Hawthorn plants which are set to form hedges, and so called from their quick growth. *Norf. Sussex. Hants.*  
 Roots of grass taken out of land that is foul, which vegetate so easily that they are not easily destroyed. They are very quick, or full of life. *Norf.*  
**QUID**, *s.* [Cnd.] A quid of tobacco is the quantity put into the mouth at one time, for the purpose of being chewed. The following amusing story arose out of this word at Winchester. A man who had been a tobaccoist in that city, amassed a fortune and kept his carriage, when he chose for his motto, Quid rides? Latin, why do you laugh? The boys immediately read it in plain English, 'Quid rides.'  
**To QUILT**, *v. n.* To swallow. *Glouc.*  
**To QUILT**, *v. n.* A cat is said to quilt when she keeps moving her fore feet up and down, as she frequently does on a carpet or any other substance, which clings to her claws. *Sussex. Hants.*

(Perhaps from the action resembling that of the work called quilting.)  
**QUINE**, *s.* Coin or money. *Somerset.*  
 A corner. *Somerset.*  
**To QUINE**, *v. a.* To coin. *Somerset.*  
 (These are the mere common substitution of Q for C.)  
**To QUILT**, *v. a.* To beat; as, "I will quilt your jacket for you." *Sussex. Hants.*  
**To QUIT SCORES**, *To cry quits; (To acquit.)*  
 To discharge a debt; to be quits is to be even, neither party owing the other anything. *Warw. Hants. Sussex.*  
**QUIFTING-POTS**, *s.* [To Quaff.] Half-gills. *Lanc.*  
**To QUIZZLE**, *v. a.* [From the sound. See Quackle.]  
 To suffocate. *Norf.*  
**To QUOCKEN**, *v. n.* [From the noise made in the act.] To vomit. *North.*  
**To QUOD FOR EELS**, *To fish for eels with a number of worms strung on a thread of worsted, and tied up in a bunch or Quod, that is a Cud. The worsted hanging in the teeth of the eels, causes them to be caught.* *Hants.*  
**QUOILERS**, *s.* [Coilers, from Recoil.] The breeching, or that part of a cart horse's harness, which is placed behind him for the purpose of enabling him to hold back the cart, when going down hill. *Hants.*  
**QUONS**, *s.* [See Quern.] A hand-mill for grinding mustard-seed. *Norf.*  
**QUONT**, *s.* [Contus, Lat. see Quant.]  
 A pole to push a boat on wards with. *Norf.*  
**To QUOP or QUAP**, *v. n.* To throb. *Glouc. Berks.*  
**QUOTED**, *part. pass.* Cloyed; glutted. *South.*  
**QUOTT or AQUOTT**, *adj.* Weary of eating; seated or squatted down. *Exmoor.*  
**QUOTTED**, *part. pass.* Satiated. *E. Sussex.*  
**QUY-CALF**, *s.* A cow-calf. *North.*

## R.

**RAAD**, *part. pass.* [Rade, Fr. a road.]  
 Rode. *Craven.*  
**RAAP**, *s.* [Rap, Sax.] A rope. *Craven.*  
**RAATH or GRAATH**, *s.* [See Graith.]  
 Heart; condition. *Craven.*  
**RAB**, *s.* [Rub?] A wooden beater to bray and incorporate the ingredients of mortar. *Norf.*  
**To RABBIT**, *v. a.* [To rebut.]  
 To prevent; as, "may God rabbit, or prevent it!" *Craven.*  
 "Od rabbit it;" "God rebut it!" *Sussex. Hants.*  
**To RABBLE**, *v. n.* [Rabbelen, Teut. to chatter.]  
 To speak in a confused manner. *Craven.*  
**RABBLEMENT**, *s.* The crowd or mob. *Lanc.*  
**RABBLE-ROTE**, *s.* [Rabbelen, Teut. to chatter, and Routine, Fr. Rote.]

A repetition of a long, round-about story; a rigmarole. *Exmoor.*  
**RACE**, *s.* Rennet or renning. *North.*  
**To RACK**, *v. n.* To care for. *North.*  
**RACKLESS**, *adj.* Careless; improvident. *North.*  
 (Ruchlose, Teut. ruthless.)  
**RACK**, *s.* [Ratta, Sui. Goth. callis, a path, Forby.]  
 A rut; a cart-rake; cart-rut. *Norf.*  
**RACK-OF-MUTTON**, *s.* [From the resemblance the bones have to a hay-rack.]  
 A neck of mutton. *Lanc.*  
**RACK AND REEND**, *s.* [Rack an engine of punishment, or Wracke, Du. Wreck; and to Rend, to tear.]  
 To go to "Rack and Reend," is to go to ruin. *Lanc.*  
 To go to "Rack and Ruin" has the same meaning. *Sussex. Hants.*  
**RACK OF THE WEATHER**, *s.* The track in which the clouds move. *North.*  
**RACK**, *s.* [Rec. Ang. Sax. vapour.]  
 A mist. *Craven.*  
**RACK OF THE EYE**, *s.* To determine by the rack of the eye, is to be guided solely by the eye, without line or rule. *Craven.*  
**RACKET**, *s.* A bustle; noise. *Hants.*  
**To RACKET ABOUT**, *v. n.* To make a great noise and bustle, as children do. *Hants.*  
 (Raxia, Gr. Fenning. The sound of waves on a rocky shore.)  
**To RACK-UP**, *v. a.* To give horses, when in the stable, their food for the night, when the hay is put into the rack for them. *Hants. Sussex.*  
**RACING**, *s.* [Raser, Fr. to raise; to skim the surface.] The act of raking up old stories, or rubbing old sores. *West.*  
**To RADDLE**, *v. a.* To hanter. *North.*  
**To RADDLE**, *v. a.* [Hriddle, Sax. a sieve, which is woven.] To weave. *North.*  
**RADDLINGS**, *s.* The windings of a wall. *North.*  
**RADDLES or RADDLINGS**, *s.* Long green sticks, used for making a hedge, and which for that purpose are wound or woven between upright stakes driven into the ground. *E. Sussex.*  
**RADDLINGS**, *s.* Long sticks. *Lanc.*  
**To RADDLE**, *v. a.* "To raddle the bones" is to give a sound beating. *Lanc.*  
**RAERS**, *s.* [Ahreran, Sax. to rear.]  
 The rails on the top of a cart, by means of which a large load can be raised or reared on it. *North. Bailey.*  
**RAFF**, *s.* [Refuse.] Rubbish; worthless fragments. *Norf.*  
 A low fellow. *Hants. Norf. Sussex.*  
 A low mob. *Hants. Sussex.*  
**RAFFLING**, *adj.* [Raffle, which is decided by chance, not by reason.]  
 Idle; unsteady; unthinking; applied to one who seems to act at random, hit or miss. *Norf.*

**RAFFLING-POLE, s.** The pole with which the embers are spread over all parts of the oven. *Norf.*

**RAFT, s.** A fusty and damp smell. *Norf.*

**RAFTINESS, s.** Fastiness; staleness. *Norf.*

**RAFTY, adj.** Fusty; stale. *Hants. Sussex.*

*Norf.*  
[Fenning has Draffy, abounding in dregs or sediment; he also has Draugh which he says should be spelled Draff, refuse; Draff is a name for brewers' grains, that is the Refuse after brewing.]

**RAFTY, adj.** Misty, applied to weather, when close and disagreeable in smell. *Norf.*

**RAFTY, adj.** Rough in temper, and so, difficult to be managed. *Hants. Sussex.*

**To RAG, v. a.** To rail at; to revile in outrageous and opprobrious terms. *Norf.*

*Suff. Hants. Sussex.*

"To give one a precious ragging," means to abuse a person in very strong language; that is, to tear his character, as it were, into rags. *Hants. Sussex.*

**RAG, s.** [Rec. Ang. Sax. vapour.] Mist; reek. *Craven.*

**RAG, s.** The catkins, or male blossoms of the hazel or nut-tree. *Craven.*

[So called from being uneven or ragged.]

**RAGEOUS, adv.** [Corruption of Outrageous.] In rage or excessive pain. *Craven.*

**RAGGABRASH, s.** [Perhaps Ragged Breech.] An idle, ragged person. *North.*

**RAGGOLD, s.** [Ragle, Isl. a vagabond.] A villain. *North.*

**RAGGROWTHERING, part. act.** [Rag-Growth.] Playing at romps, which makes rags grow. *Essex.*

**RAGS and JAGS, s.** Minute fragments; shreds; remnants. *Norf. Hants.*

In Hampshire, children have the following doggerel song, viz. :—

Hark ! hark ! the dogs do bark ;  
The beggars come to town,  
Some in rags, some in jags,  
And some in velvet gowns.

**To RAHVE, v. a.** [Ravelen, Belg. to unweave.] To tear. *York.*

**To RAIT, v. a.** To put into water to season; applied to timber, hemp, or flax. *North.*

*South.*

To Rait flax, is to soak it in water.

**RAITCH, s.** A snip of white in a horse's face. *North.*

A small longitudinal mark or scratch. *North.*

[Kratzen, Belg. to scratch.]

**RAFTER-RIDGING, s.** A mode of ploughing land, which is performed as follows, viz. : The ploughman strikes out a furrow, and then returns with his plough close to the back of it, forming it into a ridge, and so goes through the whole field forming a ridge with every turn of the plough and leaving a furrow between,

giving the ridges somewhat the appearance of rafters, whence the term. *Hants.*

**RAKE, s.** The inclination of a mast of a vessel from a perpendicular line is called the Rake of it. *E. Sussex.*

**To RAKE, v. n.** To deviate from a perpendicular line, said of the mast of a vessel; as, "her mast Rakes a good deal aft." *E. Sussex.*

**To RAKE, v. n.** [Raxia, Gr. the sound of waves on a rocky shore.] The sea is said to rake, when it breaks on the shore with a long, grating, hoarse sound. *E. Sussex.*  
*A sea term.*

**RAKE, s.** [See Rack.] A rut, crack, or crevice. *North.*

**To RAKE-UP, v. a.** To cover; to bury. *Somerset.*

"To Rake a fire" is to heap small coals on the fire, that it may burn all night. *North. Somerset. Warwick.*

**To RAKE, v. n.** To gad or ramble in mere idleness, without any immoral implication; often applied to children. *Norf.*

"Raking about," is a common saying, only implying for a bad purpose.

**RAKE-STELE, s.** [Rake, and Stele, Belg.] The handle of a rake. *North.*

**To RALLOCK, v. n.** [Perhaps from to Roll.] To romp. *North.*

**RALLY, v. a.** To sift. *Norf.*

**RALLY, s.** A coarse sieve to sift peas or horse beans. *North.*

A projecting ledge in a wall. *North.*

**RAM, adj.** [Rammish; a ram's breath being strong and disagreeable.] Fœtid; acrid; pungent. *Craven.*

**To RAME, v. a.** [Ramener, Fr. to bring back.] To reach. *North.*

**RAMES, s.** [Ramus, Lat. a bough.] The dead stalks of potatoes, cucumbers and such plants. *Somerset.*

A skeleton. *Idio.*

**RAMILE, s.** [Ramulus, Lat. a small branch.] Underwood; twigs. *Craven.*

**RAMMELY, adj.** [Ramulus, the stalks being as stiff almost as wood.] Tall and rank, as beans. *North.*

**RAMS or RAMPS, s.** [Ram, Rammish.] Wild garlic. *Craven.*

**To RAMP, v. n.** [Rampant.] To grow rapidly and luxuriantly. *Norf. Sussex.*

*Hants.*

**RAMS'-CLAWS, s.** *Ranunculus pratensis*; the common ranunculus. *Somerset.*

In Hants and Sussex this plant is called Crow's-claw or Crow's-foot; it is properly the ranunculus, which infests wet lands, and is so called from its numerous roots, which cling to the soil, like so many claws.

**RAMSHACKLED, adj.** [From Rams being fastened or Shackled by their heads to their fore legs.] Confused and obstructed in motion. *Norf.*

- RAMSHACKLE**, *adj.* Loose; disjointed; dilapidated. *Hants. Somerset. Sussex.*  
 (Can this be from Ram, a battering engine, and Shake—shaken?)
- To RANCH**, *v. a.* [Wrench, *Fenning*—but *Forby* thinks differently.] To scratch deeply and severely. *Norff.*
- RANCH**, *s.* A deep and severe scratch; a flesh wound. *Norff.*
- RAND**, *s.* [Belg.] A border or seam, as the Rand of a shoe. A piece of beef. *Norff. Sussex. Hants.*
- RANDAN**, *s.* The produce of a second sifting of meal. *Norff. Suff.*
- RANDING or RANDY**, *s.* A merry-making, riotous living. *Somerset.*
- RANDY**, *adj.* Riotous; disorderly. *North.*  
 [Randen, Belg. to rant.]
- To RANDOM**, *v. n.* [Rand, *Su. Goth.* a line.] To be in a straight line or direction. *Craven.*
- RANK**, *adj.* [Ranc. *Sax.*] Close; plentiful. *Craven.*  
 Thick on the ground, as corn in a field, of a strong luxuriant growth. *North. Hants. Sussex.*
- RANK**, *adj.* Wrong. *Lanc.*
- RANGE**, *s.* A sieve. *Somerset.*
- RANGLE**, *s.* A sinuous winding. *Somerset.*
- To RANGLE**, *v. n.* To twine or move in an irregular manner; rangling plants are those which entwine themselves round some support, as woodbine, hops, &c. *Somerset.*
- [Ranger, *Fr.* to range, to rove at large without confinement.]
- RANISH**, *adj.* Ravenous. *Es Moor.*  
 (Perhaps a corruption of Ravenish.)
- RANNEL-TREE**, *s.* } The cross-beam in a chimney, on which pots or boilers are hung. *North.*
- RANNIL-BANK**, *s.* }
- RANNY**, *s.* The little field-mouse. *Norff.*  
 [Mus *Araneus*. *Lin*—can it be from *Araneus*? *Fenning* has the word.]
- To RANTER**, *v. a.* To pour liquor from a large into a smaller vessel; to sew up a rent in a garment.
- RANTER**, *s.* A tin or copper can, in which beer is brought from the cellar and poured out into drinking vessels. *Norff. Suff.*
- [To Re-enter, *Rentrer*, *Fr* ?]
- RANTY-TANTY**, *adj.* Very angry; in great wrath. [To Rant—but what is Tanty ?]
- To RAP**, *v. a.* To exchange. *North.*  
 It is used in distinction to selling a thing for money; as one says to another; Will you buy this horse of me?—the latter replies; No I will not buy him, but I will give you a “Rap” for him; that is, I will exchange another horse for him, paying or receiving the difference. *South.*
- RAPE**, *s.* [Bepp. *Isl.* a part or district.

- Junia.*] A division of a county, as Hastings rape, Lewes rape, &c. *Sussex.*
- To RAP and REND**, *v. a.* [*Rapio*. *Lat.* to take away; and *Rend*, to tear.] To seize with violence; to take and apply to one's own use, whatever lies in the way, without regard to whom it may belong. *Norff. Suff.*
- To “Rap and Reend,”**—“Rap and Tear,” means to do all they possibly can, in Lancashire.
- “To Rape and Scrape.”** *Norff.*
- RAPS**, *s.* [*Rapio*, to snatch.] A disorderly, boasting person. *Craven.*
- RAPSCALLION**, *s.* [Raps; and Scullion a low fellow.] An ill or disorderly person. *Lanc.*
- RAPS**, *s.* News. *Craven.*
- RASCATLY**, *adv.* [Corruption of Rascally.] Knavishly. *Lanc.*
- RASHDAW**, *s.* Rochdale, a town in Lancashire.
- RASH**, *adj.* Corn is said to be Rash when it is so dry that it falls out with handling. *North.*
- Loosened with dryness. *North.*
- [Rash persons act hastily; corn that is over dry falls out too hastily.]
- RASPS**, *s.* Raspberries. *North.*
- To RASP**, *v. n.* To Belch. *Norff.*
- RASTY**, *adj.* Rancid; gross; obscene. *Somerset.*
- To RATCH**, *v. n.* [*Hæcean*, *Sax*] To retch; to vomit; to stretch; to tear in pieces. *North.*
- RATCHER**, *s.* [*Roche*, *Fr.*] A rock. *Lanc.*
- RATCHER**, *adj.* Rocky. *Ditto.*
- RATCHED**, *part. pass.* Spotted. *North.*
- To RATE**, *v. a.* [See *Rait*.] To expose timber to the weather, and also cattle. *Craven.*
- To chide with unkind words. *Craven. South.*
- RATHE**, *adv.* [*Rath*. *Sax.* quickly. *Fenning.*]
- Early; soon. *Es Moor.*
- RATHER OF THE RATHEREST**, *phr.* Underdone; applied to meat, signifying, it is taken up too soon. *Norff.*
- RATH-RIPE**, *adj.* Coming early to maturity. *Norff.*
- RATHER-RIPE**, *s.* The name of a summer apple, which of course ripens early. *Hants. W. Sussex.*
- RATTEN**, *s.* A Rat. *North.*  
 [Ratte, Belg. *Pl.* Ratten. Thus, chicken, the *pl.* of chick, is now generally used for the singular.]
- RATTLER**, *s.* [A Rattle—an empty sound.] A great lie; an abominable falsehood. *Craven.*
- RATTOCK**, *s.* A great noise. *Norff.*
- To RATTOCK**, *v. n.* To make a great noise. *Norff.*
- [A metathesis of Racket, which see.]
- RATY**, *adj.* Cold; tempestuous. *Craven.*

**RAUGHT**, *part. pass.* of Reach—and quite as good as Taught from Teach. *Somerset.*  
**To RAUK**, *v. a.* [Racche, Belg. a rake.]  
 To scratch. *North.*  
**To RAUM**, *v. a.* [Ramen, Belg. to extend.]  
 To grasp; to stretch. *Craven.*  
 To sprawl; to move with arms and legs at full stretch. *Norf.*  
**RAUN**, *s.* [Raun. Dan.] The roe or eggs of fish. *Craven.*  
**To RAUT**, *v. n.* [Hriata. Isl.] To bellow. *Craven.*  
**RAVEL-BREAD**, *s.* A middle sort of bread. *Bailey. Kent.*  
**RAVES**, *s.* [See Raers.] *Hants.*  
**RAW-HEAD**, *s.* The Devil. *Craven.*  
**RAWINGS**, *s.* After-grass. *Norf.*  
 In Hampshire Rowings, a corruption of Roughings.  
**To RAWN**, *v. a.* To devour greedily. *Somerset.*  
**RAWNY**, *adj.* Having little flesh; a thin person, whose bones are conspicuous, is said to be "rawny." *Somerset.*  
 In Sussex and Hants "Rawboned" has the same meaning—that is, scarcely covered with flesh or skin.  
**To RAY**, *v. a.* [Raye. Teut. Array.] To dress. *Somerset.*  
**RAZOR**, *s.* A small pole, used to confine fagots. *Norf.*  
**RAY**, *s.* [Reo. Gr. to flow.] A diarrhoea. *Craven.*  
**RAYNE**, *s.* [Reyn. Belg. a bound or limit.] A Ridge. *Craven.*  
**REACKED**, *part. pass.* Reached; arrived at. [Areccan, Ang. Sax. to follow to.] *Craven.*  
**To READ**, *v. n.* [Raaden, Belg. to guess.] To guess. *Craven.*  
 To judge of; to guess. *Glouc.*  
 To counsel or advise. *North.*  
**READ**, *s.* Council; advice. *North.*  
**READSHIP**, *s.* Confidence; trust; truth. *Somerset.*  
 [Ræd. Sax. council, seems to be the root of all these last.]  
**To REAFE**, *v. a.* [Reafan, Sax. to snatch.]  
 To anticipate pleasure in, or long for, the accomplishment of a thing; to speak continually on the same subject. *E. Sussex.*  
**To READ**, *v. a.* To strip the fat from the intestines. "To read the inward." *Somerset.*  
**To READY**, *v. a.* To comb the hair, that is to make it ready. *North.*  
**READYING-COMB**, *s.* A wide-toothed comb. *North.*  
**READY**, *adj.* Done; well-roasted or boiled; applied to meat; as, "that mutton is not ready." *E. Sussex. Kent.*  
**To REAM**, *v. a.* To widen; to stretch; to open. [Rima, Lat. a rift or cleft.] *Somerset.*  
**REAMER**, *s.* An instrument, used to make a hole larger. *Somerset.*

**REAM**, *s.* [Hrim. Sax. rime, hoar frost.] Cream.  
**REAM-PENNY**, *s.* [Rome-Penny.] Peter's pence; a tax formerly paid to Rome. He reckons up his Ream-pence; that is, he tells all his faults. *North.*  
**REAM-KIT**, *s.* A cream pot. *North.*  
**REAN**, *s.* A dale or rig in a field. *North.*  
 [As much as a man can reap into his hand at one grasp.] *Gross.*  
**REAPS**, *s.* Parcels of corn laid down by the reapers, to be gathered into sheaves by the binders. *North.*  
**REAR**, *adj.* [See Rathe.] Early; soon; applied to meat under roasted, boiled or broiled. *Kent.*  
**REARING**, *part. act.* Mocking, by repeating another's words with disdain, or the like. *Exmoor.*  
**REARING**, *s.* The act of laying timber on the roof. *Craven.*  
**REARING-FEAST**, *s.* A treat given to the workmen, when they have reared or raised up the roof of a house or any other building. *Hants.*  
**REARING-BONE**, *s.* The hip-bone of a hog, by means of which the animal is enabled to rear, or raise himself up. *Hants.*  
**REART**, *adj.* Right; mending; perhaps it means a person is reared up, or righted again? *Exmoor.*  
**REASTY**, *adj.* Restive. *Norf. Craven.*  
 Rancid. *Norf. North.*  
**REAST, REASTINESS**, *s.* Restiveness and also rancidity. *Norf.*  
 [Where these words imply restive and restiveness, they are evidently corruptions of those words; but where they signify rancid and rancidity then I incline to think they are corrupted from "Rusty," as pork which is rancid and rusty, has most decidedly a yellow, rust-like appearance.]  
**REASTED**, *part. pass.* Tired; requiring rest; from which last word it is probably derived. *North.*  
**To REAVE**, *v. a.* [See to Rahve.] To blow off, as the wind does thatch. *North.*  
 To unroof or disturb the roof. *Norf.*  
**To REAWK**, *v. n.* [See to Rake.] To idle in neighbours' houses. *Lanc.*  
**REAWP**, *s.* A hoarse cold. *Lanc.*  
**REAVING**, *part. act.* [Raving.] Mad; also talking in one's sleep. *Lanc.*  
**REAWNT**, *part. imp. tense.* Did whisper. *Lanc.*  
**REAWST**, *s.* [Raest. Sax. rust.] Rust. *Ditto.*  
**REANT**, *part. pass.* [Renian, Sax. to rain.] Rained. *Lanc.*  
**REAREST**, *adj. sup. deg.* Finest; best. *Lanc.*  
 [Rare; Rarest.]  
**REBALLING**, *s.* The catching of eels with earth worms attached to a ball of lead,

suspended by a string from a pole.  
*Somerset.*  
**RECKANS; RECKON; RECKON-CREAK,**  
*s.* A hook or hooks to hang pots on.  
*North.*  
 [Rec. Sax. reek or smoke; and Creak from Crook.]  
**RECKLIN, s.** The smallest animal of a litter or farrow; the nestling or smaller bird in a nest; also an unhealthy child, pig, or lamb.  
*North.*  
**RECK-STAVEL, s.** [Rick; and Staff, *pl.* Staves.] A frame of wood set on stones upon which ricks of hay or corn are built.  
*Bailey.*  
**To REDD, v. a.** To disentangle or separate.  
*Somerset.*  
**RED-SHANKS, s.** The plant persicaria, so called from its height and colour.  
*North.*  
**RED-WEED, s.** The wild field poppy, or any of its species.  
*Norfolk.*  
**RED-ROW, s.** When the grains of ripening barley are streaked with red, they are said to be in the Red-row.  
**To REE or RAY, v. a.** [Reo. Gr. to flow; Rennen. Belg. to run.] To pass corn through a sieve for the purpose of cleaning it from chaff and other refuse.  
*North.*  
 In the South it is common to say:—Run it (that is the corn) through the sieve.  
**REE, s.** A river or flood; as "All is in a Ree," that is, in a river, or overflowed with water.  
*Essex.*  
**REANGED, part. pass.** Discoloured; in stripes.  
*North. Grose.*  
 If it means painted in regular stripes of different colours, it must be a corruption of Ranged, or Arranged.  
**REKAN, s.** [Renian, Sax. to rain.] A gutter.  
*Lanc.*  
**REECH, s.** [Ree. Sax.] Smoke.  
*Ditto.*  
**REED, adj.** [Rede, Ang. Sax. severe.] Angry.  
*Craven.*  
**REED, s.** Wheat-straw, prepared for thatching, when it is drawn out straight, like Reeds.  
*Somerset.*  
**REED-ROLL, s.** A thicket of Reeds on the borders or shallow parts of a river.  
*Norfolk.*  
 [A roll, in one sense, means a thick mass of anything.]  
**REEF, s.** [Hreef. Ang. Sax. A reef implies a rough shore—eruptions imply an uneven skin.] A cutaneous eruption; a rash.  
*North.*  
**REEFY, adj.** Scabby.  
*Ditto.*  
**REEGHT, adj.** [Recht. Belg.] Right.  
*Ditto.*  
**To REEK, v. n.** To wear away or waste, as a person does in sickness.  
*North.*  
 [Water, made hot and kept so, evaporates and wastes away in Reek.]  
**REEK, s.** [Recad. Ang. Sax. a house.] A family.  
*Craven.*  
**To REEM, v. n.** [Rheum.] To lament or bewail.  
*Lanc.*

**REEN or RHINE, s.** [See Reean.]  
**REEOK, s.** A Shriek.  
*Lanc.*  
**REE-SUPPER, s.** A second supper; Re-being used to signify the repetition of a thing.  
*Lanc.*  
**REET, adj.** [See Reeght.]  
*Ditto.*  
**REETS, s.** [Wryhus, Sax. a wright or workman.] Mechanics, as carpenters, &c.  
*Craven.*  
**REETING, s.** [Recht. Belg. right.] Preparing or putting to right.  
*North.*  
 Washed linen prepared for ironing.  
*Ditto.*  
**To REETLE, v. a.** To repair, or put in better order.  
*North.*  
**To REEVE, v. a.** [Ruyfel, Belg. to ruffle.] To rivel, to draw into wrinkles.  
*Somerset.*  
**REEZED, adj.** Rancid.  
*Craven.*  
 [See Reasty.]  
**REFUGE, s.** [Corruption of Refuse.] The refuse of anything. The worst sheep of a flock and which are taken out to improve the value of the remainder, are called the "Refuge."  
*E. Sussex.*  
**To REFUGE, v. a.** To separate the inferior sheep or lambs from a flock.  
*E. Sussex.*  
**To REIN, v. n.** To droop the head as ripe corn, holding its head as a horse when reined in.  
*Norfolk.*  
**To REIN, v. a.** To bear the head in a stiff and constrained posture, through affectation, like that of a horse sharply bitted.  
*Norfolk.*  
**To REIK, v. a.** [Ræcan. Sax.] To reach; to fetch anything, that is near.  
*North.*  
**To REJUMBLE, v. n.** To ferment. "It rejumbles on my stomach;" that is, it disagrees and causes a grumbling and a jumbling.  
*Lanc.*  
**RELEET, s.** [Re, again; and Lætan, Sax. to permit—to let.] The meeting of different roads in the same point, as a three-leet, a four-leet, &c.  
*Norfolk.*  
**To REMBLE, v. n.** [Ramble.] To move or to remove.  
*Linc.*  
**To REMEVE, v.** To remove.  
*Norfolk.*  
**REMLET, s.** A remnant.  
*Somerset.*  
**REMLIN, s.** A remnant.  
*Craven.*  
**To REMMAN, v. a.** [Hreme, Ital. to tear with the nails.] To beat.  
*Craven.*  
**To REMMAND, v. a.** To disperse.  
*North.*  
**RENABLE, adj.** Loquacious and never at a stop; or inconsistent in telling a story.  
*North.*  
**To RENCH, v. a.** [Renser. Dan.] To rinse or wash out clothes, or other things in clean water.  
*Grose.*  
**To RENDER, v. a.** [To Rend, or Rendre, Fr. to render, to give back.] To separate; to disperse; also to melt down.  
*North.*  
 To stew; to separate the skinny from the fat part of suet, &c.  
*Lanc.*  
 To give a finishing coat of plaster to a wall.  
*Norfolk. Sussex.*  
**RENKY, adj.** [Ranc. Sax. strong.] Increasing in growth.  
*North.*

**RENNISH**, *adj.* Furious; passionate. *North.*  
**RENTY**, *adj.* [Perhaps the same as Renky.] Handsome; well-shaped; spoken of horses and cows. *North.*  
**To REPE and RENDRE**, *v. a.* [See Rap and Rend.] *North.*  
**"To Rap and Run for."** *Hants.*  
**RERE**, *adj.* [Hrere, Ang. Sax. crude.] Raw; insufficiently cooked. *Norf.*  
**Rare**. *E. Sussex.*  
**RESHES**, *s.* [Risc. Sax.] Wire; rushes. *North.*  
**Rishes**, *Hants.* which is a more correct word than either Rushes or Reshes.  
**To RET**, *v. a.* [See Rait.] To soak; to macerate in water. *Norf.*  
**RETTING-PIT**, *s.* A pond used for soaking hemp in. *Norf.*  
**To REUL**, *v. n.* To be rude or unruly. *North.*  
**A reuling lad is a Rigaby.** *Ditto.*  
**[Reule, Scotch.]**  
**To REUSE**, *v. a.* To commend highly. *North.*  
**REWARD or GOOD REWARD**, *s.* A ruddy countenance. *North.*  
**RESCEN**, *s. pl.* [Risc. Sax. a rush, and En the Sax. plural, the C and S being transposed as is frequently the case in words.] Rushes. *Esmoor.*  
**To REXEN, RIXON, WREXEN**, *v. a.* To infect as with the small-pox, itch, or any other infectious disorder. *Kent.*  
**REVEL**, *s.* [Reveiller. Fr. to awake.] A wake; a merry-making. *Somerset.*  
**REVELS**, *s.* [Ravelen. Belg. to ravel.] The broken threads, which are cast aside by women at their needle work. *Hants.*  
**To REY**, *v. a.* [See to Ray.] *North.*  
**REZZLE**, *s.* A Weazle. *Ditto.*  
**REVEL-BREAD**, *s.* Household bread. *Kent.*  
**REWDEN-HAT**, *s.* [Reed, Reeden.] A straw-hat. *West.*  
**RHINOISTER**, *s.* [Rhenoster, Dutch settlers, Cape of Good Hope.] A rhinoceros. *Norf.*  
**RICE**, *s.* [Corruption of Rise, it being young, rising or growing.] Underwood, cut sufficiently young to bear winding into hedges or hurdles. *Hants.*  
**Called "Rice-heading" in E. Sussex.**  
**RICE-BALKING**, *s.* [See Balk.] A particular method of ploughing. *Norf.*  
**To RICK**, *v. a.* To jingle; to scold. *Lanc.*  
**RICKY**, *adj.* [Rice, Ang. Sax. powerful.] Masterly. *Norf.*  
**To RICK**, *v. a.* [Rickets, Rickety.] To sprain the ankle, so as to make it weak and rickety. *Hants.*  
**RICK-STEDDLE**, *s.* [Rick, and Stead.] A wooden frame placed on stones, on which to build ricks, to prevent rats and mice from getting at the corn. *Hants.*  
**W. Sussex.**  
**To RID**, *v. a.* To remove any litter or incumbrance; as "Rid up the room or yourself, before the company come."

To despatch; as "To rid work." "To rid ground." *Norf.*  
**To part two, who are fighting.** *Lanc.*  
**To remove; to be quick; to prepare.** *Craven.*  
**[Hriddan, Sax. Rid, Isl. to get rid of, or free from.]**  
**RID or RED**, *s.* A hollow place in the gravel, where salmon deposit their roe; from Redde, spawn. *Craven.*  
**RIDDLE**, *s.* [Hriddel, Ang. Sax.] A coarse sieve. *North. Norf.*  
**In Hampshire they call it a Rudder.**  
**To RIDDLE**, *v. a.* To perforate a thing with shot, so as to resemble a riddle. *Hants. Sussex.*  
**RIDDLE-CAKES**, *s.* Thick, sour, oat cakes, having little leaven and being stiffly kneaded. *North.*  
**[Perhaps from Riddle—the meal being only coarsely sifted.]**  
**RIDE**, *s.* A saddle-horse. *Norf.*  
**A ride-horse.** *E. Sussex.*  
**RIDE**, *s.* A little stream—perhaps so called from persons being able to ride through it. *Hants. Grose.*  
**RIDES**, *s.* The iron hinges fixed on a gate by means of which the gate is hung on the hooks in the post, and which enable it to swing or ride. *E. Sussex.*  
**To RIDE, GRUB**, *phr.* To be out of humour; sulkily silent. *Norf.*  
**RIDGE-BAND**, *s.* That part of the harness which goes over the saddle on a horse's back, and being fastened on both sides, supports the shafts of the cart. *North.*  
**RIDGER**, *s.* [See Ridge-Band.] *E. Sussex.*  
**RIDGE-STAY**, *s.* *Hants.*  
**[Hrigg. Sax. the back.]**  
**To RIE**, *v. a.* To turn corn in a sieve, so as to bring the broken ears or chaff into an eddy, so that they may be blown away. *North.*  
**RIE**, *s.* The raised border on the top of a stocking. *Norf.*  
**To RIFT**, *v. n.* To belch. *Linc. Lanc. York.*  
**RIFE**, *adj.* Infectious and mortal. *North.*  
**To RIG**, *v. n.* [Hrigg, Sax. the back.] To climb about; to get up and down a thing in wantonness or sport. *Somerset.*  
**Hants. Sussex.**  
**RIG**, *s.* A ridge in ploughed land; a rib in a stocking. *Norf.*  
**To RIG**, *v. a.* To dress. *West. South.*  
**RIG-BAAN**, *s.* The back-bone. *Craven.*  
**RIGGED**, *part. pass.* Said of a sheep that has fallen on its back. *Craven.*  
**RIGGOT**, *s.* A gutter. *Lanc.*  
**RIGGED**, *part. pass.* Ribbed, said of a stocking. *Norf.*  
**RIGGEN**, *s.* The ridge of a house. *North.*  
**RIGSBY**, *s.* A hoydon. *North. South.*  
**To RILE or ROILE**, *v. a.* To stir up liquor and make it thick by moving the sediment. *Norf. Suff.*

- To disturb a man's temper ; to ruffle one.  
*Norf. Essex.*
- To RILE, *v. n.* To climb about in a rough manner ; generally said of rude children.  
*Hants.*
- "A riled complexion is one coarsely ruddy."  
*Norf.*
- [Can it be from Roll ?]
- RILE, *s.* A big, ungainly slammakin, an awkward blouze or hoyden.  
*West.*
- RIM-OF-THE-BODY, *s.* The membrane lining the abdomen and covering the bowels.  
*Norf.*
- RIMPLE, *s.* [Hrimpel. Ang. Sax.] A wrinkle.  
*Norf.*
- RIMS, *s.* The steps or staves of a ladder.  
*North.*
- RIN, *s.* [Bryn, Belg.] Brine.  
*Norf.*
- To RINE, *v. a.* [Rinde, Belg. the outside.] To touch or feel.  
*North.*
- RINE, *s.* The skin.  
*North.*
- RINDLE, *s.* [Renian, Sax. to rain.] A gutter.  
*Lanc.*
- RINGE, *s.* [Hringe, Sax. the shore.] The border or trimming of a cap, or other article of female dress ; a row of plants or of any other things.  
*North.*
- RINGLE, *s.* [Dimin. of Ring.] A little ring.  
*Norf.*
- A ring, which is put into a hog's snout, to keep him from rooting up the ground.  
*E. Sussex.*
- To RINGLE, *v. a.* To put Ringles into the snouts of hogs.  
*E. Sussex. Norf.*
- RIP, *s.* A vulgar, old, and worthless woman.  
*Somerset. Hants. Sussex.*
- An outrageous ; profane swearer.  
*Norf.*
- Any person or thing completely worn out and worthless.  
*Norf. Hants. Sussex.*
- To RIP, *v. n.* To swear profanely and in anger.  
*Norf.*
- To RIP-UP, *v. a.* To expose a person's faults ; to tell him of them.  
*Norf.*
- "To Rip-up old grievances," is to revive old and forgotten injuries.  
*Hants.*
- [Hrypan, Sax. to tear in pieces ; all these words implying more or less of violence.]
- RIPE, *s.* [Ripa. Lat.] A bank ; the sea-shore ; as "Lydd Ripe." *Kent. E. Suss.*
- RIPPER, *s.* A pedlar ; a higgler.  
*South.*
- RIPPIER, *s.* Men who formerly bought fish at the sea-side and carried them inland for sale.  
*E. Sussex.*
- To RIPPLE, *v. a.* [Hrypan, Sax. to rip.] To scratch.  
*North.*
- To "ripple flax" is to cut off the seed vessels.  
*North.*
- RISE, *s.* [See Rice.] Twigs ; underwood.  
*North.*
- RISING, *s.* Yeast, which causes the flour to rise, and thus make light bread.  
*Sussex. Norf. Suff.*
- RISPS, *s.* The stems of climbing plants generally ; the fruit bearing stems of raspberries.  
*Norf.*

- RIST, *s.* [Rise.] A rising or elevated piece of ground.  
*Norf.*
- An advance of prices.  
*Norf.*
- RIST, *s.* [Raste, Sax. whence "Rist" is as good a derivation as "Rest."] Rest.  
*Craven.*
- To RITTL, *v. n.* [Rattle.] To wheeze.  
*Exmoor.*
- RIXY, *adj.* [Rixa. Lat. strife.] Quarrelsome.  
*West.*
- To ROAD, *v. a.* To force or jostle one off the road by riding or driving against him.  
*Norf. Suff.*
- ROADING, *s.* The act of running races on the road with teams.  
*Norf. Suff.*
- ROAK, *s.* [Roock. Belg.] Mist.  
*Craven.*
- Reek ; steam.  
*Hants.*
- ROBIN-RIDDICK, *s.* [Robin-Red Dick.] A Red-breast.  
*Somerset.*
- Robin-Red-Breast.  
*Hants. Sussex.*
- ROBLET, *s.* A large chick, or a young cock.  
*Norf.*
- ROCK, ROCK-STAFF, *s.* A distaff.  
*Norf. North.*
- ROCKET, *s.* A row of holes made by dibbles the whole length of the Stetch.  
*Norf.*
- ROCKLED, *part. pass.* Rash and forward ; as children, who perhaps have been over-rocked in the cradle, or fondled too much.  
*North.*
- RODE, *s.* "To go to Rode," means to go late at night, or early in the morning, to shoot wild fowl, which pass over-head on the wing.  
*Somerset.*
- [Wild fowl always fly to their feeding grounds every night at one regular time, and in one regular direction or "road," whence probably the term "To go to rode." In Hampshire and Sussex it is called "going to Flight."] ]
- ROGER'S BLAST, *s.* A sudden and local motion of the air, no other way perceptible but by its whirling up the dust on a dry road in perfectly calm weather, somewhat resembling a water-spout.  
*Norf.*
- ROGGAN, *s.* [Roc. Fr. a rock.] A rocking stone.  
*Craven.*
- ROGUE-HOUSE, *s.* The house of correction, pronounced Rogus-honae.  
*North.*
- To ROILY, *v. a.* [See to Rile.] To traduce one's character.  
*West.*
- ROKY, *adj.* [See Roak.] Misty ; smoky.  
*North.*
- Damp, misty, steaming with exhalation.  
*Norf. Suff.*
- ROLLIPOKE, *s.* Hempen cloth of very coarse texture—only fit for bags or pokes.  
*Norf. Suff.*
- ROLY-POLY, *s.* A game played with a certain number of pins and a ball resembling half a cricket-ball. It is played thus—One pin is placed in the centre, the rest (with the exception of one called the Jack) are placed in a circle round it ; the Jack is placed about

a foot or so from the circle in a line with one in the circle and the one in the centre. The centre one is called the King, the one between that and Jack the Queen. The King counts for three—Queen, two—and each of the other pins for one each, except Jack. The art of the game lies in bowling down all the pins, except Jack, for, if Jack is bowled down, the player has just so many deducted from his former score, as would have been added if he had not struck the Jack. *Hants.*

To ROMMOCK, *v. n.* [Romp.] To romp or gambol boisterously. *Norf. Suff.*

RONK, *adj.* Rank; strong. *Lanc.*

ROODY, *adj.* [Roed, Ang. Sax.] Coarse; Luxuriant. *Craven.*

ROOORT, *part. pass.* Roared. *Lanc.*

ROOK, *s.* A heap. *Ditto.*

ROOKERY, *s.* A great number of people huddled together in small dwellings; a noisy quarrel; a great bustle. *Hants. Sussex.*

"To make a rookery" is to make a great stir about anything. *Hants. Sussex.*

All these are from Rook, rooks living in great numbers together and making a great noise.

ROOP, *s.* [Hropan. Goth.] A hoarseness. *North.*

ROOPY, *adj.* Hoarse. *North.*

ROOT-WELTED, *part. pass.* Torn up by the roots. *Craven.*

ROOTER, *s.* A rushing noise; a rough attack. *North.*

To ROOZE, *v. a.* To praise; to commend. *Lanc.*

To ROPE, *v. a.* To tether a horse or cow. *Norf.*

ROPES, *s.* [From their resemblance.] Entrails; guts. *North.*

Guts prepared for black-puddings. *South. Bailey.*

To ROSE, *v. n.* To drop out from the pod or seed-vessel; as seeds do, when over-ripe. *Somerset.*

ROSIL, *s.* [Old Eng.] Rosin or more properly Resin. *Norf. Suff.*

ROSIL or ROSILLY, *adj.* [From Rosil or rosin which is brittle.] Land between sand and clay, neither light nor heavy, *Essex* is said to be rosilly. *Norf. Suff. Bailey.*

ROSSELLED, *part. pass.* Decayed; a roselled apple is a rotten apple. *North.*

ROSINED, *part. pass.* Drunk. *South. North.*

When a person has prepared himself to speak or to sing, he is said to be rosined. *Hants. Sussex.*

It seems to come from fiddlers rosinning their strings previously to playing, when the fiddle gives forth merry sounds—and a drunken man is merry.

ROTHER-BEASTS, *s.* Horned-beasts. *North.*

ROTHER-SOIL, *s.* The dung or soil of

Rother-beasts. *North.*

At Stratford on Avon, *Warw.* is a place called the "Rother, or Rother-market."

Rother-beasts are horned cattle. *Jacob's Law Dict. Stat. Jac. 21. c. 18.*

To ROUGH, *v. a.* To put long headed nails into a horse's shoes to make them rough, and so prevent the horse from slipping in frosty weather. *West. South.*

To trump one's adversary's card at whist. *Various.*

ROUGHINGS or ROWINGS, *s.* The latter grass, which comes after mowing and is frequently left for cattle to eat in the winter, when it becomes coarse and rough. *Hants. Sussex.*

"To rough it," is to go out of doors in spite of wind and weather. *Hants. Sussex.*

ROUND-SHAVING, *s.* A severe chiding; that is a beating all over or round a person. *Exmoor.*

ROUND-DOCK, *s.* The common mallow, so called from the shape of its leaves. *Somerset. (See Jennings.)*

ROUPEY, *adj.* [Hroop, Icel. vociferation.] Hoarse. *E. Sussex.*

ROUP, *s.* A filthy boil on the rumps of fowls. *Bailey.*

To ROUT, ROWT, RAWT, *v. n.* To snore; to bellow as an ox. *North.*

To ROUT-OUT, *v. a.* To clean out any place that is full of rubbish or rather to clear away the rubbish; to seek or hunt out anything or person. *Sussex. Hants.*

ROUSER, or a ROUSING LIE, is such a monstrous lie as rouses the wonder and astonishment of every one who hears it. *Hants. Sussex.*

ROVE, *s.* [Hreof, A. Sax. a scab.] A scab. *Norf.*

ROVY, *adj.* Scabby. *Norf.*

ROUSTLING, *part. act.* Rustling; rattling. *West.*

ROUZABOUT, *s.* A restless person, never easy at home, but removing from place to place; a sort of large pea, which, from its roundness, will hop or roll about more than others. *West.*

ROW, *s.* A hedge. *Norf. Suff.*

In Hants, a hedge-row is called a Hedge-rue.

To ROW, *v. a.* To rake or stir anything about, as ashes in an oven. *North.*

To row any one is to give them a good scolding; to kick up a row is to make a great stir; a row is a riot or disturbance. These words all have the same meaning; but what is their origin? Can it be from to Row, to move a boat with oars, implying action, which a row certainly does?

ROWTY, *adj.* Over-rank or too strong; spoken of corn or grass. *North.*

ROWY, *adj.* Of uneven texture, having some threads stouter than others, by

- means of which the rows of (thread are more distinctly marked than if they were finer. *Norf.*
- ROWL or REAL, s.** A revel or wake. *Som.*
- To ROY, v. n.** [Roi, Fr. a King.]  
To domineer. *Craven.*
- ROYNE-TREE, s.** [Ronne, Dan.]  
The mountain ash. *Craven.*  
(See Craven Dialect.)
- ROYTCH, adj.** Rich. *Lanc.*
- ROZIM, s.** A quaint saying; a low proverb. *Somerset.*
- RUBBACROCK, s.** A filthy slattern; one who is as black as if she continually were rubbing herself against a boiler or kettle. *Exmoor.*
- RUBBAGE, s.** Rubbish, which being from Rub, one word is as good as the other. *Norf. Hants. Sussex.*
- RUCK, s.** [Hruch, Teut. a wrinkle.] A wrinkle, plait, or fold in a piece of cloth.
- RUCK, s.** } [Hruga, Isl. a heap.]  
**RUCKLE, s.** } A heap of stones. *Craven.*
- RUCK, s.** A confused heap. *Warw.*
- To RUCK, v. n.** [Hruch, Teut. a wrinkle.]  
To squat down, that is to fold one's self up. *Norf. North.*
- To have a folded, uneven, or wrinkled surface.** *Norf.*
- To RUCKER, v. n.** To squat down. *West.*
- RUCKY, adj.** Full of Rucks. *Norf.*
- RUCKSES, s.** Spit-stands, or racks. *North.*
- To RUCKSTIR-ABOUT, v. n.** To make a great stir; to poke the fire with a degree of violence. *Hants.*
- RUD-RUDDLE, s.** [Rudde, Sax. ruddy.]  
A red ochre used for marking sheep. *North. West. Hants.*
- RUDDER, s.** A coarse sieve used to separate corn from the chaff. *Hants. Bailey.*  
(Perhaps corrupted from Riddle.)
- RUDDERISH, adj.** [Rude, rudish.]  
Hasty; passionate; rude. *Somerset.*
- RUDSTAKES, s.** Stakes to which cattle are fastened in the house. *North.*
- RUDY, adj.** Rude. *E. Sussex.*
- To RUE, v. a.** To sift. *West.*
- RUE, s.** [Ruy, Pers.] A row; hedgerow. *West. Sussex.*
- RUF, s.** [Hrof, Sax.] A roof. *Somerset.*
- RUFFATORY, adj.** [Corruption of Refractory, I suppose; but Forby derives it from Ruffatore, Ital. whom see.]  
Rude; boisterous; not easily controuled. *Norf. Suff.*
- Reffatory.** *Sussex. Hants.*
- RUFO, adj.** [Reowfian, Sax. to rue.]  
Rueful. *Lanc.*
- RUE-BARGAIN, s.** A bad bargain; one to be grieved at. *Lanc.*
- RUM, adj.** [Sax. according to Forby, signifying great, but always used ironically.]  
Queer; odd; unaccountable; a "rum fellow," is one who is famed for his oddities, that is, great in them. *Norf. Suff. Hants. Sussex. Kent.*

- RUM, s.** [Sax.] Room; space. *Somerset.*
- RUMBUSTICAL, adj.** [Rum, and Bustle.]  
Boisterous in manners; bustling; showing and incommoding others. *Norf.*  
Noisy; overbearing. *Craven. Sussex. Hants.*
- RUMBUSTIOUS, adj.** Obstreperous. *Staff.*
- RUMGUMPTIOUS, adj.** [Rum, and Gumption, knowledge.] Sturdy in opinion.  
Forward and pompous.  
Violent; bold; rash. *North. Norf.*
- To RUMMLE, v. n.** [Rommelin, Belg. to rumble.] To rumble; to make a noise like a bull, when he is displeased. *North.*
- RUM-BARGE, or BOOZE, s.** [Rum, and Buysen, Belg. to drink.]  
Warm drink of any kind. *York.*
- RUMPLE, s.** [Rompelen, Belg. to disorder.] A large debt, contracted by little and little, leading at last to a rumple or breaking. *Somerset.*
- RUMPUS, s.** [Rompelen, Belg. to disorder.]  
A great noise. *Somerset.*  
A bustle or confusion. *Sussex. Hants.*
- RUNCH-BALLS, or RUNCHEs, s.** Carlock or churlick, when dried and withered.  
(Runco, Lat. to weed.) *North.*
- RUNE, s.** [Run.] A watercourse. *West.*
- RUNGE, s.** A long tub with two handles. *Lanc. North.*
- A flasket.** *North.*
- RUNGS, s.** The round steps of a ladder.  
(Rund, Belg. round.) *North. West.*
- RUNNABLY, adv.** [Run.] Currently; smoothly. *Norf. Suff.*
- Rennably.** *Suff.*
- RUNNELL, s.** Pollard wood, from running up space. *North.*
- RUNNING, s.** Rennet. *Glouc.*
- RUNNING on the HURL, phr.** [Whirl?] Running about idly. *Craven.*
- RUNNLE-BALK, s.** A beam across a chimney, to put pot-hooks on. *Craven.*
- [Balk, a beam; and Run, it running across a chimney.]
- To RUN, THIN, v. n.** To run off a bargain. *Craven.*  
(An honest person is sound and solid in his principles: a dishonest one, the reverse, or thin.)
- RUNT, s.** [Teut.] A dwarf. *Lanc.*
- RUNT, s.** A person of a strong, though of a low stature. *Craven.*
- A Scotch ox, which is very small.** *Craven.*
- A small breed of Welch cattle.** *South.*  
(From Rhunt, Flintshire, whence they are brought, according to Grose.)
- RUNTY, adj.** Crusty; surly; ill-humoured. *Norf.*
- RUSH, s.** [From the custom of carrying rushes, to strew the floor of the church on the eve of the Saint, to whom it was dedicated.] A feast or merry-making. *North.*

- RUSH-BEARING**, *s.* The ceremony of carrying rushes or garlands to the church. *North.*
- RUSHING**, *s.* A bever, bait, or rear-supper. *North.*
- RUST-BURN**, *s.* The plant ononis or rest-harrow. *North.*
- RUSTY**, *adj.* [Corruption of Restive] unruly. *Sussex. Hants.*
- RUT**, *s.* [Route, Fr. road.] *Hants. Lanc.*  
A wheel-track.
- To RUTTLE**, *v. n.* [Rotelen, Belg. to grunt.] To make a harsh and rough noise in breathing. *Norfolk.*
- RUTTLES**, *s.* A noise, occasioned by a difficulty of breathing. *Craven.*
- To RUZE**, *v. a.* To extel; to commend highly. *North.*
- RYE-MOUSE**, *s.* A bat. *Glouc.*
- RYNTY**; **RYNT-YE**, *phr.* By your leave, stand off. *North.*
- "Aroynt-thee." See *Craven Dialect.*
- To RYPE**, *v. a.* [Hripan, Ang. Sax. to rip.] To break up; to investigate. *Craven.*
- S.**
- SA**, [*pret.* of See.] Saw. *Craven.*
- To SAA**, *v. a.* [Saa, Isl.] To sow. *Craven.*
- SAAF**, *adj.* [Sauf, Fr.] Safe. *Craven.*
- SAAN**, *adv.* Since. *North.*
- SAAP**, *s.* [Sape, Sax. Saip, Scotch.] Soap. *North.*
- SAAR**, *adj.* [Sar, Sax.] Sore, Ditto.
- SABBED**, *part. pass.* Wet, saturated with liquid. *E. Sussex.*
- SACER-EYES**, *s.* Very large, prominent eyes, stretched to the utmost on all sides, so as to be round like a saucer. *Somerset. Hants. Sussex.*
- SACK**. To get the Sack is to be discharged. *Warw.*
- SACKLESS**, *adj.* [Sac, Sax. strife, suit, or quarrel; and Leas, without. *Gross.*  
Sacleas, Ang. Sax. quiet. *Craven Dialect.*  
Innocent; faultless.  
Forlorn; foolish; quiet. *North.*
- SAD**, *adj.* Heavy, applied to bread in opposition to light. *North.*
- SADDLE-BACKED CROW**, *s.* The Royston, or sea-crow, so called from its mixture of black and grey feathers. *Sussex.*
- SAD-BAD**; **SADLY**- } Very ill; very  
**BADLY**, *adv.* } badly. *Norfolk.*
- SADLY-BAD**, }
- SAFE**, *adj.* Sure; certain; as "he is safe enough for being hanged." *Cumb.*
- SAFT**, *s.* [Safety.] Heart's ease; to be at ease, is to be easy and contented; that is to feel in safety. *North.*
- Reconciliation.** *North.*
- To SAG**, *v.* [Sack, Brit. a sack or bag.] To hang down on one side. *Hants.*
- To band or oppress. *North.*
- To fail or give way from being overloaded, as rafters, beams, &c. *Norfolk.*
- (Sweigen, Isl. *Fenning.*)
- SAG-LEDGE**, *s.* [Sag, and Ledge, from ligature, a binding.] A cross-bar or brace put on a gate to prevent it from sagging; that is from falling to pieces from its own weakness, on any slight pressure. *Norfolk.*
- SAGHE**, *s.* [Saga, Sax.] A saw. *North.*
- SAGERS**, *s.* Lawyers. *Ditto.*
- SAIG**, *s.* A saw. *Lane.*
- SAIGH**, *pret.* of to See. *Ditto.*
- SAIM**, *s.* Hog's lard. *North.*
- SAIM** or **SEAM**, *s.* Goose-grease, lard, or any other kind of fat. *South.*
- (Saim, Brit.)
- SAIND**, *s.* [Sandgan, Goth. to send.] A message. *North.*
- SALE**, *s.* The iron or wooden part of the collar of a cart horse, *Norfolk.*
- SALLIS**, *s.* Hog's lard. *Glouc.*
- To SALLY**, *v. n.* To pitch forward; from Saillie, Fr. a sally or sudden rush. *Norfolk.*
- SALLY**, *s.* [Salix, Lat.] A species of willow. *E. Sussex.*
- SALLY** or **SOLLY**, *s.* A tottering or unstable situation; as that building is all in a Solly; that is, threatening to fall down. *E. Sussex.*
- SALT-PIE**, *s.* [Salt; and Pixa, Lat. a pix or box in which the consecrated wafer is deposited.] A box containing salt. A lean-to. *Craven.*
- SALTS**, *s.* Marshes near the sea, overflowed by the tide. *E. Sussex.*
- SALMON-SPRINT**, *s.* A young salmon. *North.*
- To SAM**, *v. a.* [Samnian, Ang. Sax.] To collect together. *Craven.*
- To skim, as "Sam the pot;" skim the pot. *North.*
- To gather together; to put in order. *Lanc.*
- "To Sam milk," is to put the rennet into it to make it curdle, and thus collect the parts required for making cheese. *North.*
- SAMEL**, *adj.* Gritty; sandy. *Ditto.*
- SAMMEN-BRICKS**, *s.* Bricks insufficiently burned; semi, or half, burned. *Norfolk.*
- SAMMARON-CLOTH**, *s.* A cloth between flaxen and hempen; finer than one, and coarser than the other. *Grose.*
- SAMMODITHEE**, *phr.* Say me how do thee. *Norfolk.*
- SANDED**, *adj.* Bad of sight; short sighted. *North.*
- Fenning has Sand-blind, afflicted with bad sight, when small particles seem continually flying before the eyes.
- SAND-TOT**, *s.* A sand hill. *Somerset.*
- In Sussex and Hampshire a bunch of grass growing thickly in a meadow is called a "Tot," probably from Touffe, Fr. a tuft.
- SANG**, *s.* [Sax.] A song. *Craven.*

**SANG IS IT**, *phr.* Indeed it is. *North.*  
**To SANNY**, *v. n.* To utter a whining and wailing cry, without apparent cause.

*Norfolk.*

**SAP**, *s.* [Corruption of Sop.]

A sop.

*North.*

**To SAP**, *v. a.* To sop.

*E. Sussex.*

**SAP-SCULL**, *s.* A foolish fellow, having no wits; as though his head was filled with Sap instead of brains.

*Craven.*

Soft, like sap.

*Sussex. Hants.*

**SAPY**, *adj.* Pallid; sickly.

*Norfolk.*

**To SAR**, *v. a.* To serve; to earn; as I can Sar but sixpence a day.

*Somerset.*

**SARE**, *adj.* [Seer, Belg. Sare, So.]

Sore.

*York.*

**SARK**, *s.* [Scotch.] A shirt.

*North.*

**SARRAD or SARRAED**, *part. pass.* [See Sar.] Sewed.

*North.*

**SARRANT**, *s.* A servant.

*Somerset.*

**SARMENT**, *s.* A sermon.

*Ditto.*

**SARTIN**, *adj.* Certain.

*Ditto.*

**SARTINLY**, *adv.* Certainly.

*Ditto.*

These are all mere broad pronunciations.

**SARY-MAN**, *s.* An expression of pity.

*North.*

I suppose tantamount to saying "I am sorry for you, man."

**SATTIT**, *adj.* [Sat. Lat. sufficient; hence satisfied.] Quiet; settled.

*Lanc.*

**SAUCE**, *s.* Sauciness.

*Norfolk. Sussex. Hants.*

**SAUGH**, *s.* [Saelgh, Welch. Saule, Fr.

Salix, Lat.] A sallow or willow.

*North.*

**SAUFY**, *adj.* [Saft, Belg. soft.] Wet, as land is in rainy seasons.

*North.*

**SAUL**, *s.* A kind of moth.

*North.*

**SAUR**, *s.* [Saur, Isl. filth.] Dirty, foul liquid, such as runs from cow-houses, &c.

*North.*

**SAUR-POOL**, *s.* A stinking puddle.

*North.*

**SAUT**, *s.* Salt.

*North.*

(In many parts of the country this pronunciation prevails; al being lengthened into aw, as in salt, saut—or dropped, as in fault, fawt. Double L is pronounced awl, as in all, small, fall, &c.)

**SAUVE**, *s.* [Salvus, Lat. safe; whence comes to save.] Salve.

*Craven.*

**SAVORTN**, *v.* Did savour.

*Lanc.*

**SAWFLY**, *adv.* [See Saufy.] Softly.

*Lanc.*

**SAWL or BOWL**, *s.* Any liquid that is drunk.

*North.*

**SAWNEY**, *adj.* Lucky.

*North.*

**SAWNEY**, *s.* A heavy, stupid fellow.

*South.*

(Saw-Nay or nothing.)

**SAWTER-CRAWN**, *s.* A silly fellow.

*Grose.*

**SAY**, *s.* [Essayer, Fr. to essay.] A taste or trial.

*Norfolk. Suff.*

A sample, as "some Say of breeding."

*Shakespeare.*

**SAY**, *s.* [To Say or speak.] A declared opinion; a dictum.

*Shakespeare.*

Authority; influence.

*Craven.*

**To SAY-NAY**, *v. a.* To refuse; to forbid.

*Norfolk.*

**SCABLINES**, *s.* Chippings of stone.

*North.*

From Scab, the hard outer part of a wound, and lines being the marks made to cut the stones by.

**SCAD**, *s.* A short shower.

*Somerset.*

(Perhaps from Scud.)

**SCAD**, *s.* A small black plum which grows wild in the hedges.

*E. Sussex.*

In Hampshire called a Hedge-pick.

**SCADDLE**, *adj.* Wild; frisky; skittish; said of young horses which will not bear being touched.

*North.*

**SCAFE**, *adj.* Wild; a scafe youth.

*North.*

**SCAFFLING**, *part. act.* [Scyfferlin, Sax. to shuffle; hence scuffle, scuffle.]

Working hard to obtain a livelihood.

*Craven.*

Scuffling, is used in the same sense in Sussex and Hampshire.

**SCAGGLE**, *adj.* [See Scaddle.] Timid.

*Craven.*

**SCAITHFUL**, *adj.* [Scathgan, Goth. to damage.]

Given to break pasture; also liable to be overrun by stock.

*Norfolk.*

**SCALE**, *s.* [Scalare, Ital. to scale; that is, being so steep as to require steps or ladders to ascend by.]

A hill of steep ascent.

*Craven.*

**To SCALE**, *v. a.* [Scale, the thin outer surface of many things; to break or take off which, is to scale it.] To Scale the oven is to rake it, that is to move the coals. To Scale the ground is to dress it, by raking or hoeing it.

*North.*

To spread, as manure, gravel or other loose materials.

*North.*

**SCALLION**, *s.* [Schael, Belg. a shell or husk; and onion.]

A thick-necked onion.

*York.*

A wild plant, in taste like an onion.

*Lanc.*

**To SCALD**, *v. a.* To scorch.

*Norfolk.*

**SCALD**, *s.* A multitude; a collection of something paltry and insignificant.

*Norfolk.*

(We say a fry of children; all the whole boiling of them; and so a Scald, as Forby says, from scalded, green fruit, that is, all that has been scalded; all the fish that have been fried; or all the turnips that have been boiled.)

**SCALD**, *s.* A patch in a field of barley, which has been scorched by the sun.

*Norfolk.*

**SCALLOPS**, *s.* [Scalloped; irregularly marked.]

An awkward wench.

*Craven.*

**SCALY**, *adj.* [Scath.] Mischievous; thievishly inclined.

*Sussex. Hants.*

**To SCAMBLE**, *v. a.* [Scramble, according to Fenning, comes from Scrabble, and why not Scamble also?]

To entangle; to throw into a confused state.

*Hants.*

**SCAMBED**, *part. pass.* Defeated in an intent.

*West.*

**To SCAMPO**, *v. n.* [Scampo, Du.]

To run fast; to be in a hurry.

*Lanc.*

SCAMPURT, *imp. m.* [Scamper it.]

Run fast.

*Lanc.*

SCANTITY, *s.* Scarcity.

*Norf.*

To SCAP, *v. n.* [Scape; escape.]

To escape.

*Craven.*

SCAR, *s.* [Scare, Su. Goth. *Craven Dialect.*

Carre, Sax. Cautes, a crag or cliff. *Grose.*

Escarpe, Fr. scarp, scar. Escarpment.]

A precipice; a cliff or bare rock on the dry land.

*North.*

To SCAR, *v. a.* [Scare.] To frighten.

*Craven.*

SCARD, *s.* [Schærde, Frisick.]

A shard or fragment.

*Craven.*

SCARE, *s.* [To scare; to frighten.]

A cur to drive away the pigs and poultry.

*Norf.*

SCARE, *adj.* [Schaers, Belg. scare.]

Lean and craggy, as applied to persons;

scanty and flimsy, to apparel. *Norf.*

SCARS, *s.* [See Scard.] Fragments. Pot-

scars; broken pieces of pots. *Lanc.*

SCARN, SHARN, *s.* [Scearn, Ang. Sax.]

Dung; cow-dung. *North.*

SCAUMY, *adj.* [Scamian, Ang. Sax.]

Clear; gaudy. *Craven.*

SCAUF, *s.* Scalp.

*Craven.*

For this pronunciation see "Saut."

SCAUPY, *s.* A bare piece of ground. *Cr.*

SCAWD, *s.* A scold. *Craven.*

To SCHRIEVE, *v. n.* To run with corrupt

matter, as a wound. *Lanc.*

(Perhaps from Shrive, to confess—that

is to let out a secret matter.)

SCISSIS-SHEER, *s.* A scissar's sheath.

*Somerset.*

SCHISMS, *s.* Frivolous excuses; nice distinctions; taken probably from the extreme nicety of the points, on which schisms sometimes take place in religion.

*Norf.*

SCATT or SKATT, *s.* A shower of rain.

*West.*

In Devonshire they say,

"When Halldown has a hat,  
Let Kenton beware of a Skatt."—*Gosse.*

SCATTY WEATHER, is showery weather, with little scuds of rain. *West.*

In Hampshire, when it rains very hard,

they say, it "Scats" against the window.

(Skatt in Germ. is a battle.)

SCOANCE, *s.* [Schantz, Teut. a head,

fort or bulwark.]

A lantern. *Lanc.*

SCOCKER, *s.* [Sescan, Ang. Sax. to

shake. Shocken, Belg. to shock.] hen

A rift in an oak tree, particularly wca-

blasted by lightning. Also a rent oche

sioned by water soaking down into the

body of a pollard oak, from an unsou a

part in the head of a tree, and by n

severe frost following, which causes a

expansion. *Norf.*

To SCODE, *v. a.* To scatter. *Cornwall.*

SCOLEs, *s.* Scales. *Norf.*

SCONCE, *s.* [See Scoance.] A fixed vent by the side of a fire-place. *North.*

The head. A sort of candlestick fixed to

a wall, to put a candle in. *Sussex.*

SCOOP, *s.* [From being rather hollowed.]

A wooden shovel used by maltsters; also

an instrument made of bone, with which

children scoop out the inside of an

apple. *Hants.*

SCOPE, *s.* [Schoepen, Belg. to scoop.]

A bason with a handle to lade water. *Lanc.*

SCOPPERIL, *s.* A species of tea-totum;

a toy. *Craven.*

SCOPPER-LOIT, *s.* [Scopus, Lat. scope,

and Loiter.] A time of idleness; a

play-time. *North.*

SCOOT, *s.* [Sceotan, Sax. to shoot out or

protuberate in the way of anything.] An

irregular, angular projection, marring

the form of a field, garden, &c. *Norf.*

SCOOTER "To run like Scooter" is to

run very nimbly, that is, as though shot

out of a gun. *Norf.*

SCOOTY, *adj.* Abounding with Scoots. *Nf.*

SCORE, *s.* The core of an apple. *Glos.*

To SCORSE, SCOASE, SCOSE, *v.* [Cose,

Scotch, to barter.] To exchange. *West.*

*South.*

To SCOTCH, *v. n.* [To Scotch, to mince

or cut up into small pieces.] To spare;

to refrain; "I did not scotah," that is,

"I did not mince the matter." *Norf.*

To SCOTCH A WHEEL, is to put some-

thing before it to stop its progress. *Lanc.*

*Sussex. Hants.*

To SCOTTLE, *v. a.* [To Scotch, to cut;

and "tle" a diminutive.] To cut into

pieces in a wasteful manner. *Somerset.*

SCOTTERING, *s.* A custom among boys of

burning a bundle of pease-straw at the

end of harvest. *Bailey.*

SCOUT, *s.* [Schouw, Teut. a beholder;

speculator.]

A high rock or hill. *North.*

To SCOVE, *v. n.* To run swiftly; to scour

along. *Norf.*

SCOWDERED, *part. pass.* Overheated with

working. *North.*

To SCRAB. [Scraben, Teut. to tear with

the nails.] To scratch or claw. *Norf.*

SCRABBED-EGGS, *s.* A lenten dish, com-

posed of eggs boiled hard, chopped, and

mixed with a seasoning of butter, salt,

and pepper. *Norf.*

SCRABBLE or SCRATTLE, *s.* [Krabbe-

len, Belg.]

(See Scrab.) A striving to catch things

on their hands and knees on the floor.

*Lanc.*

To SCRABBLE, *v. n.* To crawl or tumble

about on the floor. *Hants. Sussex.*

To SCRADGE, *v. a.* To dress and trim a

fen-bank, in order to prepare it the better

to resist an apprehended flood. *Norf.*

SCRAFFLE, *s.* [Perhaps from Scrabble.]

A scramble. *North.*

To **SCRAFFLE**, *v. n.* To act unfairly by receding from an engagement; to cut and shuffle. *North.*

To quarrel; to scramble; to be industrious. *North.*

[Schraffen, Belg. *Craven Dial.*]

To **SCRAMB** or **SCREAME**, *v. a.* [Scramble.] To pull or rake together with the hands. *North.*

**SCRANCH** or **SCRANGE**, *s.* [Scrantzer, Belg.] A deep scratch. *Norfolk.*

To **SCRANCH**, *v. a.* To inflict a deep wound. *Norfolk.*

**SCRANNIL**, *s.* A meagre or lean person. *Lanc.*

[Scrantzer, Belg. to grind anything cracking or brittle between the teeth, implying it is something thin and lean. Scrawney is used as an adjective in Hants in the same sense.]

To **SCRAP**, *v.* To scratch in the earth, as a dog or other animal, having the propensity, does. *Norfolk.*

[Screopan, Sax. to scrape.]

**SCRAPS**, *s.* The dry, husky and skinny residuum of melted fat. *Norfolk.*

*Hampshire*, where they are made into puddings called Scrap-puddings.

**SCRATCHED**, *part. pass.* Just frozen, the surface of the earth appearing as it were scratched or scabby.

To **SCRATT**, **SCRAÛT**, *v. a.* [Kratzen, Belg.] To scratch. *North.*

To **SCRAWL**, *v. a.* To throw things about in a confused and disorderly manner. "Scrawled corn" is corn that has been bent down and twisted about by wind and rain, so as to make it difficult for the reapers to gather it together. *Hants.*

**SCRAWF**, *s.* [Scrofa. Lat. scurf.] Refuse. *Somerset.*

**SCRAWV'LIN**, *adj.* Poor and mean. *Somerset.*

To **SCRAWN**, *v. n.* To climb awkwardly. *Lanc.*

**SCREE**, *s.* A drainer for gravy. *North.*

In East Sussex, a high standing sieve, which is used for cleansing corn from dust and other rubbish, is called a Screen or Scry, and the act of cleaning the corn is called Screening or Skrying.

**SCREED**, *s.* [Screadan. Sax. to shred.] A shred. *Somerset.*

To **SCREEDLE**, *v. n.* To sit hovering over the embers of a fire. *West.*

**SCREET**, *s.* [Screadan, Sax. to shred.] Half a quarter of a sheet of paper. *Norfolk.*

To **SCRIGGLE** or **SCRUGGLE**, *v. n.* To writhe or struggle with more or less force. *Norfolk.*

To **SCRIMMAGE** or **SCRUMMAGE**, *v. n.* [Scrimen, Teut. to fight.] To skirmish. *Norfolk.*

**SCRIMMAGE**, *s.* A skirmish; a scuffle. *E. Sussex. Common.*

**SCRIMPTION**, *s.* [Scrimp, L. Scotch, scanty.] A very small portion. *Norfolk.*

To **SCRINGE**, *v. n.* [Cringe.] To shrink or shrivel, as with sharp cold or heat; to cringe; to shrink, as it were from fear of chastisement. *Norfolk. Suff.*

**SCRIVENER**, *s.* [Skrifare, Isl. a scribe.] A writing master. *Craven.*

**SCROGS**, *s.* [Scrog. L. Scotch, Schraghe. Belg. a scrag.] Stunted shrubs or brushwood; black-thorn. *North.*

**SCROGGY**, *adj.* Twisted; stunted. *Norfolk.*

Full of stunted bushes. *Craven.*

**SCROG-LEGS**, *s.* Bandy legs; crooked shanks. *Norfolk.*

**SCROOBY-GRASS**, *s.* Scurvy-grass. *North.*

Scurvy and scrubby both signify mean, vile, base.

**SCROOF**, *s.* [Scrofa, Lat. Scrofula.] A dry sort of scales. *Lanc.*

To **SCROOP**, *v. n.* [From the sound.] To make a creaking noise, as a door does, when the hinges require oiling. *Hants. Sussex.*

To **SCROUGE**, *v. a.* To squeeze; to press close together; to crowd, as "Don't Scrouge me so." *Middlesex. Hants.*

**SCROW**, *adj.* Angry, dark and scowling. *E. Sussex.*

**SCRUFF**, *s.* The nape of the neck. *North.*

**SCRUMPLING**, *s.* [See Crumpling. Skrumpa Sui. Goth. to be wrinkled.] A small, shrivelled apple. *Hants.*

To **SCRUMPLE**, *v. a.* To ruffle. *Lanc.*

To **SCRUNCH**, *v.* [Scrantzen, Belg. to scranch.] To crush, to press close together with some slight noise. *Somerset.*

**SCRUNT**, *s.* An over-worn wig, besom, &c. *Lanc.*

**SCRUSE**, *s.* A truce or perhaps excuse. A boy at play, wanting to tie his shoe calls out "Scruse," and does not lose his place in his game. *Norfolk. Suff.*

**SCRYLE**, *s.* Couch-grass. *West.*

**SCUD**, *s.* A scab. *Somerset.*

To **SCUG**, *v. n.* To hide. [Scugga. Isl. shade.] *North.*

**SCUG**, *s.* A sheltered place. *Craven.*

**SCUG**, *s.* A squirrel. *Hants.*

**SCUMFISHED**, *part. pass.* Smothered; suffocated. *North.*

To **SCUN**, *v. a.* To throw a stone. *North.*

**SCUPPIT**, *s.* [Scoop.] A sort of hollow shovel to throw out water; a common shovel. *Norfolk.*

A wooden shovel used by maltsters, hoppers, &c. *E. Sussex. Kent.*

To **SCURRY**, *v.* [Perhaps from Scour, to run hastily.] To run briskly in pursuit. *Norfolk.*

To **SCUTCH**, *v. a.* [To Scotch, to cut slightly.] To whip. To do a thing slightly or quickly. *Lanc.*

To SCUTTER, *v. n.* [Schatteran, Sax. to scatter, to disperse.] To run about.

*Craven.*

SCUFFLE, *s.* A linen garment worn by children to keep their clothes clean; a pinafore; a coarse apron worn by servants when doing dirty work. *E. Sussex.*

SEA, *s.* A great quantity of any thing, as a sea of a load; a heavy load. *Sussex.*

So says *Grose*. I have never heard it, but Ocean is often used in the same sense.

SEA-BOTTLE, *s.* Different species of the Sea-wrack are called Sea-bottles, in consequence of the stalks having round pods or seed-vessels. The pod itself.

*Somerset.*

SEA-CROW, *s.* A cormorant. *Somerset.* In Hampshire a cormorant is called an "Isle of Wight parson."

SEAL, *s.* [Sæl. Ang. Sax. opportunity.] Time; season; as hay-seal, wheat-seal.

*Norf. Suff.*

Hour, as "he keeps bad Seals."

"Poachers are out at all Seals."

*Norf. Suff.*

To SEAL, *v. a.* [Sele, Su. Goth. a collar.]

To fasten cattle in their stalls. *Craven.*

SEAM, *s.* [Seam. Sax. a load; Summa, Lat. a horse-load.] A "Seam of corn" is eight bushels, or one quarter. A "Seam of wood" is a horse-load.

*South.*

SEAN, *s.* [Segne, Sax.] A kind of net.

*Linc.*

A very large net used on the coast of Hampshire, for catching mackerel and herrings. It is used as follows, viz.: one end is made fast to the shore; a boat rows out with the rest as far as it will reach, and then comes circling round with the other towards the shore, on reaching which, one party of men draw at one end, and another at the other, until the whole is brought to land, with all the fish it may contain.

*Hants.*

SEAR, *adj.* [Searian, Sax. to burn.] Dry; burned up; as, Sear wood is the old decayed wood in a coppice. When a pasture is dried up by the sun, it is said to look "Sear."

*E. Sussex.*

To SEARCE, *v. a.* *Fenning.* [Sasser, Fr. to sift finely.]

SEARCH, *s.* *Hants.* } A fine sieve for sifting  
SEARCE or SARSE, } the meal from  
*Bailey.* } the bran.

SEAVES, *s.* Rushes. *North.* The pith of rushes dipped in fat and used as candles. *North.*

Young onions are called Sives in Hampshire, probably from the stalks resembling those of rushes.

SEAVY, *adj.* Rushy; as, Seavy land is rushy land. *North.*

To SEAWKE, *v.* To suck. *Lanc.*

SEAWL, *s.* [Ang. Sax.] Wet stuff. *Lanc.*

SEAWNDLY, *adv.* Soundly. *Lanc.*

SEAWR, *adj.* Sour. *Lanc.*

These words seem nothing more than a broad pronunciation of the proper ones.

To SECK, *v. a.* [Sockgan, Goth. hence to "Seck" is quite as correct as to "Seek."] To seek. *York.*

To SEECH, *v. a.* To seek. *Lanc.*

SEEA, *adv.* [Swa. Goth.] So. *Craven.*

SEEBETIDE, *phr.* If so be. *Craven.*

SEED, *pret. of* To See. Saw. *Lanc. York.*

"I zeed un." I saw him. *Somerset.*

SEED-BIRD, *s.* A Water-wagtail. *Craven.*

SEED-LEP, SEED-LEAP, } Seed; and Leap, Ang.

SEED-LIP, *s.* } Sax. a basket.

A wooden vessel of peculiar construction, in which the sower carries his seed. *Norf. Hants. Somerset.*

SEEDS-MAN, *s.* A foreman on a farm, whose business it is to sow the corn.

*Hants. Sussex.*

SEED-MAUND, *s.* [Mand, Sax. a basket.]

A basket for sowing corn out of. *Craven.*

SEEING-GLASS, *s.* A mirror or looking-glass. *North.*

SEEK, *adj.* [Seco, Sax.] Sick. *Craven.*

SEEL, *s.* A sieve. *Lanc.*

SEEL'N, *adv.* [Seldoen, Sax.] Seldom. *Ditto.*

SEELY, *adj.* [Syllan, Sax. to lean on one side?] Weak in body or mind. *Lanc.*

SEEN, *s.* A cow's teat. *Bailey.*

SEER, *adj.* Several; divers. *North.*

SEER, *adj.* [Sur. Fr. sure.] Sure. *Ditto.*

To SEER, *v. a.* To assure. *Ditto.*

SEET, *s.* [Seeht, Belg. sight.] Quantity; multitude; "There wor a seet on'em."

*North.*

In the South we say, "there was a sight of them."

To SEET, *v. n.* [Settan, Sax. to set.] To sit. *North.*

To SEETE OWEY, *v.* [Aweg. Sax. away.] To set off or out. *Lanc.*

SEETRE, *s.* [To see; and Through.] Cloth worn 'till it is threadbare. *North.*

SEG or BULL-SEG, *s.* [Seg, Ang. Sax. Tim Bobbin.] A castrated bull. *York.*

*Lanc. Norf.*

In Hampshire, Sussex, and Kent, Bullstag, or Boar-stag, has the same meaning.

SEFE, *adj.* Safe. *Lanc.*

SEGS, *s.* [Sæcg. Sax. sedge.] Sedge; rushes. *Glouc. Craven.*

SEGGARD, *s.* A safeguard; a kind of riding surcoat so called. *West.*

To SEIGH, *v. n.* To sag; to hang heavily on one side. *North.*

SEIGN, *adj.* Seven. *Lanc.*

SEL, *pron.* [Scotch.] Self. *North.*

SELD, *part. pass. of* To Sell. Sold. *Craven.*

[Quite as correct as Sold.]

SELN, *pron.* [Sel, Scotch.] Self.

SELT, *s.* Chance. *Chesh.*

SELTIMES, *adv.* Seldom. *Somerset.*

SEMMIT, *adj.* Limber. *Gross. North.*

*Bailey.*

SEMAN, *adj.* Slender. *North.*

SEMANZE, *s.* [Corruption of Cement.]

Glue; mortar. *North.*

SEN, *pron.* Self. *North.*

To SEN, *v. a.* [Seegan, Sax.] To say. *Lanc.*

SEN or SIN, *adv.* [Sind, Belg.] Since. *North.*

Sen is frequently made use of in *E. Sussex.*

SENCION, *s.* [Senecio, Lat. Forby.]

Common groundsel. *Norf.*

SENFY, *s.* [Can it be from Sign and Fio,

Lat.] Sign; likelihood; appearance. *North.*

SENSINE, *adv.* [Sen, since; and Syne,

Scotch, time.] Since then. *North.*

To SERVE, *v. a.* To impregnate; the cow is served. *Berks. Hants. Sussex.*

To SERVE, *v. a.* [Servir, Fr. to help.]

To feed; to serve the hogs, is to give them their food. *Hants.*

To SERTLE, *v. a.* [Perhaps a corruption

of Startle.] To surprise; to startle. *Essex.*

SESS-POOL, *s.* A hole in the earth into

which all superfluous water and filth are

drained off; the sediment which it

leaves, being occasionally removed. *Norf. Sussex.*

SET, *s.* A game at whist; our rubbers

consist of two or three sets. *Norf.*

To SET, *v. a.* To astound; to overcome

with surprise. *Norf.*

SETTER, *s.* [Seta, Lat. a seton.] An

issue for cows, &c. *Lanc.*

To SETTER, *v. a.* To cut the dewlap of a

cow or ox, for the purpose of inserting a

seton. *North.*

SETTER-WORT, *s.* A herb. *North. Bailey.*

SETTER-OUT, *s.* An editor. *Craven.*

SETTING-PIN, *s.* A dibble. *Glouc.*

SETTLE, *s.* [Setel, Sax.] A bench with

a high wooden back placed near the fire

in the kitchen of a farm-house or the

tap-room of an inn. *Norf. Sussex.*

SEVEN-YEAR, *s.* A period of seven years,

as, "I have not seen him these two seven

years." *Norf.*

To SEW, *v. a.* To drain land. *E. Sussex.*

SEW, *s.* [Sous, Fr. under.] An under-

ground drain. *North. E. Sussex.*

A wet ditch. *North.*

SEWENT or SUENT, *adj.* [Suivre, Fr.

Suivant, following.] Even, regular, run-

ning in regular succession. *Essex.*

SEW, *s.* A cow is said to be gone to Sew,

when her milk is dried off. *Hants.*

*Sussex.*

SHAB, *s.* [Schabbe, Belg.] The scab in

sheep. *West.*

SHAB-WATER, *s.* A liquor used to cure

the Shab, made of tobacco chiefly. *West.*

SHABBY, *s.* Having the Shab. *Ditto.*

To SHACK, *v. n.* [Sheckan, Belg. to shake.]

To shed as corn at harvest. *North.*

SHACK, *s.* Stock, turned into the stubbles

after harvest, are said to be at Shack.

Ground lying open in common fields. *Norf.*

The liberty formerly exercised by the

Lord, of turning his sheep on his tenant's

land, during the six winter months. *Norf. Bailey.*

SHACKING-TIME, *s.* The season when

mast is ripe. *Bailey.*

To SHACK, *v. n.* To stroll about as a

mendicant. *Craven.*

SHACK-BAG, *s.* A mendicant. *Norf.*

SHACK-FORK, *s.* A fork for shaking grain

from the straw. *Craven.*

SHACKING, *s.* An ague. *Craven.*

SHACKLE, *s.* The wrist, on which shackles

or hand-cuffs are put. *Craven.*

SHACKLE, *s.* A twisted band. *Somerset.*

SHACKLE-NET, *s.* A species of net,

called a flue. *Craven.*

SHACKY, *adj.* Shabby; ragged; that is in

a shabby state; liable to fall to pieces. *Norf.*

SHAD, *prot.* Excelled. [Perhaps from

Shade, as a large growing tree in a wood

shades, and keeps under, the smaller

ones. *Lanc.*

Divided. *Ditto.*

To SHAFFLE, *v. n.* [Scyfferling, Sax.

shuffling and why not Shaffling?] To

shuffle or walk lame. *Craven.*

SHAFTMAN, *s.* [Ang. Sax. Tim Bobbin.]

The length of a fist with the thumb

standing up. *Lanc.*

SHAG, *s.* A piece of bread or cheese. *North.*

A blackguard. *Suff.*

[Perhaps corrupted from Shack, Shack-

bag, a mendicant.]

A cormorant, from its shaggy rough

appearance. *Hants. Sussex.*

"As wet as a shag," means very wet, as

the shag or cormorant dives frequently

under water. *Hants. Sussex.*

A shag, from its colour and place of re-

sort, is called an "Isle of Wight

Parson." *Hants.*

To SHAIL-ABOUT, *v. n.* To move as if

the bones were loose in their sockets,

like a ripe nut in its shell. [Schale.

Belg. shell.] *Norf.*

SHAKES, *s. pl.* Condition; bargain. *Hants.*

"How are you to day? No great Shakes.

Is that a good horse you bought? No

great Shakes. *Sussex.*

To SHALE, *v. n.* To drag the feet heavily. *Craven.*

To SHALM, SHARM, SHAWM, *v. n.*

To scream shrilly and vociferously. *Norf.*

SHALDER, *s.* A broad, flat rush, growing

in ditches. *Somerset.*

To SHAM, *v. n.* [Sceam, Sax. shame.]

To blush. *Craven.*

SHAMNEL, *s.* A masculine woman. *Glouc.*  
SHAMPILLIONS, *s.* Champignons. *Surrey.*

SHAMBLE, *v. a.* [Scamble.] To drive away and disperse. *Norf.*

SHAN, *s.* Shamefacedness. *Linc.*

SHANDY or SHANNY, *adj.* Wild. *Norf. North.*

SHARD, *s.* [Schaerde, Frisick.] A gap in a hedge. *E. Sussex. Somerset.*

To SHARK or SHERK, *v. a.* To cheat. *Essex. Glouc.*

A notch.

SHARN, *s.* Dung. [Teut.] *Lanc.*

SHARNEBUDE, *s.* A beetle. *Bailey.*

SHORNBUG, *s.* A chaffer. *E. Sussex.*  
[Sharn, dung; Bug, Brit., many of the beetle tribe breeding in dung.]

SHARP, *s.* The shaft of a vehicle. *Somerset.*

SHARPS, *s.* Coarse flour. *North. South.*

SHAVE, *s.* A coppice. *Kent.*

SHAW, *s.* [Schawe. Dut.] A small hanging wood. *Kent. E. Sussex.*

SHAY, *s.* A light colour. [Shade.] *Kent.*

SHAWL, *s.* A wooden shovel without a handle, to put corn into a winnowing machine. *E. Sussex.*  
[Corruption of Shovel.]

SHAWNTY, *adj.* [Gentil. Fr.] Shewy; flashy; affecting taste in dress. *Norf.*

To SHEAR, *v. a.* [Scearan, Sax.] To reap corn. *Norf. North.*

SHED, *s.* Difference. [Sceadan. Sax. to distinguish.] *Lanc.*

To SHED, *v. n.* To excel. [See Shad.] *North.*

SHEER, *s.* A spear, as an eel-sheer. *E. Sussex.*

SHEER, *adj.* Brittle; bright red. *Norf.*

SHEENSTRADS, *s.* Spatter-dashes. *Essex.*

SHEER, *s.* A sheath. *Somerset.*

SHELD, SHELLED, *adj.* Partly coloured. *Suff. South.*

Piebald.

A Sheld-drake, is partly coloured.

To SHELVE, *v. a.* [Shelve, to slope.] To turn manure out of a cart, by raising the fore part, so that the bottom may shelve or slope. *E. Sussex.*

SHELVINGS, *s.* Additional top-sides to a cart. *North.*

To SHEAL, *v. n.* [Sceal. Sax. a shell.] To separate, as, to Sheal milk, is to curdle it. *North.*

To Sheal peas or beans, is to take them out of the pod. *Hants.*

SHERES or SHIRES, *s.* Counties ending in Shire, as Hampshire, Wiltshire, &c. In Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Kent, and Sussex, when they speak of a person coming from a distance they say, he comes out of the shires; shere-man. *Norf.*

SHIPPEN, *s.* [Scypene. Ang. Sax. an ox-stall.] *Craven.*

(Perhaps Sheep and Pen; in E. Sussex

sheep are called Ship.) A cow-house or sheep pen. *North.*

Farm-buildings. *North. Devon.*

SHIVE, *s.* [Shave, shaving.] A slice. *Craven.*

A small and thin slice. *Norf.*

A small iron wedge, with which the bolt of a window shutter is fastened. *Norf.*

A thin wooden bung, used by brewers to stop their casks very close with. *London.*

SHINDY, *s.* A noise. *Warw. E. Sussex.*

To SHIE or SHY, *v. n.* To start, as a fearful, or shy, horse does. *Hants. Sussex.*

To SHIE or SHY, *v. a.* To avoid a person. *Hants. Sussex.*

SHIFTS, *s.* Parts of a farm allotted for the reception of stock or crops. *Norf.*

To SHIFT, *v. a.* To change one's clothes. *Norf. Hants. Sussex.*

SHIFTENING, *s.* A change of linen. *Norf.*

SHIFTING, *s.* The partition of land among co-heirs, where gavel-kind prevails; to divide. [Sciften, Sax.] *Kent.*

To SHIRL, *v. n.* To slide on the ice. *North.*

SHIGGED, *part. pass.* [Shagged, ragged.] Reduced to beggary. *Craven.*

SHILLIN, *s.* Shelled oats. *Craven.*

SHIM, *s.* A horse-hoe used for cleaning the ground between rows of beans or of hops. *Kent. E. Sussex.*

SHIM, *s.* [Soima. Ang. Sax. splendour.] A narrow stripe of white in a horse's face. *Norf.*

To SHIMMER, *v. n.* To glimmer; to shine faintly. *Norf.*

To SHIMPER, *v. n.* [Scymrian. Sax. to shine.] To shine; to glitter. *E. Sussex.*

To SHIMPER, *v. n.* To simmer. *Norf.*

SHIRE-WAY, *s.* A bridge-way. *S. Sussex.*

SHOAF, *s.* A sheaf. *Norf.*

SHOCKER, *s.* [Shocking decency.] A person of infamous character. *Craven.*

To SHOD, *v. a.* To shed; to spill. *Somerset.*

SHOCK, *s.* A pile of sheaves in a wheat field, consisting of twelve. *Hants.*

SHOD or SHUD, *s.* A shed. *Norf.*

SHOE, *pron.* [See. Sax.] She. *Craven.*

SHOES AND STOCKINGS, *s.* The variety of polyanthus, which has one flower sheathed in another. *Norf.*

A wild flower of the cypripedium genus. *Sussex. Hants.*

In E. Sussex called Pattens and Clogs.

To SHOG, *v. a.* To jog. [Shocken. Sax.] *Lanc. Hants.*

To Shog-on, is to jog, or move on slowly. *North.*

SHOLT, *s.* A cur. *Norf.*

SHOO, *s.* A shovel. *Lanc.*

SHOODS, *s.* Out-chaff. *North.*

SHOODERS, *s.* Shoulders. *Craven.*

To SHOOL or SHULVE, *v. n.* To saunter, to walk indolently and lazily. *Norf.*

SHOOLER, *s.* An idle, lazy fellow. *E. Sussex.*

SHOOLING, *s.* Going about begging liquor. *Craven.*

**SHORING**, *adj.* Aslant; awry; oblique as a shore is, when placed to support a building. *Norf.*

**SHORLING**, *s.* [Shearling, shear, shorn-ling; Ling a dimin.; a shearling is a sheep of the first year's shearing. *South.*  
A sheep skin, when the fleece is taken off. *Bailey.*

**SHORT**, *adj.* Soft and friable, as cakes or pastry when there is plenty of butter used. *Norf. Suff. Hants.*

**To SHOO**, *v. a.* [Shue, Low, Sc.] To scare birds. *Norf.*

**To SHOORE**, *v. n.* To shift for for a living. *Exmoor.*

**SHOOT**, *s.* A narrow steep lane. *Isle of Wight.*

**SHOOTY**, *adj.* Corresponding in size or growth.

**SHOOT or SHEET**, *s.* A young pig, which is growing or shooting up. *Hants. Suss.*

**SHOT-FLAGON**, or **COME-AGAIN**, *s.* The host's pot, given when the guests have drunk about a shillings worth of ale. *Derby.*

**SHOT-ICE**, *s.* A sheet of ice. *Craven.*

**SHOTS**, *s.* The refuse of cattle, taken out of a drove. *Craven.*

**SHOTTS**, *s.* A species of small trout. *Corn.*

**SHOUPS**, *s.* Hips. *Craven.*

**To SHOVE**, *v. n.* [Pronounced like grove.] To cast the first teeth; to germinate or shoot. *Norf.*  
To put the loose corn into cops or heaps, for the convenience of being taken up. *E. Sussex.*

**SHOWEL**, *s.* A blind for a cow's eyes, made of wood. *South.*

**SHOWEL**, *s.* A shovel. *Warw. Shulve, Norf. Showl, Som. Shoo, Lanc. Shawl, Sussex,* are all corruptions of Shovel.

**SHRAMMED WITH COLD**, *phr.* Pinched and shrivelled up with cold. *Hants.*

**To SHRAPE**, *v. a.* To cold. *E. Sussex.*

**SHRAPE or SCRAPE**, *s.* [Schrapan, Belg. to scrape.]  
A place baited with corn to entice birds; probably in winter, when the snow is scraped away for that purpose. *Bailey.*

**SHRAVY**, *adj.* Gravelly; applied to land, as "this is a Shravvy soil." *Hants.*

**SHRIEVY**, *adj.* Having threads withdrawn. *Sussex.*

**SHREEVE**, *s.* The sheriff; the Shire-Reeve. *Norf.*

**SHREW**, *s.* [Shreawa, Sax.] A field mouse. *Craven.*

**SHROGS**, *s.* Bushes or underwood. *Craven.*  
Chogs are the refuse trimmings of the hop roots, in the spring, when they are dressed previously to poling. *E. Sussex.*

**To SHROUD or SHRIDE**, *v. a.* [Screa-dan, Sax. Shrida, Isl. to shred.] To cut off wood from the sides of trees. *Som.*

**SHROUD or SHRIDE**, *s.* Wood cut off from the sides of trees.

To "Shrip," is to peel or shred. *E. Sussex.*

**SHROUGH**, *s.* Fragments of sticks; bits of coal, cinders, &c. Refuse; sweepings. *Norf.*

**SHROVY**, *adj.* Shabby; ragged; squalid. *Norf.*

**To SHIRK**, *v. a.* To neglect; to evade; he shirked his work; he shirked the question. *Sussex. Hants.*

**SHIRL-COCK**, *s.* [Shrill.] The misle-thush. *Craven.*

**To SHUN**, *v. a.* To save. *South.* To push. *Hants.*

**SHU**, *s.* A word to frighten poultry. *Lanc. Hants.*

**SHUCK**, *s.* [Shucke, Germ.] A husk or pod; pea-shuck, &c. *Hants.*

**SHUCKISH**, *adj.* [Shakish.] Showery, changeable weather. *Hants.*

**SHUPPICK**, *s.* A hay fork. *Glouc.*

**To SHUG**, *v. a.* To shrug; to scratch. *Somerset. E. Sussex.*

**SHUG, or SHUCK-TROT**, *s.* [See Shog.] A slow, shaking trot. *Norf.*

**To SHUG**, *v. a.* To shake. *Norf.*

**SHUG; SHUGGING**, *s.* A concussion. *Norf.*

**SHUT**, *part. pass.* To be "Shut" of any one, is to get rid of him. *E. Sussex.*  
To spend. [Schuld, Belg. debt.] *Craven.*

**SHUTTER**, *s.* A fall of earth. [Shoot.] *Craven.*

**SHUTTING-IN**, *s.* The evening. *Norf.*

**SHUTTLE**, *adj.* Slippery; sliding. *Som.*

**SIBBERIDGE**, *s.* The banns of matrimony. *Groce.*

**SIB**, *adj.* [Ang. Sax.] Akin. *North.*

**SICK, SIKE**, *s.* A watercourse, dry in summer. [Suk, Arab. a defile; Sich Sax. a furrow.] *North.*

**SICKERLY or SICERY**, *adv.* Surely. *North.*

**SIDE**, *adj.* Long. [Side, Ang. Sax. long.] *Norf. North.*

**To SIDE**, *v. a.* To put in order; to decide or settle anything; to coincide; to agree. *Craven.*  
[Corrupted from Decide.]

**To SIDE-WITH**, *v.* To take part with any one in an argument or quarrel. *Sussex. Hants.*

**SIDDA**, *s.* [Seodan, Sax. to seethe.] Peas or vegetables, that boil soft. *Glouc.*

**SIDELINGS**, *adv.* Aside; on one side. *Norf. Craven.*

**SIDELANDS**, *s.* The outside parts of a ploughed field, adjoining the hedges, running parallel with the lands or warps. *Hants. W. Sussex.*

**SIDELINGS**, *s.* Balks between, or on the sides of, the ridges of ploughed lands. *Bailey.*

**To SIDLE**, *v. n.* To saunter. *North.*  
To hang to at the side of, or about, a person, for the purpose of saying something. *South.*

**SIDE-WAVER**, *s.* The purline of a roof. *Nt. Sussex.*  
**SIDY**, *adj.* Surly; moody. *Sussex.*

**To SIE**, *v. n.* To stretch, as a rope, gloves, &c. *Bailey. Grose. North.*

**SIEVER**, *s.* All the fish caught in one tide, and which probably were put into a Sieve. *E. Sussex.*

**To SIFF**, *v. n.* [Seofian, Ang. Sax. to mourn.] To sigh. *North.* Gh is frequently pronounced f, and why not in sigh.

**SIG**, *s.* Urine. *Somerset.*

**SIGH**, *s.* [Seon, Ang. Sax. to distil.] A drop. *Craven.*

**SIKERER**, *adj.* Securer. Strutt's Sports, and Pastimes of the people of England.

**SILE**, *s.* [Syle, Belg. a conduit.] A sieve. *Craven.*

**SILE**, *s.* [Siltan, to soil.] Filth. *Bailey. Sussex.*

**To SILE**, *v. n.* To pour down with rain. *North.*

**To SILE**, *v. n.* To sit down; to faint. *North.*

**SILLY**, *adj.* Sickly; poorly. *North.*

**SILLYBAUK**, *s.* A syllabub. *Linc.*

**SILT**, *SILTH*, *s.* [Siltan, Sax. to soil.] Sand or mud deposited and left by a flood. *Norfolk. E. Sussex.*

**To SILT-UP**, *v. n.* To become so choaked up with filth or sediment of any kind, as to leave no passage for the water, as in a ditch or bed of a river. *Norfolk. E. Sussex.*

**SILKER**, *s.* A court card, perhaps from their rich dresses. *Somerset.*

**SIMIT**, *adj.* [Smeth, Sax.] Smooth. *Craven.*

**To SIMPERT**, *v. n.* [Simper, a silly or affected smile.]

To mimic words affectedly. *Lanc.*

**SIN**, *adv.* [Sind, Belg.] Since. *North. Sine. Somerset.*

**SINGLET**, *s.* An undyed woollen waistcoat, being in its single or unmixed state. *Lanc.*

**SINK-DIRT**, *s.* Channel mud. *Lanc.*

**SINGLE-GUSS**, *s.* The plant orchis. *Somerset.*

**SINDING**, *s.* Washing; rinsing. *Craven.*

**To SINE**, *v. n.* To cease milking a cow. *Craven.*

**SIN-SYNE**, *adv.* Since that. *Craven.*

**To SIPE**, *v. n.* [Sip.] To ooze or drain out slowly. *North.*

**SIPPETS**, *s.* Little sops. *Bailey. Sussex. Hants.*

**To SIRPLE**, *v. a.* To sipple. *North. Grose.*

**SISS**, *s.* A great fat woman. *Kesmoor.*

**SITTEN-ON**, *part. pass.* Milk, when it is burned in the pan, is said to be Sitten on.

Ill-thriven. *Craven.*

**To SITHE**, *v. n.* To sigh. *Norfolk.* I knew a clergyman who always read "Sithing," for "sighing of a contrite heart."

**SIZELY**, *adj.* Nice; proud; coy. *North.*

**To SIZZEN**, *v. n.* [Perhaps from the sound.] To hiss. *North.*

**SIZZEN**, *s.* Barm; yeast. *South. Bailey. Sussex.*

**To SIZZUP**, *v. a.* [Seize up.] To beat. *Craven.*

**To SIZZLE**, *v. n.* To dry and shrivel up with hissing, as any greasy or juicy substance does by the action of fire. *Norfolk.*  
**SIZC** of BREAD, and **CUE** of BREAD, *s.* [Sizc, scindo, scissus, Lat. cut, and Q for Qr.] A half and a quarter of a half-penny loaf. *Cambridge.*

**SKADDLE**, *s.* Hurt; damage. *Bailey.*

**SKADDLE**, *adj.* Ravenous. *Bailey.*

**SKADE**, *s.* [Scade, Sax.] Harm; mischief. *E. Sussex.*

**To SKAG**, *v. a.* [Crag, scrag.] To give an accidental blow, so as to tear the clothes or flesh. *Somerset.*

**SKAG**, *s.* An accidental blow; any slight wound or rent. *Somerset.*

**To SKALE**, or **SKAIL**, *v. a.* To scatter and throw abroad, as mole-hills are thrown when levelled.

To stir the fire. *North.*

**SKAM**, *pret. of v.* To Skim. *Lanc.*

**SKARE**, *adj.* Wild; timid; shy. *North.*

**To SKATCH**, *v. a.* [See to Scotch.]

**SKATH**, *s.* Loss; harm; wrong. *Derby.*

**SKATHY**, *adj.* Ravenous; mischievous. (Scathe, Sax. waste.)

**SKEEL**, *s.* [Scell, Ang. Sax. hollow.] A milking-pail; a pail with one handle. *North.*

**SKEELING** or **SKILLING**, *s.* A bay of a barn. *Bailey.*

That inner part of the barn, where the

slope of the roof comes.

The side of a garret or upper room, where the slope of the roof interferes with the upright. [See Skillered.] *Hants.*

**SKEG**, *s.* A wild plum of a reddish colour, growing in hedges. *Bailey.*

Perhaps the same as Scad in E. Sussex.

**To SKEER**, *v. a.* To mow lightly over, applied to pastures, which have been summer fed.

**To SKEER**, *v. n.* To move quickly, slightly touching.

**SKEER-DEVIL**, *s.* The black martin or swift.

**SKEERINGS**, *s. plu.* Hay made from the pasture lands. *Somerset.*

(Scearan, Sax. to shear.)

**SKELL-BOOSE**, *s.* [Scul-head; and to Bouse, a sea-term—to make anything tight and fast.] The head of the stalls of cattle. *North.*

**SKELLERED**, *part. pass.* [Scheclaert, Belg.] Warped. *Craven.*

**SKELLER-BRAINED**, *adj.* Disordered in intellect. *Craven.*

**SKELLIT**, *s.* [Escuellet, Fr.] A small pot with a handle. "Skellut" is anything crooked. *Lanc.*

**SKELP**, *s.* [Skelfa, Isl. a stroke.] A blow. *Craven.*

A strong kick. *Norfolk.*

**To SKELP**, *v. a.* To kick with violence. *Norfolk.*

**SKELPER**, *s.* A large thing of any kind. *Grose.*

**SKELPING**, *adj.* Full; large; bursting.  
**SKEMMEL**, *s.* A long form or stool. *North.*  
*To SKEN*, *v. n.* [Scant?] To squint. *Lanc.*  
**SKENTIN**, *adj.* [Scant?] Unkindly; applied to cattle that will not fatten. *Somerset.*  
**SKENTER**, *s.* An animal that will not fatten.  
**SKEW-WHIFT**, *adj.* [Askew, from Skef, Belg. oblique; and perhaps Whiffed, blown.] Awry. *Lanc. Hants.*  
*To SKEW* or **SKIVER**, *v. a.* To skewer. *Somerset.*  
**SKIP**, *s.* A basket, wider at top than at the bottom. *Norf.*  
**SKEP**, *s.* A bee Skep; a bee-hive. *Norf.*  
**SKEPE**, *s.* A flat broad basket, to winnow. *Corn in Craven.* A Skip in E. Sussex is a small wooden or metal utensil for taking up yeast. May not all these words be from Schoepen, Belg. to scoop?  
**SKERLING**, *part. act.* [Squalling.] Screaming. *Craven.*  
*To SKEYL*, *v. n. a.* To lean on one side. To Skeyl up; to throw up the fore part of a cart, in order to shoot out the load. To overturn. *North.*  
 (See Skellered.)  
**SKEYL-BEAST**, *s.* The partition of cattle-stalls. *North.*  
*To SKEW*, *v. n.* To start aside, as a horse; that is, to go askew. *Norf.*  
**SKEW-BALD**, *adj.* Pied, or party-coloured. *Norf.*  
*To SKEW*, *v. a.* To throw violently. *Craven.*  
 To look askant. *Craven.*  
*To SKINCH*, *v. a.* [Skin, skinfint.] To stint. *Norf.*  
*To SKINK*, *v. n.* [Scenc, Ang. Sax. a draught.] To serve at table, particularly with drink. *Norf.*  
**SKINKER**, *s.* One who serves drink, particularly he who fills the glasses, and orders liquor for a party in an alehouse. *Norf.*  
**SKINNY**, *adj.* Mean; inhospitable. *Warw. Sussex. Hants.*  
*To SKICE*, *v. n.* To play and frolic about. *West.*  
 To run quickly and slyly, so as to escape detection. *W. Sussex.*  
*To SKID*, *v. a.* To check a wheel going down hill.  
**SKID-PAN**, *s.* The iron, used to Skid with. *Sussex.*  
**SKIDDEY-COCK**, *s.* A water-rail. *West.*  
**SKIFF-HANDED**, *adj.* [Scheff, Belg. askew.] Left-handed; awkward. *Som.*  
*To SKIFT*, *v. a.* [Schiften, Belg.] To remove; to shift. *Craven.*  
*To SKILL*, *v. a.* To know. *Craven.*  
*To SKIME*, *v. n.* To squint; to draw up the nose scornfully. *North.*  
*To SKIMMER*, *v. n.* To flutter, or frisk about lightly. *Norf.*  
**SKIR** or **SKEER**, *adj.* Sharp. (See Skeer.) *Sussex. Grose.*

**SKIRE**, *adj.* Loose, open, thin. *Lanc.*  
*To SKIRL*, *v. n.* To scream. [Squall?] *North.*  
*To SKIRL*, *v. a.* [Cyrlan, Sax. to curl.] To shrivel up anything by means of too much heat. *Norf.*  
**SKIRL** or **SCREES**, *s.* Small stones or pebbles. *North.*  
**SKIRMIDGE**, *s.* A skirmish. *Norf.*  
*To SKIT*, *v. n.* To reflect upon. *Norf.*  
**SKIT**, *s.* An oblique stroke of wit. *Norf.* (Skyc, Dan. skittish, wanton, volatile.)  
*To SKIVE*, *v. a.* [Skifus, Su. Goth.] To pare off the thicker parts of hides.  
**SKIVINGS**, *s. pl.* The parings of hides. *North.*  
**SKIVER**, *s.* [Skeve, Dan.] A skewer. *Somerset.*  
**SKIWINKIN**, *adj. adv.* [Askew; and winking.] Awry; crooked; warped. *Norf.*  
**SKIZZLE**, *s.* A large marble, rolled along the ground, to displace others in a ring. *Norf.*  
*To SKRAM*, *v. a.* To benumb with cold. *Somerset.*  
**SKRAM**, *adj.* Awkward; stiff, as if benumbed. *Somerset.*  
**SKRAM-HANDED**, *adj.* Having the fingers in such a state as makes it difficult to move them. *Somerset.*  
 Shrammed; benumbed. *Hants.*  
**SKUFF**, *s.* A precipice. *North.*  
**SKREED**, *s.* [Screadan, Sax. to shred.] A border of cloth. *North.*  
*To SKRENT*, *v. a.* To burn; to scorch. *Som.*  
*To SKRIKE*, *v. n.* [Skrigar, Dan.] To shriek. *North.*  
**SKROW**, *adj.* Surly; ill-tempered. *Suss.*  
**SKRUNTY**, *adj.* [Scrumpling.] Low; stunted. *Craven.*  
**SKUMMER**, *s.* [Scum.] Foulness made with a dirty liquid. *Somerset.*  
*To SCUMMER*, *v. a.* To make foul. *Som.*  
**SLAIFF**, *s.* A shallow dish, almost a trencher. *North.*  
**SLAAP** or **SLAPE**, *adj.* Slippery. *North.*  
**SLAB**, *s.* [Slabben, Sax. to slabber.] A puddle. *North.*  
**SLABBY**, *adj.* Dirty. *Hants. Sussex.*  
**SLAB**, *s.* A drudge; a mason's boy, who does the dirty work. *Norf.*  
**SLACHING**, *part. act.* [Slack?] Idling. *Craven.*  
**SLADE**, *s.* [Slæd, Ang. Sax. a valley.] A green road.  
**SLADE**, *s.* [Slade, Run.] A sledge.  
*To SLADE*, *v. a.* To carry goods on a sledge. *Norf.*  
**SLACK**, *s.* [Slakur, Isl.] A valley. *Cra.*  
**SLACK**, *adj.* Dull; low. *Craven.*  
**SLANY**, *s.* A slattern. *Glouc.*  
**SLAGGS**, *s.* Stony coals. *Craven.*  
 (Slag is the dross of metals. *Fenning*)  
**SLAIGH**, *s.* [Sla, Sax. a sloe.] The fruit of the black-thorn. *Lanc.*  
**SLAIN-CORN**, *s.* Corn affected with mil-

- dew or smut; hence destroyed or slain.  
*Craven.*
- To SLAIR-ABOUT**, *v. n.* To wander about idly.  
*Craven.*
- SLAIT**, *s.* An accustomed run for sheep.  
A place to which any one is accustomed.
- To SLAIT**, *v. a.* To accustom. *Somerset.*
- To SLAIT**, *v. a.* [To Slack or slake.] To make quick lime in a fit state for use, by putting water on it.  
*Somerset.*
- SLAKE**, *s.* [Slack; loose, at liberty.] Leisure.  
*Grose. Norf.*
- SLAM-TRASH**, *s.* A sloven. *Grose.*
- SLAPE-ALE**, *s.* Plain ale, unmixed with anything, as herbs, &c. *North. Bailey.*
- SLAPEL**, *s.* A piece or part. *Suss. Ditt.*
- To SLAR**, *SLARE*.  
*Norf.*
- To SLART**.  
*Craven.*
- (Sloore, Belg. to slur.) To bedaub.
- To SLAT**, *v. a.* To split; to crack; to cleave.  
*Somerset.*
- To SLAT or SCLAT**, *v. n.* To beat with violence against any thing, as rain against a window. [Schlatte, Germ. battle.]  
*Hants.*
- SLAT**, *part. pass.* Dirtied or made wet.  
*Lanc.*
- SLAT**, *s.* A share. *Bailey.*
- SLATE**, *s.* A pod or husk, as of peas, &c.  
"The peas are well slated."  
*Hants.*
- To SLATTER**, *v. a.* [Slaetti, Swed. a slattern.] To spill.  
*North.*
- To wash in a careless and slatternly manner.  
*Norf.*
- Slattering weather is showery. *Norf.*
- SLAZY**, *adj.* [Slaicht, Goth. Sleazy, Fennig.]  
Of loose and open texture; weak. *Norf.*
- In Somerset they have to "Sleeze," and Sleazy, *adj.* in the same sense.
- To SLEAK-OUT the TONGUE**, is to put it out by way of scorn. *Chesh.*
- SLECK**, *s.* [See Sleggs.] Small pit coal. *Nt.*
- To SLECK**, *v. a.* [Slack or slake.] To quench the fire; to allay thirst. *North.*
- SLED**, *s.* [See Slad.] A valley. *Craven.*
- SLED-TROUGH**, *s.* A person sluggish in his gait.  
*Craven.*
- To SLEECH**, *v. a.* To dip up water. *North.*
- SLEECH**, *s.* Sediment left by water in a river or harbour. *E. Sussex.*
- SLEEPER**, *s.* The stump of a tree left in the ground. *Norf.*
- A piece of timber laid on the ground to nail boards to.  
*Sussex.*
- A rushlight. *Norf.*
- SLEEPY**, *adj.* Tasteless; insipid; said of an apple which is approaching to a rotten state. *Hants. Sussex.*
- SLEEVELESS**, *adj.* Unsuccessful. *Craven. Shakespeare.*
- A sleeveless errand, is the going to some place to no purpose. *Lanc.*
- SLIGHT**, *s.* [Slayd, Isl.] The knack of doing anything; ready calculation; shrewd judgment. *Norf.*
- To SLEN**, *v. n.* [Slant.] To slope. *Som.*
- SLENT**, *s.* A gentle slope in the surface of the ground. *Norf.*
- SLEY or SLAY**, *s.* A weaver's reed.  
*North.*
- To SLENCH**, *v. n.* To hunt privately, as dogs do to steal food. [Slingan, Sax. to slink.] *North.*
- To SLICK**, *v. a.* To comb, or make sleek, the hair. *E. Sussex.*
- SLICK**, *adj.* [Sleek.] Slippery. *Kent.*
- SLICKEN**, *adj.* [Slecht, Belg. sleek.] Smooth. *Lanc.*
- 'SLID**, *intj.* God's hid or eye; as S'blood, God's blood. *Lanc.*
- SLIFT**, *s.* [Slifan, Sax. to sliver.] The fleshy part of a leg of beef. *Norf.*
- SLIFTER**, *s.* A cleft; a crevice. *North.*
- SLIGHTY**, *adj.* [Slight.] Slim; weak.  
*Norf.*
- SLIM**, *adj.* Sly; cunning. [Schlim, Sax.]  
*Lanc.*
- Naughty; crafty. *Lanc.*
- SLIMSLACKET**, *adj.* [Slim; and Slack.] Of very thin texture; loose and flaccid.  
*Norf.*
- To SLINK**, *v. a.* To bring forth its young before its proper time; said of a cow.  
*Norf. E. Sussex.*
- SLINK-CALF**, *s.* An abortive calf; one that Slinks, and sneaks out before its time. *Norf. E. Sussex.*
- SLINK-VEAL**, *s.* Miserably lean veal, not better than that of a Slink calf. *Norf.*
- (Schlenken. To cast from or forth. *Forby.*)
- SLINGET**, *s.* A narrow strip of ground.  
*Worcester.*
- To SLIPE-OFF**, *v. a.* To strip off the skin or bark of anything; to uncover a house. *North.*
- SLIPPER-SLOPPER**, *adj.* Loose and slovenly, having the slippers or shoes down at heel. *Somerset.*
- To SLITHER or SLITTER**, *v. n.* [Slide, the d being changed into th; as burden, burthen; murder, murther.]  
To Slide. *Craven. Somerset.*
- To SLIVE**, *v. n.* To sneak. [Slide?] *Linc.*
- To SLIVE**, *v. a.* [See Slift.] To split.  
*North.*
- SLIVE-ANDREW, SLIVEN**, *s.* [Corruption of Sloven?]  
An idle, slovenly fellow. *North.*
- SLIVERLY**, *adj.* Crafty. *Linc.*
- SLOBBBERERS**, *s.* Slovenly farmers. *North.*
- SLOB-FURROWING**, *s.* A particular method of ploughing. *Norf. Grose.*
- To SLOCK**, *v. a.* To obtain clandestinely.  
*Somerset.*
- To SLOCKET**, *v. n.* To pilfer. *Berks.*
- To SLOCKEN**, *v. a.* [Slacken.] To choke; to damp the fire. *North.*
- To SLOCKSTER**, *v. a.* To waste. *Somerset.*
- To SLOD**, *v. n.* To wade; through mire, half dissolved snow, &c. [See Sloode.]  
*Norf.*

**SLOMAKING**, *adj.* *Somerset. Warw.*  
**SLOMAX**, *adj.* *Warw.*  
**SLAMMERKIN**. *Hants.*  
 (Slow and Mawkin. *Jennings.* Can it be  
 Slow-making?) Untidy; slatternly.  
**To SLOOAR**, *v. a.* To grasp. *Lanc.*  
**SLOODE**, *s.* [Slad, Isl. Slot; the track of  
 a deer.]  
 The track of cart wheels. *Lanc.*  
**SLOP**, *s.* [Ang. Sax. a robe.] An outside  
 garment, reaching to mid-leg, worn by  
 children, and some workmen. *Norf.*  
**SLOP**, *s.* Underwood. *Norf.*  
**To SLOP**, *v. n.* [Slap, Belg. to slope.] To  
 bend or bevil. *Lanc.*  
**SLOPE**, *s.* The step or bar of a ladder or  
 gate. *North.*  
**SLOPPERY**, *s.* A dirty woman. *Lanc.*  
**SLOPPER**, *adj.* Loose; not fixed. *Som.*  
**To SLOT**, *v. a.* [Sluyten, Belg.] To shut  
 or bolt a door. *Lanc. Craven.*  
**To SLOT**, *v. a.* [Slad, Isl.] To track.  
*Hants.*  
 Sportsmen use the following terms: Slot  
 a deer; prick a hare; print a fox.  
**SLOTCH**, *s.* A greedy clown. *Lanc.*  
**To SLOTTED**, *v. a.* To dirty; to spill.  
*Somerset.*  
**SLOTTER**, *s.* Any liquor thrown about, or  
 accidentally spilled on the ground. *Som.*  
**SLOTTERING**, *adj.* Filthy; wasteful. *Som.*  
 [Perhaps corrupted from Slop.]  
**To SLOUCH**, *v. n.* [See Slush.] To put  
 the foot into water. *Norf.*  
**SLOUGH**, *s.* A husk; thus the cast skin of  
 a snake is called a Slough. *North.*  
**SLOUM**, *s.* [Slumeran, Sax. to slumber.]  
 A gentle sleep or slumber. *North.*  
**SLOVEN-WOOD**, *s.* The plant, Southern-  
 wood. *Norf.*  
**SLUB**, *s.* *Norf. E. Sussex.*  
**SLUDGE**. *Craven.*  
**SLOSH or SLUSH**. *Craven. E. Sussex.*  
 Dirt; mud; dirty water; loose mud.  
 These words seem to own the same origin  
 as do to Sloytch. *Lanc.* to take up  
 water—to Sloush. *Sussex.* to throw  
 about water—Slush, *Norf.* filthy talk—  
 Slushy, *Norf. E. Sussex.* Miry; full of  
 loose dirt.  
 [Slabberen, Sax. to slabber, slobber, slub-  
 ber, slub; or, Sluyse, Belg. sluice,  
 Sloush, slush, sloush, sloytch.]  
**SLUG-HORN**, *s.* A short, ill-formed horn  
 of a cow or ox; stunted. [Slug, a snail.]  
*Norf.*  
**SLUGGARDY-GUISE**, *s.* The habit of a  
 sluggard. *Somerset.*  
**SLUCK-A-BED**, *s.* A sluggard. *Ditto.*  
**To SLUMP**, *v. n.* To sink suddenly and  
 deep into any wet or dirty place. *North.*  
*Norf.*  
 [Lump; plump.]  
**To SLUR**, *v. n.* To slide. *North.*  
**SLUR, SLURRY**, *s.* Loose, thin mud. *Norf.*  
 [To Slur is to sully or soil.]

**To SLURRUP**, *v. a.* To swallow any liquid  
 greedily, and with a noise of the lips or  
 in the throat. [From the sound.] *Norf.*  
**To SMARTLE AWAY**, *v. n.* To waste  
 away. *North.*  
**To SMASH**, *v. a.* [Mash.] To beat to  
 atoms. *North.*  
 "All to smash;" all to pieces. *Somerset.*  
*Hants.*  
**SMEAGRE**, *adj.* [Smicre, Ang. Sax. thin.  
*Forby.*] Thin; lean. *Norf.*  
**SMEATH**, *s.* [Smeth, Sax. smooth.] An  
 open level of considerable extent. *Norf.*  
**SMEECH**, *s.* Fine dust raised in the air.  
*Somerset.*  
**SMICK, SMICKET**, *s.* Dimin. of smock.  
*Norf.*  
**SMIDDY**, *s.* [Smithy.] A blacksmith's  
 shop. *Craven.*  
**To SMIT**, *v. a.* [Smittee, Sax. smut.] To  
 mark. *Craven.*  
**SMIT**, *s.* A black spot. *Lanc.*  
**SMITS**, *s.* Small particles of soot. *Craven.*  
**SMITTLE**, *s.* [Smittan, Sax. to smite.]  
 Infection. *Craven.*  
**SMOCK-FROCK**, *s.* A linen garment  
 worn by labourers over their other  
 clothes; called in the South a round-  
 frock. *Norf. South.*  
**SMOCK-MILL**, *s.* A wind-mill, standing  
 on wood alone, while one with brick-  
 work on the lower part is called a Tower-  
 mill. *Norf.*  
 In Hants, a mill standing on a post alone,  
 without brick-work or wood-work  
 raised from the ground, so as to form a  
 ground floor, is called a Post-mill,  
 while the other is called a Smock-  
 mill.  
**SMOLT**, *adj.* Smooth and shining. *E. Sussex.*  
**To SMOORN**, *v. a.* To smear. *E. Sussex.*  
**To SMOOR**, *v. a.* [Smear.] To smooth;  
 to pat. *Somerset.*  
**To SMOOR**, *v. a.* [Smoran, Sax. to smother.]  
 To smother; to heat. *North.*  
**SMOOT-HOLE**, *s.* A hole in a fence or  
 passage for hares or sheep. *Craven.*  
**SMOPPLE**, *adj.* Brittle; as Smopple wood;  
 Smopple pie-crust. *North.*  
**To SMORE**, *v. n.* To abound; to swarm.  
*Norf.*  
**SMORE**, *s.* A great multitude, applied to  
 people or animals. Has it anything to  
 do with More? *Norf.*  
**SMOTCH**, *s.* A blot or stain. [Smotz, S.  
 Goth, a spot.]  
**To SMOTCH**, *v. a.* To stain; to defile. *Norf.*  
**SMOUCH**, *s.* [Smack, smatch.] A coarse  
 kiss. *Norf.*  
**To SMOUCH**, *v. a.* To kiss with a loud  
 smack. *Norf.*  
*Lanc.*  
**SMUDGE**, *s.* [Mug, Welch.] Smoke or  
 close suffocating air. *Craven.*  
**To SMUDGE**, *v. a.* To soil; to besmear.  
*E. Sussex.*

SMUR, *s.* [Smeran, Sax. to smear.] A small, misty, drizzling rain. *Norf.*  
 To SMUR, *v. n.* To rain lightly and mistily. *Norf.*

SNACK, SNECK, SNICK, *s.* [Snacken, Belg. to snatch.] A sort of fastening of a door. *Norf.*

A share; "to go snacks" is to share together. *Hants. Sussex.*

SNACK, *s.* [Snaps, Germ; a glass of spirits, taken in the morning, is so called.] *Hants. Sussex.*

A lunch; a slight meal. *Hants. Sussex.*

SNACK, *s.* Dried fungus. *Glouc.*

SNAG, *s.* A rough knob or gnarl on a tree. *Norf.*

SNAG, *s.* [Snægl. Sax. a snail.] A snail. *Sussex.*

SNAGGY, *adj.* Morose; coarse; rough in temper; tetchy. *Norf. North.*

SNAICH, *s.* [Snatch?] A thief in the candle. *Norf.*

SNAG, SNAGN, *s.* A tooth. *Somerset.*

SNAGS, *s.* Small sloes. *Somerset.*

SNAGGLE-TOOTH, *s.* A tooth standing out irregularly. *Somerset.*

SNAGGING, *part. act.* [Naga. Isl.] Lopping; cutting. *Craven.*

SNAP, *adv.* Quickly. *Lanc.*

SNAP, *s.* [From its brittleness.] Gingerbread. *Craven.*

To SNAPE, *v. a.* [Snappen, Belg.] To check. *Craven.*

SNAPED, *part. pass.* Nipped with cold; said of fruits and herbs. *North.*

To SNAPPERS, *v. n.* To stumble; as though something had snapped or broken.

To SNARL, *v. a.* To twist, entangle, and knot together as a skein of thread in winding off. [Gnarl. The gnarled oak. *Shaks.*] *Norf.*

SNASTE, *s.* [Nasz, Teut. nasty.] The burning wick or snuff of a candle. *Norf.*

SNASTY, *adj.* Captious; passionate. *Norf.*

SNAT, *s.* The burned snuff off a candle. *North.*

SNARL, *s.* A tangle; a quarrel. *Somerset.*

To SNATHE, *v. a.* } To prune trees. *North.*

To SNAZE, *v. a.* } *Grose.*

To SNAVEL, *v. n.* • [Snavel, Teut. snot.]

To speak through the nose. *Craven.*

To SNAVEL, *v. n.* [Snafwa. Su. Goth. to hesitate.] To stammer. *Craven.*

SNEAD or SNEATHE, *s.* The crooked handle of a mowing scythe. *Somerset.*

*Hants.*

The family of Sneyd in Staffordshire bear a scythe in their Arms.

SNEAKER, *s.* A small bowl of punch, so called perhaps in ironical distinction from a larger. *North.*

To SNECK, *v. a.* [See Snack.] To fasten; as, Snack the door; latch it. *North.*

SNECKET, *s.* A string that draws up the latch of a door. *North.*

To SNECK-SNARL, *v. a.* [Sneck; to

fasten; and Snarl, to entangle.] To entangle. Thread twisted into kinks is said to run into sneck or snock-snarls. *North.*

To SNEE, *v. n.* To swarm; to abound. *North.*

To SNEER, *v. n.* To grin; to make wry faces. *Norf.*

SNEERING-MATCH, *s.* A grinning match; an old rustic amusement. *Norf.*

In Hampshire a horse collar is placed between the two competitors, when they are said to grin through a horse-collar.

SNOUP, *s.* A blow on the head. *Glouc.*

SNEEZE, *s.* Snuff. *Lanc.*

SNEEZE-HURN, *s.* A snuff-box made of the tip of a horn. *Lanc.*

To SNERPLE, *v. a.* To shrivel up by means of fire. *North.*

SNOUTBAND, *s.* An interruptor in discourse; one who rudely interrupts conversation.

To SNERT, *v. n.* [Snort?] To laugh with scorn. *North.*

SNOUTBANDS, *s.* The iron round clog soles. *North.*

SNEVER, *adj.* Slender. *North.*

SNEVIL, *s.* [Snegel, Belg.] A snail. *North.*

SNEW, *præt.* of to snow. *North.*

To SNEW, *v. a.* To turn up the nose. *North.*

SNEW-SKIN, *s.* A leathern apron used by a spinner to rub the wheel with. *North.*

SNICKER-SNEE, *s.* [Du.] A large clasp knife. *Norf.*

SNICKLE, SNITTLE, *s.* [See Snack.] A slip-knot. *Norf.*

SNICK-UP, *v.* [Probably Sneak-Up or off.] Begone; away with you. *Norf.*

SNICKUPS, *s. pl.* An undefined and undefinable malady; but not always easily cured. *Norf.*

SNIDDLE, *s.* Long grass or stubble. *Lanc.*

To SNIDGE, *v. n.* To hang on a person. *Norf.*

SNIFT, *s.* [We say in the "twinkling of an eye," why not in the sniff or snift of a nose?] A moment. *Lanc.*

To SNIFT, SNIFTER, *v. a.* [From the sound.] To snuff up the nose. *North.*

Sniff. *South.*

SNIG, *s.* [Snegel, Belg. a snail.] An eel. *North.*

To SNIG, *v. a.* To drag wood without a cart, dragging along the ground like a snig or eel. *North.*

To SNIGGER, *v. n.* To sneer ill-naturedly, to giggle or titter sarcastically. *Norf.*

SNIPS, *s. pl.* Shares; to go snips, is to go shares. [To Snip—to cut or separate.] *Lanc.*

SNIPPOCK, *s.* A very small morsel. *Norf.*

SNISETY, *adj.* Saucy. [Snases—a, Su. Goth.] *Craven.*

To SNITE THE NOSE. [Corruption of Snot.] To blow the nose. *North.*

**SNITE, s.** A snipe. *Devon.*  
**SNITHE, adj.** [Snidan, Ang. Sax.] Cutting. *Craven.*  
**SNIVEL, or SNIBBLE-NOSE, s.** One who snuffs up the snot. A niggardly fellow, who would save even the droppings of his nose. *West.*  
**SNOCK, s.** [Cnucian, Sax.] A knock, a smart blow. *Somerset.*  
**SNOD, adj.** [An abbrev. of Sine nodo, Lat. without a knot. Craven dialect,] which also gives Snidan, Sax. Smooth. *Craven. Lanc.*  
**SNOG, adj.** [See Snod, or is it from Snug?] Smooth. Snog-Malt having few combs. *Bailey.*  
**SNUGLY, adj.** Handsomely. Snugly dressed; well-dressed. *North.*  
**To SNOOK, v. a.** To smell. [See Snuck.] *Lanc.*  
**To SNOOK, v. n.** [Nook?] To lie concealed. *Craven.*  
**SNOT, adj.** [See Snod.] Neat; handsome. *North.*  
**To SNOTTER, v. n.** [Snot.] To weep. to run at the nose. *North;*  
**SNOUL, s.** A short thick cut from the crusty part of a loaf or a cheese. *Norf.*  
**SNOWL, s.** The head. *Somerset.*  
 [Knol, Sax. the head, the root of both these words.]  
**SNOTER-GOB, s.** [Snot from its mucous appearance; and Gob, a lump of viscous matter.]  
 The red part of a turkey's head. *North.*  
**To SMUCK, v. a.** [Snuff?] To smell. *Norf. Gross.*  
**To SNUDGE, v. n.** To walk in a bending manner, looking down, as though full of intense thought. *Norf. Sussex.*  
**To SNUE, v. a.** [Sny, Isl. to turn.] To turn up the nose with contempt. *Craven.*  
**SNUG, adj.** [See Snog.] Tight; handsome. *Lanc.*  
**SNURL, s.** [Perhaps from Snore—snoring proceeding from the nostrils.] A nostril. *Grose.*  
 A cold in the head. *North. Bailey.*  
**SNUSKIN, s.** [Nese, Sax. nice; and Kin a diminutive.] A nicety; a tid-bit. *Norf.*  
**To SNUZZLE, v. n.** To hide the face in the bosom, as children do. *North.*  
 [Fenning has to Snuggle, to lie close together. In Hants and Sussex we have to Snooze, to take a short nap; and to Snoodle in the same sense as Snuzzle. Are they all from Snug?]  
**SODS, s.** A canvas pack-saddle stuffed with straw. *North.*  
**SO, SOA, v. imp. m.** Cease; desist. *Craven.*  
 So! *E. Sussex. Kent.* Leave it so; that will do.  
**SO, SOA, s.** A tub with two ears, through which a staff is put to carry it with. *North.*  
 [Soe, *Norf. Seau. Fr.* a pail or bucket.]

**To SOAK, v. a.** To bake bread thoroughly. *Norf. Sussex. Hants.*  
**SOAM, s.** [Summa. Lat.] A horse load. *West. Bailey.*  
**SOAMY, adj.** Moist and warm. *North.*  
**SOAP, s.** [Sope, Isl. a sup.] A drop; a quantity. To soap-to; to exchange. *Crav.*  
**A SOCK, s.** A ploughshare. *North.*  
 [Soc. Fr. a ploughshare.]  
**A SOCK-LAMB, s.** A lamb brought up by hand and domesticated. [Suck?] *E. Sussex.*  
**SOCE, s. voc. case.** [Socius, Lat. a companion.] Friends; companions. *Somerset.*  
**SOCK, s.** [Soak.] The superficial moisture of land, not properly drained off. *Norf.*  
**SOCKY, adj.** Moist on the surface. *Norf.*  
**SOKE, s.** [Soc, soke in law, a liberty or privilege.] An exclusive privilege claimed by millers of grinding all corn, which is used within the manor or township wherein their mills stand. *North.*  
**SOFT, adj.** Wet. *North.*  
 Silly [Soft-brained?] *Sussex. North.*  
 Timid. *North.*  
**SOFTNET, s.** A foolish fellow. *Grose.*  
**To SOFTEN, v. n.** To thaw. *Craven.*  
**To SOIL, v. a.** [Saoul, Fr. a belly-full.] To fatten completely. *Norf.*  
**SOILING, s.** The last fattening given to fowls. *Norf.*  
**To SOIL MILK,** To cleanse or strain it, that is take soil from it, as to shell a nut, is to take off the shell. *North.*  
**SO-INS, adv.** [See Sewent.] *Norf.*  
**To SOLDIER, v. n.** To swagger; to bully. *Norf.*  
**To SOLL, v. a.** [Sow—hogs ears being generally meant.] To pull by the ears. *A Norf.*  
 To Sow! a hog, is said of a dog that seizes a hog by the ear. *Sussex. Hants.*  
 Sow is a head. *Lanc.*  
**SOOPERLOIT, s.** A time of idleness or relaxation; play-time. *South.*  
**SOLLER, s.** [Solive, Fr. a joist.] A loft. *Norf.*  
 The Bell-soller; the bellfry. *Norf.*  
**To SOLLOP, v. n.** To lounge; to waste time in utter laziness and inaction. *Norf.*  
**SOLTCH, s.** A heavy fall. *Lanc.*  
**SOMEWHERE, adv.** In East Sussex and Kent they say Somewheres, nowheres, anywheres, instead of somewhere, &c.  
 [Sans, sonci, Fr. without care.]  
**SONCY, adj.** Lucky; fortunate. *North.*  
**SOO, s.** A sow. *Lanc.*  
**SOOL, SOWL, s.** Anything eaten with bread. *North.*  
**SOON, s.** The evening, being the soon or early part of the night. *North. West.*  
**SORE, adj.** [Saur. Isl. filth.] Sorry, vile, worthless. *Norf.*  
**SORE, adv.** Very; exceedingly. *Norf.*

"Sore a cale," very cold. *Bailey.*  
 "Sore afraid," was a common expression formerly.  
 SORT, *s.* A great number. *Norf.*  
 SOSSE-BRANGLE, *s.* A slatternly, lazy wench. *South.*  
 SOSS, *s.* A jumble or mixed mess of food. *Norf.*  
 SOSS, *s.* A mucky puddle. *North.*  
 To SOSS, *v. a.* To throw a liquid from one vessel to another. *Somerset.*  
 To SOSS-ABOUT, *v.* To mix different things together, in a confused way; applied to liquids. *Sussex.*  
 These words have all one root, as well as Sozzle and Souce, which is the French word Sauce—sauce.  
 SOSS, *adj.* Plump; direct. *North.*  
 To SOSS, *v. n.* To Lap. *Ditto.*  
 To SOTTER, *v. n.* To make a noise in boiling as any thick substance does. *North.*  
 To boil gently. [Seodan, Sax. to seethe.] *Norf.*  
 SOUCE, *s.* [See Soss.] A pickle for hog's flesh. *Bailey.*  
 SOUGH, SOW, *s.* [Suchten, Belg. to sigh.] A hollow murmur. *Craven.*  
 SOULING, *part. act.* Bathing; ducking. *Craven.*  
 SOUPINGS, *s.* [Sup.] Any sort of spoon-meat. *North.*  
 SOUPY, *adj.* [Sop.] Wet; spongy. *Craven.*  
 SOU, *s.* [Sugge. Ang. Sax.] The insect millipes. *Norf.*  
 SOUR-DOCK, *s.* Sorrel. *Somerset.*  
 [A species of dock having an acid taste.]  
 SOWINGS or SEWINGS, *s.* Oatmeal; flummery. *North.*  
 SOUNDED, *part. pass.* [Sone, Russ.] Swooned. *Craven.*  
 SOWSE, *s.* [See Soss.] Pigs' feet and ears pickled. *North. West. South. Norf.*  
 The paunch of an animal, usually sold for dogs' meat. *Norf. Bailey.*  
 To SOZZLE, SORZLE, *v. a.* [See Soss.] To intermingle in a confused heap. *Norf.*  
 SOZZLE, SORZLE, *s.* An odd mixture of different things; generally applied to various ingredients boiled together for a medicine. *Norf.*  
 SPAANED, *part. pass.* [Speenen, Belg.] Weaned. *Craven.*  
 SPACT, *adj.* Ingenious; apt to learn; as a spact lad, or wench. *North.*  
 SPADE-BAAN, *s.* [From the shape.] Blade-bone. *North.*  
 SPADE-GRAFT, *s.* [Spade, and Grave; to cut, as deep as the spade will dig.] A depth of about a foot. *Lanc.*  
 SPALT, or SPOLT, *adj.* [Spoiled?] (See Spelk.) Split, brittle, or decayed; applied to timber. *E. Sussex.*  
 SPALES, *s.* [See Spelk.] Chips; also things cast in one's teeth. *North. Exmoor.*  
 To SPAN, *v. a.* To wean; to span a child. *North.*

Spane, or Speen, is a cow's teat in Hants and Sussex. (See Spanned.)  
 SPANCEL, *s.* A rope to tie a cow's hind legs. *Bailey.*  
 SPANE, *s.* [Spatha, Lat. spathe. *Crav. Dial.* Do Spane, a teat, and this, claim the same root?] The first shoot of corn. *Craven.*  
 To SPANG-OWER, *v. a.* [Spannan, Sax. to stretch] to leap over. *Craven.*  
 To SPANG-WHEW, *v. a.* [Spannan, Sax. to stretch; and Whew, to cast with force. *Craven. Dial.*]  
 To throw violently by a lever. *Ditto.*  
 To SPANK, *v. n.* To move with speed and style; applied to a horse. *Sussex Hants.*  
 SPANKING, *adj.* Fine; jolly; as a spanking lass. *Sussex. Hants.*  
 Showy; conspicuous, especially if large; moving nimbly; striding along; stoutly. *Norf.*  
 To SPAR, *v. a.* To bolt, bar, or pin, a door. [Sparan, Ang. Sax. to shut.] *Norf. Grose.*  
 SPAR, *s.* [Yasper, Brit. a spear, or Sparan, Ang. Sax. to shut, makefast.] A pointed stick, doubled, and twisted in the middle; used by thatchers to secure the straw on the roof of a stack, or building. *Somerset. Hants. Sussex.*  
 To SPAR, *v. a.* To ask; to inquire; to cry things at the market. [Spyrian, Sax. to Spy.] *North.*  
 SPARE, *adj.* Slow. [Sparing of his strength.] *West.*  
 SPARCH, *adj.* [To parch.] Brittle. *Norf.*  
 SPAR-DUST, *s.* Powder of post, not sawdust. *Norf.*  
 SPARKID, *adj.* Speckled. *Somerset.*  
 SPARKLED, *adj.* [Speckled.] Spotted; sprinkled. *Grose.*  
 SPAT, *s.* [Spit, Hants.] The spawn of oysters. *North.*  
 SPARKLING, *s.* The claying between the spars; to cover the thatch of cottages. *Norf.*  
 (Spar-claying.)  
 SPAW, *s.* The slit of a pen. *North.*  
 SPAUD-BONE, *s.* *Craven.* } See Spade-baan  
 SPAUT-BONE, *s.* *Norf.* } The Blade-bone  
 To SPAVE, *v. a.* To spay. *Craven.*  
 SPAUT, *s.* A youth. [Spruyten, Belg. to spout?] *North.*  
 SPAWL, *s.* [See Spales.] A chip from a stone. *Somerset.*  
 To SPEAK AT T'MOUTH, *phr.* To speak freely. *North.*  
 SPEAL, *s.* A splinter. *North.*  
 To SPEAR, *v. n.* [Spear, from its pointed shape.] To shoot up, as corn does. *Hants. Sussex.*  
 SPECK, *s.* The heel-piece of a shoe. *North.*  
 The sole of a shoe. *Norf.*  
 The fish called a sole from its shape. *Ditto.*  
 SPEER, *s.* A chimney post. *North.*  
 A shelter in a house, made between the door and fire to keep off the wind. *North.*

To SPEER, *v. a.* [See to Spar.] To enquire *Craven.*  
 SPEL, *s.* [Spel, Belg. to play.] Liberty. *Craven.*  
 SPEL AND KNOR. The game of trap-ball *North.*  
 To SPELDER, *v. n.* To spell. *North.*  
 SPELK, *s.* [Spelc, Ang. Sax.] A splinter or chip. *North.*  
 SPELL, *s.* A turn, as one workman says to another :—"now you take a spell." *Hants. Sussex.*  
 SPENCE, *s.* A small place for setting milk or drink in, made with a lattice. *North.*  
 To SPEND, *v. a.* [Corruption.] To span with the hand. *Norfolk.*  
 SPENDING-CHEESE, *s.* A middling sort of cheese for the common use, or speuding, of the family, in a farm-house. *Suff.*  
 SPENGED, *part. pass.* Pied, as cattle are. *North.*  
 [Pingo, Lat. to paint ?]  
 SPECK, *s.* The spoke of a wheel. *Ditto.*  
 SPERE, *s.* A spire. *Norfolk.*  
 SPERKEN, SPERKET, *s.* A wooden peg to hang hats, &c. upon. *Norfolk.*  
 SPEWRING, *s.* A boarded partition. *Exmoor.*  
 SPICE, *s.* A small quantity; a slight attack of a distemper; as I have a spice of the rheumatism. *Hants. Sussex.*  
 [Perhaps from Spice being used in small quantities, to season anything with.]  
 SPICE, *s.* Raisins, plums, and such like fruit. *York.*  
 SPICK AND SPAN, *phr.* Every part new. [Spick, spike, or spear; Span, handle. *South.*  
 SPIKEN or SPIKIN, *s.* A large nail with a round flat head. [Spica, Lat.] *Norfolk.*  
 A long nail. *Craven.*  
 Spike-nails, are large long nails; so called to distinguish them from the smaller sorts. *Hants. Sussex.*  
 SPILE, *s.* A wedge of wood, stoutly pointed with iron, used in clay or gravel pits, limestone quarries, &c. to remove large quantities at once. [Spiale, Su. Goth., chips.] *Norfolk.*  
 SPILE-HOLE, *s.* The air-hole in a cask. *Norfolk.*  
 SPILE-PEG, *s.* The wooden peg to close the air-hole of a cask. *Norfolk.*  
 Forby has these words :—In Sussex they say Spile-hole and Vent-spill or spile. I think it should be Spoil instead of Spile—the peg spoiling or stopping the vent.  
 SPILL, *s.* A sum; as a spill of money. [Spill, Isl.] *North.*  
 SPILL, *s.* A stalk; particularly one that is long and straight. To run to spill, is to run to seed. *Somerset.*  
 To SPILL, *v. a.* To spoil. *E. Sussex.*  
 SPINNEY, *s.* [To Spin out.] A brook. *Bucks.*

SPINK, *s.* [From the noise the bird makes.] A chaffinch. *Norfolk. North.*  
 A clink. *Hants.*  
 SPINKED, *part. pass.* [Pinked.] Spotted. *Craven.*  
 SPIRES, *s.* [See to Spear.] Young trees. *Craven.*  
 SPIRIT, *s.* Electric fire; a blast of lightning. *Norfolk.*  
 To SPIT, *v. a.* To dig with a spade. *Somerset.*  
 SPIT, *s.* The depth of a spade in digging. *Norfolk.*  
 SPITTER, *s.* A small tool, with a long handle, used for cutting up weeds. *Somerset.*  
 A spade. *Hants.*  
 SPIT DEEP, *adj.* As deep as a spade will dig. *Hants.*  
 To SPITTLE, *v. a.* To move the ground lightly with a spitter. *Somerset.*  
 SPITTLE, *s.* [Spatula.] A board used in turning oat cakes. *Craven.*  
 SPITTLE, *s.* A term of supreme contempt; from to Spit—as to spit upon a person is to treat him with contempt and insult. *Norfolk.*  
 SPITTLE, *adj.* [Corruption.] Spiteful. *Somerset.*  
 To SPLASH, *v. a.* [Plasche, Belg.] To daub by throwing dirty water *Craven. Sussex. Hants.*  
 "To cut a Splash" is to make a great show. *Sussex. Hants.*  
 To cut hedges. *Craven.*  
 To make a hedge by nearly severing the live wood at the bottom, and then interweaving it between the stakes, when it shoots out in the spring, and makes a thick fence. *Kent.*  
 To SPLUTTER, *v. n.* To sputter. *Craven. South.*  
 SPORE, *s.* [Dan.] A spur. *Norfolk.*  
 SPOUT, *s.* Spirits. He is in great Spout. *Berks.*  
 SPOAT, *s.* [Spöstan, Sax. to spit.] Spittle. *Lanc.*  
 SPOCLE, *s.* [Spoca, Sax. a spoke, and Cle a dimin.] A small wheel on a spindle. *Craven.*  
 To SPOFFLE, *v. n.* To be over busy about little or nothing. *Norfolk.*  
 SPOILT, *adj.* [See Spalt.] Brittle. *Ditto.*  
 SPONG, *s.* A long narrow slip of inclosed land. *Norfolk.*  
 SPONG-WATER, *s.* A narrow streamlet. *Ditto.*  
 To SPONG, *v. a.* To cobble; to work with a needle, in a clumsy, rough way. *E. Sussex.*  
 SPRAG, *adj.* Lively; active. *Groves.*  
 SPRAGS, *s.* Young salmon. [Sprig.] *North.*  
 Nails. *Craven.*  
 To SPRAID, *v. a.* [Spreyden Belg. to spread.] To sprinkle; to moisten with spray. *Norfolk.*

**SPRAWLS**, *s.* [From their crooked shape.] Small twigs or branches of trees. *Norf.*  
**SPRECKLED**, *adj.* Speckled. [Sprechlot. Su. Goth.] Spotted. *Norf.*  
**SPRENT**, *adj.* Sprinkled. *Craven.*  
 [Spreyden. Belg. to spread.]  
**To SPRING**, *v. a.* [Sprinkle.] To moisten; to sprinkle. *Somerset.*  
 To spring clothes, is to moisten it a little, previously to ironing it. *Hants.*  
**SPRING**, *s.* [To Spring or grow up.] Young plants of white-thorn for hedges. *Norf.*  
**To SPRINGE**, *v. a.* [See to Spring.] To spread lightly; to sprinkle. *Norf.*  
**SPRINGER**, *s.* [See Spring.] A youth. *Norf.*  
**SPRIT**, *s.* [Spriet, Belg. a pole.] A pole to push a boat forward with. *Norf.*  
**SPRIT-SAIL**, *s.* A four-sided sail, which is extended by means of a pole, running from the lower corner, which is attached to the mast, diagonally to one of the upper corners. *Sussex. Hants.*  
**SPRIG**, *s.* A brad. *Norf.*  
**SPRINK**, *s.* A crack; a flaw. *Norf.*  
 [To Spring. A board that is sprung, is one that is warped or cracked.]  
**SPRINT**, *s.* A gin for catching birds. *Norf.*  
**SPRONG or SPRONK**, *s.* The stump of a tree or tooth. *E. Sussex.*  
**SPRUN**, *s.* The fore part of a horse's hoof. *Craven.*  
**SPRUNNY**, *s.* A male sweetheart. *Glouc.*  
**SPRUNNY**, *adj.* Neat; spruce. *Norf.*  
**SPRUNT**, *s.* A steep road. *Norf.*  
**To SPRY**, *v. n.* To become chapped with cold. *Somerset.*  
 My hands are Sprayed; that is, chapped or made rough by exposure to cold. *Hants.*  
**SPRY**, *adj.* Nimble; active. *Somerset.*  
**SPUD**, *s.* Any person or thing remarkably short of its kind. *Norf.*  
**SPUD**, *s.* A light garden tool, with a long handle, used to cut-up weeds. *Sussex.*  
**SPUD**, *s.* A good gift or legacy. *West.*  
 [Spedian, Sax. to grow rich; to speed.]  
**To SPUDLEE**, *v. a.* To spread a thing abroad. *Exmoor.*  
**To SPUD**, *v. a.* To cut up weeds with a spud, frequently called a Weed-spud. *E. Sussex.*  
**SPUDDY**, *adj.* Very short and stumpy. *Norf.*  
**To SPUFFLE**, *v. n.* [See Spoffle. Can these words be from to Puff—to extol to excess?] To move hastily, with an ostentatious air of business and bustle. *Norf.*  
**SPUNK**, *s.* Spirit; mettle. *Hants. Sussex.*  
**SPUNKY**, *adj.* Brisk; mettlesome. *Hants. Norf.*  
**To SPUR**, *v. a.* To prop; to support. *Sussex. Hants.*  
**SPUR**, *s.* A short piece of wood let into the ground, and nailed against a post to support it. *Sussex. Hants.*

**SPURGET**, *s.* [See Sperken.] A peg, or piece of wood to hang any thing on. *North.*  
**To SPURK-UP**, *v. n.* To spring up in a brisk and lively manner. *South. Bailey.*  
**SPURNE**, *s.* An evil spirit. *Dorset.*  
**SPURRINGS**, *s.* [Spyrian, Sax. to ask.] Banns of marriage. *Craven.*  
**SPUR-WAY**, *s.* [The same as bridle-way; implying a person may ride on horse-back through it; but not with a carriage.] A bridle-way; a horse-way. *South.*  
**SQUAB**, *s.* [Quash?] An unfledged bird; a young rabbit, before it is covered with hair. *Hants.*  
 A cushion, or couch. *Hants. North.*  
**SQUAB-PIE**, *s.* A pie made of several ingredients. *Sea term. Fenning.*  
**To SQUAIL**, *v. a.* [See Cock-squailing.] To throw a stick at a cock. *Somerset.*  
 To Scale has the same sense in *Sussex* and *Hants.*  
**SQUALLY**, *adj.* Patchy; said of corn or turnips, when the seed has partially missed. *Norf.*  
**To SQUASH**, *v. a.* To splash; to moisten by plentiful effusion. *Norf.*  
 "Squish-squash" is a term used to express the noise made by the feet in walking over a loose, swampy, piece of ground. *Hants.*  
**To SQUAT**, *v. a.* To indent. *Somerset. Hants.*  
**To SQUAT**, *v. a.* To stop; as to Squat a wheel, is to put a stone before or behind to stop it.  
**SQUAT**, *s.* A piece of wood used to stop a wheel; a gutter or deep place of any sort in a road, which checks the progress of a vehicle. *E. Sussex.*  
 A hare is said to Squat, or go to Squat when she lies up in the chase. *Sussex. Hants.*  
**SQUATTED**, *part. pass.* Splashed with mire or dirt. *Kent. Grose.*  
**To SQUAT**, *v. a.* To quiet; to still; as, Squat the child, nurse. *Norf.*  
**SQUATTING-PILLS**, *s.* Opiate pills. *Norf.*  
 All these words, with the exception of Squatted, splashed, which seems to be from the same root as to Squash, are most probably from Squattare, Ital. to Squat or sit down close.  
**SQUEMOUS**, *adj.* Saucy. *Lanc.*  
**SQUEEG'D**, *part. pass.* Squeezed. *Middlesex.*  
**SQUELST'RING**, *part. act.* Sweltering; sultry. *Exmoor.*  
**To SQUIGGLE**, *v. a.* [Quaggle, quagmire, or from the sound produced by the act.] To shake and wash a fluid about in the mouth, with the lips closed. *Norf.*  
**To SQUINDER**, *v. n.* To burn very faintly, as damp fuel, or as a candle with a bad wick. *Norf.*

**To SQUINNY, v. n.** [To Squint.] To look  
askint; to cause to squint.

Squinky-Eyes are squinting eyes. *Norf.*

**SQUINNY, adj.** Very lean; meagre. *Norf.*

**To SQUINNY-ABOUT, v. n.** To fret as a  
child does. *Hants.*

**To SQUIRM, v. n.** To wriggle and twist  
about briskly; as eels do. *South. Bailey.*

**To SQUISH, v. n.** [See to Squash.] *Norf.*

**SQUIT, s.** A word of supreme contempt  
for a very diminutive person; as, a  
"paltry Squit." *Norf.*

**SQUIZZEN, part. pass.** of to squeeze,  
*Craven.*

**STAAD, adj.** [Stæn, Belg. to stay; staid.]  
steady. *Craven.*

**STAAN, s.** [Stan, Sax.] A stone. *Ditto.*

**STAAPINS, s.** [Stappen, Belg. to step.]  
Holes made by the feet or stepping of  
cattle.

**STAB, s.** [Stabulum, Lat. a stable; a house  
for horses.] A hole in the ground, in  
which the female rabbit secures her litter  
while they are very young. *E. Sussex.*

**STABBLE, s.** [Stabulum, Lat. a stable.]  
Loose and liquid dirt. *Hants.*

**To STABBLE, v. n.** To dirty any place, by  
walking on it with wet and filthy shoes.

*Hants.*

**To STACKER, v. n.** To stagger. *Ditto.*

**STACKERS, s.** The disease called staggers.  
*Hants.*

**STADE, s.** [Sted, Sax.] A shore or station  
for ships. *E. Sussex.*

Used constantly at Hastings.

**STAFFE OF COCKS.** A pair of cocks.  
*North.*

**STADDLE, s.** [Stads, Goth. a place.] The  
wooden frames placed on stones, or other  
support, on which corn stacks are built.

*Somerset.*

The bottom of a stack; the marks left on  
the grass by the long continuance of  
wet weather. *Craven.*

A mark of the small-pox. *Lanc.*

Any mark or impression. *North.*

**To STADDLE, v. a.** [That is, to put in  
their proper places.] To leave young  
trees in a wood to grow into timber, is to  
"Staddle" a wood. *Norf. Grose.*

**STAG, s.** [Stag, Brit. a gander; Stegga, Isl.  
the male of wild beasts.] A cock turkey  
killed for the table in his second year.

*Norf.*

A horse from one to three years old.

*Craven.*

A wren. *Norf.* In *Sussex* and *Hants*, a  
castrated bull or boar, is called a bull,  
or boar, Stag. A romping girl, is called  
a stag. *Grose.*

**STAED, s.** [See Staad.] A bank. *Oxford.*

**STAINCH, s.** A root like liquorice.

*North. Grose.*

**STAKE-HANG, s.** A kind of circular hedge,  
made of Stakes, forced into the sea-shore,

and being about six feet high, for the pur-  
pose of catching salmon, and other fish.

*Somerset.*

**STALE, s.** A hurdle. *North.*

The stalk of a plant. *Bedford. Cheshire.*

**To STALENGE, v. n.** To compound for  
anything by the year or number. *North.*

**STALKER, s.** A fowler. *Ditto.*

**STALLAGE, s.** [Stall, a bench.] A wooden  
trough, on which casks are placed, for the  
purpose of letting beer work. *E. Sussex.*

**To STAM, v. a.** [Stam, Goth. to stammer;  
that is, to have an impediment in the  
speech, which a sudden fright often oc-  
casions.] To astonish; to overcome with  
amazement.

**STAM, s.** A matter of amazement. *Norf.*

**STAM-WOOD, s.** [Stem.] The roots of trees  
grubbed up. *South.*

**STAMP-CRAB, s.** One who treads heavily.  
*North.*

**STANEARDS, s.** [Stan, Sax. a stone.] A  
collection of stones on the bank of a  
river. *Craven.*

**To STAND-IN-HAND, phr.** To concern;  
to behave.

**To STAND HOLES, phr.** To rest content  
as one happens to be at present; in allu-  
sion probably to some game played by  
moving pegs from one hole to another, as  
on a cribbage board. *Norf.*

**STANG, s.** [Sting?] A violent pain. *Craven.*

**STANG, s.** [Steng, Ang. Sax.]

A long, strong, staff. *Somerset. Lanc.*

A cowl-staff. *North. Bailey.*

A pole, applied as a lever, to press on a cart-  
wheel to check its velocity down hill.  
To ride Stang; a boy carried on a pole  
before the house of a man, who has  
beaten his wife, and who repeats some  
verses applicable to the occasion, is  
said "to ride Stang." *Craven.*

**STANK, s.** [To stanch; to stop blood from  
running.] A dam to stop water.

*South. Bailey.*

A boggy piece of ground. *Craven.*

A dam. *Norf.*

**STANNIEL, s.** A hawk. *Lanc.*

**STANSTICKLES, s.** Small fish called  
Stickle-backs. *Norf.*

**STARE-BASON, s.** One with large eyes  
or that is apt to stare impudently. *West.*

**STARE, adj.** [Starck, Belg. stark.] Stiff;  
weary. *North.*

**STARK, adj.** Stiff; cold; tight. *Craven.*

Very stiff. *Lanc.*

**STARKY, adj.** Flinty. "The ground is  
very Starky."

Ground is said to be very stark, or starked  
up, when the surface has been dried  
very suddenly after rain. *Sussex. Hants.*

**To STARKEN, v. n.** To stiffen, as mutton  
fat in frosty weather. *Lanc.*

**STARK-GIDDY, adj.** Very angry; mad.

*Lanc.*

**STAR-SLUBBER, s.** Frog spawn. *North.*

- START, s.** A handle; a long handle of any thing; a tail. *North.*
- STATESMAN, s.** The proprietor of an estate. *Craven. Norf.*
- STATTIES, s.** [Statute, Law.] A fair held by statute, where servants attend to be hired. *Craven.*
- To STAUP, v. n.** To lift the feet high in walking. *North.*
- To STAW, v. n.** [To stay, to stop.] To be restiff, as a horse that will not go. *Lanc.*
- STAWED, part. pass.** Cloyed; at a stand; unable to eat any more. *North.*
- To STAWTER, v. n.** Tateren, Belg. to totter.] To reel; to stumble. *North.*
- To STEAD, v. a.** [Sted, Sax. a place.] To supply a vacant place left by a servant. *Norf.*
- STEAD, s.** A place to stand on. *Norf.*
- STEALE, s.** The handle of anything. *North.*
- The Steale of a prong is the handle of it. *E. Sussex.*
- To STEAM, v. n.** To give forth dust, as a carpet when beaten, or a dusty road when the wind blows, or a horse passes. *E. Sussex.*
- STEAN, s.** [Stan, Sax.] A stone. *North.*
- STEAN, s.** A large jar made of stone ware. *Somerset.*
- To STEAN, v. a.** To line a well with stones or bricks is to Stean it. *Hants. Sussex.*
- Stean is the name of two different places in Hampshire and Sussex, the one is a lane, the other, part of a forest. The Stean (Steyue) Brighton is known to every one; probably the root of all is Stan, stean, stone.
- STEANING, s.** A ford made with stones at the bottom of a river. *Somerset.*
- STEAWK, s.** [Stealkan, Sax. to stalk; a stalk.] A handle. *Lanc.*
- To STEAWP, v. n.** [Stupian, Sax.] To stoop down. *Lanc.*
- STEAWP or REAWP, phr.** All, every part. *Lanc.*
- STEAWT, adj.** [Stauter, Goth.] Start; proud. *Lanc.*
- To STECK, v. a.** [Steken, Belg.] To shut; to thrust. *Craven.*
- STED, s.** [Sted, Sax.] A place or house. *Craven.*
- To STEEM, v. a.** To bespeak a thing. *North.*
- STEE HOPPING, part. act.** Gadding about. *West.*
- Home-stead is the family house. *Sussex. Hants.*
- STEDDLE, s.** A frame of wood, placed on stones, to keep off rats and mice, on which to build corn ricks, is called a Rick-stiddle. *W. Sussex. Hants.*
- STEE, s.** [Stæppan, Sax. to step. Why should not Stee come from Stæppan as well as see from Seon, Sax?] A ladder. *North.*
- A stile. *Ditto.*
- STEEP, s.** Rennet. *Lanc.*
- STEEPING, adj.** Very wet; soaking. *Craven.*
- STEERISH, adj.** Young; spoken of a young ox, which until four years old is called a steer. *Glouc.*
- STEERT, s.** A point. *Somerset.*
- Has it any thing to do with Starting-post, the point from which horses start in a race?
- STEEV'D WITH COLD, phr.** Stiff and frozen. [Stifan, Sax. to stiffen.] *West.*
- STEFN, STEVEN, s.** [Stiff; stiff-one?] A loud noise; a hoarse, deep-toned voice. *Craven.*
- STEG, s.** [See Stag.] A gander. *North.*
- STEIP OF HELMS.** Eighteen helms. *Wills.*
- STELLING, s.** [Steal, Sax. a stall.] A place to which cattle retire in hot weather. *Craven.*
- STELL, s.** A brook. *North.*
- STEM, s.** [Stem, a stalk.] A long round shaft used as a handle for various tools. *Somerset.*
- STENT, s.** A stint. *Norf.*
- STEPLES, s.** [Step; and Ple'a dimin.] A short and neat flight of steps. *Norf.*
- STERTLING-ROIL, s.** A wanton slattern. *West.*
- [To Startle, to shock; and rile, which, see.]
- To STERT, v. n.** To start. *Norf.*
- STERT, s.** A start. *Ditto.*
- STETCH, s.** As much land as lies between one furrow and another. *Norf.*
- [Forby derives it from Stixos, Greek, a furrow; in Hampshire, a narrow slip of land in a common field is called a Stich, which, most likely, has the same origin.]
- STETCHELLED, part. pass.** Filled very full. *North.*
- STEVELLING, part. act.** Blundering, or tumbling, in walking. *North.*
- To STEVVEN, v. a.** [Steeftian, Ang. Sax. to appoint.] To order; to bespeak. *Craven.*
- STEVEN, s.** A loud noise. *North.*
- [See Stefn.]
- STEW, s.** A cloud of dust or vapour. *Norf.*
- [Styfa, Isl. a vapour; or from the steam, which arises from meat, which is stewing.] To be in a stew is to be in a great heat or fermentation of mind, in consequence of some trouble or difficulty. *Craven. Sussex. Hants.*
- STEWARDSLY, adj.** Like a good housewife. *Grose.*
- STEYAN or STEAN, s.** An earthen pot like a jar. [See Stean.] *Ermoor.*
- STICKLE, adj.** Steep; as, a Stickle hill. Rapid; as, a Stickle stream. *Somerset.*
- STICKLER, s.** A person who presides at backword or singlestick, to regulate the game; an umpire. *Somerset.*

- STIDDEN**, *part. pass.* Stood. *North.*  
**STIDDY**, *s.* [Stid, Ang. Sax.] An anvil. *North.*  
**STIFFLER**, *s.* A stickler, that is, one who stands up stiffly for whatever he takes in hand; one who is very busy and active in any matter. *Norf.*  
**STIFF-QUEAN**, *s.* A lusty wench. *North.*  
**To STILE**, *v. a.* [Steel?] To iron clothes. *Exmoor.*  
**STILTS**, *s.* Crutches. *Norf.*  
**STILT**, *s.* The handle of a plough. *Craven.*  
**STIME**, *s.* A glimpse. *North.*  
**STIMEY**, *adj.* Dim sighted. *North.*  
**STINGY**, *adj.* [Stince, Ang. Sax.] Cross; ill-humoured; churlish. *Norf. Lanc.*  
**STINNS**, *s.* [Stinen, Belg. to lament.] Groans. *Craven.*  
**STINT**, *s.* [See Gait.] A limited number of cattle gaits in common pasture. *Craven.*  
**STIRRUPS**, *s.* A kind of buskins. *Exmoor.*  
**STIONY**, *s.* A sty; a small pimple among the eyelashes. *Norf.*  
**STIR**, *s.* A crowd. *Norf.*  
**To STIR**, *v. a.* In farming, to plough fallows after the first time, is called "stirring." *Hants.*  
**STIRK**, *s.* [Styre, Sax.] A steer or heifer. *North.*  
**STITHE**, *adj.* [Stidh, Ang. Sax. stiff.] strong; stiff. *Grose.*  
**STITH**, *s.* An anvil. [See Stiddy.] *Norf. Grose.*  
**STITCH**, *s.* Ten sheaves of corn set up together in the field; a shock of corn. *Somerset.*  
**To STIVE**, *v. a.* [Estuver, Fr. to stew.] To keep close and warm. *Somerset.*  
**STIVE**, *s.* Dust. *Norf.*  
**To STIVE**, *v. a.* To raise dust. *Ditto.*  
**To STIVER**, *v. n.* [Shiver?] To stand up in a wild manner like hair; to tremble. *Somerset.*  
**To STIVER-ABOUT**, *v. n.* To stagger. *E. Sussex.*  
**To STIVER**, *v. n.* [Stiff.] To stand firm. *Grose.*  
**STIVEN**, *s.* Sternness. *North.*  
**To STOACH**, *v. a.* To tread ground in wet weather. *E. Sussex.*  
**STOAR**, *s.* [To Store, to lay by something valuable, to be ready when wanted.] Value. *North.*  
**STOAR**, *s.* [Stooren, Belg. to be morose.] A deep-toned voice. *Craven.*  
**STOB, STUB**, *s.* [Stobbe, Teut.] A short stake. *Craven.*  
**STOCK**, *s.* The back or sides of a fire place. *Norf. Sussex.*  
**STOCKING**, *To throw the stocking is a ceremony on the evening of a marriage, for which, see Craven Dial.*  
**STOCKY**, *adj.* Impudent. *Warw.*  
**Irritable**. *E. Sussex.*

- STODGE**, *s.* Thick mud; a thick moist mass of ingredients. *Somerset. E. Sussex.*  
**To STODGE**, *v. a.* To stir up various ingredients into a thick mass. *Norf.*  
**To fill quite full**. *Craven.*  
**To STOOL-TERRAS**, *v. n.* To set turfs two and two, one against the other to be dried by the wind. *West.*  
**To STOKE**, *v. a.* To stir the fire. *Sussex. Norf.*  
**STOKER**, *s.* The man employed in a brewery to stir and attend to the copper fire. *Sussex. Norf.*  
**STOKEY**, *adj.* Sultry; close. *Craven.*  
**To STOOR**, *v. n.* To rise up in clouds, as smoke, dust, &c. *North.*  
**STOLT**, *adj.* Stout. *E. Sussex.*  
**STOLY**, *adj.* Dirty; a Stoly house. *Suff. Bailey.*  
**STOM**, *s.* [Stamp?] An instrument used to keep the malt in the vat. *North.*  
**STONE-CHAT**, *s.* The bird called the wheat ear. *North.*  
**STONY-HARD**, *s.* [From the hardness of the seed.] The herb, Corn-Gromwell. *North.*  
**STOO**, *s.* A stool. *Lanc.*  
**STOOD**, *part. pass.* Cropped; as sheep are said to be Stood, which have been cropped; or men who have very short hair. *North.*  
**STOOK**, *s.* A sort of stile, beneath which water is discharged. *Somerset.*  
**STOOP**, *s.* An ancient sort of drinking vessel. *"Marian, a Stoop of wine." Shakespeare. Norf.*  
**(Staup, Isl. a cup.)**  
**STOOL**, *s.* That part of a tree which remains in the ground when it has been cut down. *Hants.*  
**STOOP**, *s.* [Stupa, Lat.] A post. *Craven.*  
**To STOOP**, *v. a.* To put a piece of wood behind a cask that is nearly empty, so as to raise the hinder part, in order to let the contents run out. *Hants.*  
**STOOP**, *s.* A piece of wood used to stoop a cask. *Hants.*  
**A stump in the roads to keep carts off**. *Lanc.*  
**To STONK**, *v. a.* To raise a steam. *North.*  
**To STOOR**, *v.* [Stooren, Belg. to stir.] To stir. *Norf. Somerset.*  
**STOOR**, *s.* A commotion; bustle. *Norf.*  
**A "Stoor of yeast," is a sufficient quantity for a brewing, to be stirred into the wort.** *Norf.*  
**STOP**, *s.* A hole in the ground, in which the doe rabbit deposits her litter and secures them until they can run; so called probably because when she leaves her young, she covers or stops up the entrance. *Hants.*  
**STOPS**, *s.* Small well-buckets. *Hants. Grose.*

*To* **STOUK**, *v. a.* [Stoke.] To raise a steam. *North.*  
**STOUND**, *s.* A wooden vessel to put small beer in. *North.*  
 A short period of time. (Stund, Ang. Sax. time.) *Norf.*  
**STOUD**, *s.* A young colt. (Stod, Sax. steed.) *West. Grose.*  
*To* **STOUND**, *v.* To stand; to stop. *Essex.*  
 (Astound.) To overcome with astonishment. *Norf.*  
**STOUR**, *adj.* Stiff; stout. *Norf.*  
**STOUT**, *s.* A gnat. *Somerset.* A species of fly with a long body, which bites and draws blood from horses. *Hants.*  
**STOWRE**, *s.* The round of a ladder; a hedge stake; the staves in the side of a wain, in which the eave rings are fastened. *North.*  
*To* **STORKER**, *v. a.* [Starch, Belg. stark, stiff.] To cool; to stiffen. *Craven.*  
**STORM**, *s.* Frost. *Craven.*  
**STOTE**, *s.* [Stut, Swed. Stod,—Sax. a steed.] A young horse or bullock. *North.*  
**STOTT**, *s.* A young ox. *Craven.*  
*To* **STOTER**, *v. n.* [To Totter?] To stumble. *North.*  
**STOVER**, *s.* Straw or fodder for cattle; perhaps from being stowed away for them. *North.*  
**STOVENNED**, *part. pass.* [Stove-in.] Split; cracked. *Craven.*  
**STOUK**, *s.* [Stock?] Ten sheaves of corn. *Craven.*  
 A handle of a pail. *Grose.*  
**STOUPINS**, *s.* [Steppings.] Holes made by the feet of cattle. *Craven.*  
**STRACKLINGS**, *s.* [Perhaps from to Stray.] Rash, foolish people. *Lanc.*  
**STRACT**, *adj.* [Distracted.] Out of one's senses. *Lanc.*  
**STRAD**, *s.* A piece of leather tied round the leg, to defend it from thorns, &c. A pair of Strads is two such pieces of leather. *Somerset.*  
**STRADDLINS**, *adv.* Astride. *Norf.*  
**STRAFT**, *s.* [Strife.] A scolding bait; an angry strife of tongues. *Norf.*  
**STRAIKS**, *s.* } [To streak, to  
**STREAKERS**, *s.* } mark with a  
**STRAIKS**, *s.* } line of different  
 colour.] The rim or iron tire of a wheel. *Hants.*  
**STRAIGHT**, *adv.* Immediately *Warw.*  
**STRAM**, *s.* A sudden, loud and quick sound. *North.*  
*To* **STRAMASH**, *v. a.* To crack and break irreparably; to destroy. *North.*  
**STRAMMER**, *s.* A great lie. *Exmoor.*  
**STRANDY**, *adj.* Restive; passionate. *North.*  
**STRANG**, *adj.* [Sax.] Strong. *Craven.*  
*To* **STRANGE**, *v. n.* To wonder. *North.*  
*To* **STRAT**, *v. a.* To dash in pieces; to bespatter a person; to "Strat a match," is to break off a wedding. *West.*

**STRAT**, *s.* A blow. *West.*  
*To* **STRAW**, *v. a.* [Strawan, Goth. to strew.] To spread grass. *Craven.*  
**STREA**, *s.* [Streow, Sax.] Straw. *Craven.*  
**STREAKED**, *part. pass.* [Streacan, Sax. to stretch.] Stretched. *Craven.*  
**STREAMERS**, *s.* The Aurora Borealis. *Craven.*  
**STREEK**, *part. of to Strike.* *Lanc.*  
**STREY**, *s.* [Streow, Sax.] Straw. *Lanc.*  
**STRICKLE**, *s.* [Astrican, Sax. to strike.] (See Strike.) An instrument to mete corn. *Lanc.*  
 A piece of wood covered with grease and sand stone, to sharpen scythes with. *North.*  
**STRIG**, *s.* The footstalk of any fruit or flower. *E. Sussex. Bailey.*  
**STRIKE**, *s.* Four pecks or a bushel. *South. North.*  
 Two strikes, or sixteen gallons, make one bushel of bran. *Hants.*  
**STRIKE OF DAY**, *phr.* Break of day. *North.*  
**STRIKE**, *s.* A straight, smooth, piece of wood, either round or flat, used to "Strike" off the loose corn which lies above the level of the rim of the bushel. *Hants. Sussex.*  
*To* **STRINKLE**, *v. a.* To sprinkle. *Norf. Lanc.*  
**STRINES**, *s.* The sides of a ladder. *Lanc.*  
*To* **STRIP**, *v. a.* To milk a cow completely dry. *Norf.*  
**STRIPPINGS**, *s.* The last draining of a cow's udder, which is considered the richest milk. *Suff. North.*  
**STRIT**, *s.* A street. *Norf.*  
**STRITCH**, *s.* A strickle; a piece of wood used to strike off the surplus of a corn measure. *Somerset.*  
*To* **STRIVE**, *v. a.* To rob a bird's nest. *Essex.*  
**STROCKINGS**, *s.* [See Strippings.] *Norf.*  
**STROIL**, *s.* Strength and agility; also the long roots of weeds and grass in ground improperly cultivated. *Exmoor.*  
**STROKE**, *s.* Two pecks of corn. *Lanc.*  
**STROM**, *s.* [See Stom.] An instrument to keep the malt in the vat. *North. Bailey.*  
**STROMBOLO**, *s.* [Stroem, Dutch, stream; Ballen balls; tide balls.] A name given to pieces of bitumen, highly charged with sulphur and salt, found along the coast, near Brighton. It has been used for fuel, and Dr. Russell applied the steam to scrofulous tumours. *Sussex.*  
*To* **STROME**, *v. a.* [Stroom, Belg. a stream.] To walk with long strides. *Norf.*  
 To Stream-along is; to walk with slow but long steps. *Sussex. Hants.*  
**STRONG-DOCKED**, *adj.* [Strong, and dock, tail.] Thick set and stoutly made about the loins and rump. *Norf.*

**STROOP**, *s.* [Stroup, Ang. Sax. to vociferate. *Forby.* Strepitus, Lat. a noise.] The gullet or windpipe. *Forby.*

**STROUT**, *s.* A struggle; bustle; quarrel. *Forby.*

**To STROUTE**, *r. n.* To strut. *Somerset.*

**STROUTER**, *s.* Anything that projects. *Somerset.*

**STRUNT**, *s.* A tail or rump, especially of a horse. *North. Bailey.*

**STRUNTED SHEEP**, are sheep with their tails cut off. *North. Bailey.*

**STRUNTY**, *adj.* Short. *Craven.*

**STRUSHINS**, *s.* Orts. [Destructions?] *North. Bailey.*

**STRUSHION**, *s.* Waste. *Lanc.*

**To STRUT**, *v. a.* To brace, a term used in carpentry. *Craven.*

**To STRY**, *r. a.* [Destroy?] To destroy; to waste. *Norf.*

**STRY**, **STRY-GOOD**, *s.* A wasteful person. *Norf.*

**STRYANCE**, *s.* Wastefulness. *Norf.*

**STRY-GOODLY**, *adj.* Wasteful; extravagant; that is one who destroys goods. *Norf.*

**STUB**, *s.* A large sum of money. *Essex.*

**STUB**, *s.* [Stubbe, Dan.] A stump of a tree. *North.*

**To STUB**, *v. a.* To grub up. *Hants.*

**STUBBED**, *part. pass.* Ruined. *Craven.*

**STUBBY**, *adj.* Short and thick, like the stump of a tree. *Sussex. Hants.*

**STUCK**, *s.* [To stick.] A slough, in which a man is often stuck. *Norf.*

**STUCKLING**, *s.* An apple pasty, differing from a pie in shape and thickness. It is thin—somewhat half-circular in shape, and not made in a dish. *W. Sussex.*

**STUFNET**, *s.* A skillet. *Sussex.* Bailey gives this word; but I never met with it.

**STULK-HOLE**, *s.* [See Pulk-Hole.] *Norf.*

**STULL**, *s.* [To still; to quiet the appetite?] A luncheon; a great piece of bread, cheese, or other victuals. *Essex.*

**STULP**, *s.* [Stolpe, Su. Goth.] A low post put down to mark a boundary, or to support something. *Norf.*

**To STUMP**, *v. a.* To pay down on the nail, which was fixed in a block, in some public place, in former times. *Craven.*

**STUMP and RUMP**, *phr.* Entirely. *Ditto.*

**STUMPY**, *adj.* Short and thick, like a stump. *Hants. Sussex.*

**STUMPS**, *s.* Legs. *North. South.*

**STUNCH**, *adj.* [Stunted.] Broad and stout, but short. *North.*

**To STUNNISH**, *v. a.* To stun; also to sprain the sinews. *Lanc.*

**To STUNT**, *v. a.* To check in growth. *Norf. Hants.*

**STUNT**, **STUNTY**, *adj.* [To Stint, Stunta, Ist.] Short; blunt; crusty; unmannerly. *Norf.*

Checked in growth. *Hants. Sussex.*

**STUPE**, *s.* [Stupid.] A foolish, dull, person. *Hants. Norf.*

**STURDY**, *s.* [Estourdi, Old Fr. heedless.] A disease in sheep, by which the brain is affected by water, when they are unable to see clearly. *Craven.*

**To SUTRKEN**, *r. n.* [Perhaps from Stirk, a young ox or heifer.] To grow or thrive. *Craven.*

**STURRY**, *adj.* [Sturdy.] Inflexible; stiff. *Craven.*

**STUT**, *s.* [See Stait.] A gnat. *West.*

**To STUT**, *v. n.* [Stutten, Belg. to stutter.] To stammer. *Craven.*

**STUTTLE**, *s.* [See Stansticle.] *Norf.*

**STY**, *s.* [See Stee.] *North.*

**STYLE**, *s.* [Stygh, Belg. a path.] A way; as a bridle-style—a bridle-way. *Craven.*

**SUCKLING**, *s.* A honey-suckle. *Norf.*

The common red clover, from the shape of the blossom, and probably the honey in the cup. *Norf.*

The white or Dutch clover. *Suff.*

**SUD**, *aux. v.* [Scude, Belg.] Should. *Craven.*

**SUDD**, *part. pass.* [Seodan, Sax. suda.] The meadows are said to be sudded, when covered by drift sand left by the floods. *West.*

**SUENT**, *adj.* [Suivre, Fr. suivant; following.] Even; smooth; plain. *Hants.*

**SUENTLY**, *adv.* Smoothly; evenly; plainly. *Somerset.*

**To SUE**, *r. n.* [Issue.] To issue in small quantities; to exude, as a liquor from a vessel, not sufficiently tight. *Norf.*

To Sue land, is to make furrows to draw off the superfluous water. *E. Sussex.*

**SUE**, *s.* A drain or tunnel to let off water. *E. Sussex.*

**SUFFING**, *part. act.* [Sighing—the gh pronounced like f—Sifing, Suffing; or Suffing from Suchten, Belg. to sigh, is as good as Sigh, from Sicettan, Sax.] Sobsing. *Essex.*

**SUG-SUG**, Words used to call pigs to their food. *Norf. Grosse.*

Sig-Sig. *Hants. Sussex.*

**SULL**, *s.* A plough. Sull-paddle; a tool to clean the plough with. [Sulth, Sax. a plough.] *North.*

**SULLAGE**, *s.* [Souiller, Fr. to sully.] Filth; dirt; particularly sediment. *E. Sussex.*

**SULSH**, *s.* A spot or stain. *Somerset.*

**To SULSH**, *v. a.* To soil or dirty. *Somerset.*

**SUMMERING**, *s.* A rush-bearing; also a riot or scolding match. *North.*

**SUMMER-COCK**, *s.* A young salmon at that season. *York. City. Grosse.*

**SUMMER**, *s.* [Trabs summaria, the chief beam.] That part of a wagon, which supports the bed or body of it. *E. Suss.*

**SUMMER-TREE**, *s.* A large beam, reaching across a building. *Craven.*

To SUMMER, *v. a.* To put cattle out to pasture during the summer. *Craven.*

To SUMMER and WINTER a PERSON, is to thoroughly know him, having seen him in all seasons, and under all circumstances, both good and bad. *Sussex.*

SUMMER-GOOSE, *s.* [Gauze, see Gossamer.]

An exhalation from marshes; the gossamer. *Craven.*

To SUMMER-STIR, *v. a.* To fallow or till land in summer. *Craven.*

Land so treated in Hants and Sussex, is said to have a Summer fallow.

SUMMER-VOY, *s.* [Summer, the sun bringing freckles.]

The yellow freckles in the face. *Somerset.*

To SUNDER, *v. a.* [To separate.] To expose hay which has been copped, but not thoroughly dried, to the sun and air. *North.*

SUNK, *s.* A canvas pack-saddle, stuffed with straw. *North.*

SUMP, *s.* A level or shaft in a mine. *Craven.*

SUMP, *s.* A dead weight; a blockhead. *Norfolk.*

SUMPY, *adj.* Boggy or wet. *Craven.*

(Swampy.) Heavy; lumpish. *Norfolk.*

To SUNKET, *s.* [Gioncata, Ital. a juncate.] To pamper; to cram with delicacies. *Norfolk.*

SUPPINGS, *s.* Broth, &c.; spoon meat. *North.*

SUNKETS, *s.* Dainty bits; nice feeding. *Norfolk.*

SUNKET, *s.* A contemptuous name for a silly fellow. *Norfolk.*

SUN-WADE. The sun is said to Wade when covered by a dense atmosphere. *Craven.*

To SUP SORROW, *phr.* To taste affliction. *Norfolk.*

SURFEIT, *s.* A cold; a disorder. *Cra.*

SUSE, *pron.* She. *Lanc.*

SUSS! SUSS! Words used to call pigs to their food. *Norfolk. Hants. Sussex.*

To SUSS, *v. n.* To swill like a hog. *Norfolk.*

SUSS, *s.* An uncleanly mess, looking like hog-wash. [See SOSS.] *Norfolk. Hants. Sussex.*

SUTHO, See thou; look you. *Craven.*

To SWACK, *v. a.* To throw with violence. *Norfolk.*

SWACK, *s.* A hard blow, or violent fall. *Norfolk.*

SWACK, *adv.* Violently. *Norfolk.*

SWACKER, *s.* Something huge; a bulky and robust person; a great lie. *Norfolk.*

SWAKE, *s.* The handle of a pump. *Norfolk.*

To SWAIP, *v. n.* To walk proudly. *North.*

(Swapan, Sax. to sweep; sweep along.)

SWALE, *s.* A low place; shade in opposition to sunshine. *Norfolk.*

SWALE, *adj.* Windy; cold; bleak. *North.*

(Swallan, Sax. swollen.)

SWACKING, *adj.* Huge; robust. *Norfolk.*

[Swacken, Teut. to move with a quick force. *Forby.* See Whack.]

SWACHE, *s.* A tally. *North. Bailey.*

STOACHE-WAY, *s.* The channel at low water, which lies between the Pier Head and the deep water, running through low sand. *Rye Harbour. E. Sussex.*

SWAD, *s.* The pod of a pea or bean. *North.*

SWAD, *s.* A bushel basket; a basket used for selling fish in. *E. Sussex.*

SWAILING, *adj.* Lounging from side to side. *Norfolk.*

To SWAG, *v. n.* [Sewgan, Sax.] To hang on one side. *Sussex.*

SWAMOUS, SWAMISH, SWEAMISH, *adj.* Bashful; shy; squeamish. *Craven.*

To SWANG, *v. a.* [To Swing, *pret.* Swang.] To swing with great force; to Swang the door. *Norfolk.*

SWANG-WAYS, *adv.* Obliquely; aside. *Nf.*

SWANK, *s.* [To Sink, Sank, Swank.] A low place in uneven ground. *Hants.*

To SWANK, *v. n.* To sink in the middle. *Norfolk.*

To SWANKUM, *v. n.* To walk to and fro in an idle and careless manner. *Somerset.*

SWANG, *s.* [See Swank.] A marshy place, or part of a pasture overflowed with water.

A narrow strip of green turf between ploughed grounds. *North.*

To SWAP, *v. a.* To barter; to exchange. *North.*

(Ceapan, Sax. to cheapen.) *Hants. Sus.*

To cut wheat in a peculiar way, differing from reaping; chopping it. *E. Sussex.*

SWAPE, *s.* A long pole, turning on a fulcrum, used in drawing water out of a well. *North.*

A lever. *Norfolk.*

The handle of a pump. *Norfolk.*

(Perhaps from to Sway up?)

SWAPER, SWAY, *s.* A switch. *Norfolk.*

SWAPPING, *adj.* Big; large; unwieldy. *Gross.*

SWAPSON, *s.* [Swab, a mop.] A sloven or slut. *Warw.*

SWARD-PORK, *s.* [Sward, Ang Sax. hog skin.] Bacon cured in long fitches. *Norfolk.*

SWARFFY, *adj.* Tawny; blackish. *Lanc.*

(Corruption of Swarthy.)

To SWARM or SWARMLE, *v. a.* To climb the trunk of a tree, which has no boughs. *Norfolk. North.*

To SWARMEN, *v. n.* [Swearman, Sax. to swarm.] To swarm. *Lanc.*

SWARMEN, *s.* A great number. *Lanc.*

SWARTH, *s.* The ghost of a dying person. *Cumberland.*

To SWARVE, *v. n.* To fill up; to be choked up with sediment. When the channel of a river or a ditch becomes choked up with any sediment, deposited by the water running into it, it is said to Swarve up. *E. Sussex. Kent.*

**SWASH-BUCKET, s.** A mean, slatternly wench, whose office is to do all the dirty work about a house, and who, from carelessness, is apt to Swash over, and spill the wash. *Grose.*  
**To SWASH, SWASHLE-ABOUT, v. n.** [Corruption of Wash.] To slop or spill water about; to dabble in water, so as to make a dirt. *E. Sussex.*  
**To SWASH, v. n.** [Swessa, Su. Goth. to boast.] To swagger; to affect valour. *Norf.*  
**SWASHY, adj.** Swaggering; blustering. *Norf.*  
**SWAT, s.** [Sweat, Sax.] Sweat. *Lanc.*  
**To SWAT, v.** [Squat.] To sit down; also to scatter or spill any liquid. *North.*  
**To strike.** *North.*  
**To SWATCH, v. a.** To cut or clip. *North.*  
**SWATCH, s.** A piece or parcel of anything for a sample. *North.*  
**SWATH, SWARTH, SWEATH, s.** [Swade, Belg.] A row of grass or corn as it is laid on the ground by the mowers. *Kent.*  
*Hants. Sussex.*  
**SWATHE-BANK, s.** A row of new-mown grass. *North.*  
**SWATHE-BALKS, s.** Ridges left by the scythe. *North.*  
**SWATHE, adj.** [Assuage; Swage, from Suavis, Lat. soft.] Calm. *North.*  
**To SWATTLE, v. n.** [Sweat, Sax. sweat.] To waste or consume away by slow degrees. *North.*  
**SWAYS, s.** Rods or switches. *Norf. Grose.*  
**To SWEAL, v. a.** [Swelan, Sax.] To melt. *North.*  
**To SWEAL a HOG,** is to burn off the hair with lighted straw, instead of getting it off by means of hot water, which process is called scalding a hog; the latter plan is adopted when a hog is to be made into pork; the latter when into bacon. *Hants.*  
**SWEAMISH, adj.** [See Swamous.] Modest. *York.*  
 Having a weak stomach. *Lanc.*  
**To SWEIGH, v. n.** To play at see-saw. *Grose.*  
**To SWEB, v. n.** To swoon. *North.*  
**SWEETS, s.** [Scandix odorata, shepherd's needle, from its sweet scent.] Sweet Cicely. *Craven.*  
**SWEETFUL, adj.** Delightful; charming. *Norf.*  
**SWELDERSOME, SWELTERSOME, adj.** [To Swelter, from Swelta, Isl. to suffocate. *Forby.* Sultry. *Fenning*—but whence Sultry?] *Norf.*  
 Overpoweringly hot. *Norf.*  
**SWELKING, adj.** Sulky. *Norf.*  
**To SWELL, v. a.** [Sweigan, Sax.] To swallow. *Somerset.*  
**SWELTED, part. pass.** [Sweltan, Sax. to melt.] Heated; melted; fainted. *Craven.*

**SWELTIT, adj.** Hot with sweating. *Lanc.*  
**To SWEY, v. a.** [To Sway; to bias or force on one side or the other—"I was swayed by his opinion;" hence to Sweigh, which see.] To weigh; to lean upon. *Craven.*  
**To SWIDDEN, v. a.** To singe or burn off heath or such like. *North. Grose.*  
**SWIDGE, s.** [Swiga, Isl. to swig; swg, Welch, a sop.] A puddle of water. *Norf.*  
**SWIDGES, s. plu.** [Edwitan, Sax. to twitch; to switch; to lash with a switch.] *Craven.*  
**Aches.** *Craven.*  
**SWIFT, s.** An eft or newt. *Norf.*  
 A large species of swallow, which is called also a Squeaker, from the noise it makes when flying. *Hants. Sussex.*  
**SWIG, s.** [Swg, Welch, a sop.] Toast and ale. *North.*  
**To SWIGGLE, v. g.** To shake liquor in an inclosed vessel. *Norf.*  
**To SWILKER, v. n.** To make a noise, like water shaken in a barrel. *North.*  
**To SWILKER O'ER, v. a.** To dash over. *North.*  
**To SWILL, v. a.** [Swilgan, Sax.] To wash slightly. *North.*  
**SWILL, s.** Hog-wash. *Bailey.*  
**SWILL, s.** A washing tub with three feet. *South.*  
**SWILLINGS, s.** The washing of vessels. *Cra.*  
**SWILL-TUB, s.** A hog-tub. *Grose.*  
**SWILL, s.** [Corruption of Veil?] A shade. *South.*  
**SWILLET, s.** Growing turf, set on fire for manuring the land. *Exmoor.*  
 (See to Sweal.)  
**SWIMY, SWIMY-HEADED, adj.** [Swim, swimming.] Giddy in the head; having a dimness in the sight, which causes things to turn round before you. *Sussex.*  
**SWINE-CRUE, s. }**  
**SWINE-ERNE, s. }** [Erne, Sax. a place.]  
**SWINE-HULL, s. }**  
 A pig-sty. *Bailey.*  
**SWINE-GREUN, s.** A swine's snout. *North.*  
**To SWINGE, v. a.** To singe. *Craven.*  
**To SWINGE, v. a.** [Swingelan, Sax. to beat.] To flog; to beat; as, "I will Swinge him well." *Sussex.*  
**SWINGEL, s.** That part of a flail which beats the corn out of the ear. *Norf.*  
*Hants. Sussex.*  
**To SWINGEL-FLAX,** is to separate the fibrous part from the other, by beating. *Hants.*  
**SWINGING-STICK, s.** A stick for beating or opening wool or flax. *Lanc.*  
**To SWINGLE, v. a.** To cut off the heads of weeds, without rooting them up. *Norf.*  
**SWINGLE-TREE, s.** A splinter bar. *Cra.*  
 A piece of wood to keep the gear of a horse spread out, so that it may not touch his sides. *Lanc.*  
**SWIPE, s.** [See Swape.] The lever or handle of a pump. *Norf.*

**SWIPES**, *s.* Small beer. *Sussex. Han'ts.*  
[Swapan, Sax. to sweep; small beer being the leaving or sweeping, as it were, of the brewing.]

**SWIPPER**, *adj.* Quick. *North. Bailey.*  
[Whipper-snapper is a name applied to a little busy man.—To whip, to move nimbly.]

**To SWIRT**, *v. a.* [Corruption.] To squirt. *Crw.*  
**SWISH**, *adv.* Very quickly; as he went by 'Swish.'

**To SWISH-ALONG**, *v. n.* To move with great quickness. *Hants. Sussex.*

**To SWITHER**, *v. a.* To throw down forcibly. *North.*

**To SWITHER**, *v. n.* [To wither; to fade for want of moisture.] To blaze; to burn very fiercely. *Lanc.*

**To Swithin**. *Craven.*

**To SWIZZEN**, *v. a.* To singe. *North.*

**To SWIZZLE**, *v. n.* To drink; to swill; from which last it is probably derived. *Sussex. Hants.*

**SWOB**, *s.* [Swabb, Swed. a mop.] A very awkward fellow; one only fit for coarse drudgery. *Norf.*

**To SWOB**, *v. n.* To run over as a liquid does, from a vessel when very full, if touched however slightly, when a Swob will be required to wipe it up. *Norf.*

**To SWOBBLE**, *v. n.* To talk in a noisy, bullying manner, as a Swob, or low lived person. *Norf.*

**SWOBFUL**, *adj.* Full to the brim, so that a little will make it overflow, and require a Swob. *Norf.*

**SWOPPLE**, *s.* The swingel of a flail. (To Wop is to beat—Swop—Swopple.)

**SWORD-SLEIPER**, *s.* A sword cutler. *Nt.*

**To SWORL**, *v. n.* [Sur, Sax. surly.] To snarl, as a dog does. *Sussex. Bailey.*

**SWOTTling**, *adj.* [Sweat, Sax.] Corrupt, hence sweaty and greasy. *Norf.*

**SWOUND**, *s.* [Swong, Sax.] A swoon. *Nf.*

**To SWOUND**, *v. n.* To swoon. *Ditto.*

**SWUDGE**, *s.* A copious Swidge. *Ditto.*

**SWULLOCKING**, *adj.* [Sweilking, which see.]

Very sultry. *Norf.*

The clouds are said to look Swallocky in very hot weather, just previously to a thunder storm. *E. Sussex.*

**SWURD**, *s.* [Suerd, Isl.] A sword. *Norf.*

**SYBRIT**, *s.* [Syb, Ang. Sax. relationship, and Byrht, Ang. Sax. manifest; that is making manifest an intended affinity.]

The banns of marriage. *Norf.*

**SYE**, *s.* [Can it be from Sipan, Sax. to sip; to take a small draught.]

A drop. *North.*

**To SYE**, *v. a.* To put milk &c. through a sieve. *North.*

**To SYE**, *v. n.* To rain very fast. *North.*

**SYKE**, *s.* [Sich, Sax. a furrow.]

A small rivulet. *North.*

**SYKER**, *adj.* [Sulk, Belg.] Such. *North.*

**SYME**, *s.* A frame of straw to set pans on. *North. Gross.*

**SYNE**, *adv.* [Sind, Belg. Syne, Scotch.] Since. *Craven.*

**To SYPE**, *v. n.* [Sipan, Sax. to sip.]

To drop gently; to distil. *Craven.*

**To SYPE-UP**, *v. a.* To drink up. *Craven.*

## T.

**TA, TE, TO**, *art. or pron.* [The, Ang. Sax. the, Te, Thad, Isl. that. Ta, tho, Mæso G. To. Forby, whom see.] The, this, that, it. *Norf.*

**TA'**, *v. imp. m.* Take. *Lanc.*

**T'A**. To a. *Ditto.*

**TA AND FRA**. [Te, Sax. to; and Fra, Sax. fro.] To and fro. *Craven.*

**TAA**, *s.* [Tao, Sax.] A toe. *Ditto.*

**TAAD**, *s.* [Tade, Sax. a toad.] *Ditto.*

**To TAAL**, *v. n.* To settle; to be reconciled to a situation, as a servant to a place, or sheep to a haunt. *North.*

[Duala, Teut. to dwell; changing the D into T as the Welch do, we shall have Tuala, Taal.]

**TAAN**, *TAA*, *adj.* [Thad. Isl. that; Ta and An, Sax. one.] One. *Craven.*

**TAAN**, *part. pass.* Taken. *Ditto.*

**TAANTOTHER**. One another. [See Taan, one.] *Craven.*

**TAB**, *s.* [Tag, Isl. to tag together, to join.] The latchet of a shoe. *North. Norf.*

**TABERN**, *s.* [Taberna, Lat. a tavern.] A cellar. *North.*

**To TABLE**, *v. a.* To board a person, to find him in provisions. *Craven.*

**TACK**, *s.* [Attack?] A blow or slap with the open hand. *West.*

Substance, solidity, proof, spoken of the food of cattle. *Norf. Gross.*

**To Tack hands** is to clap hands. *West.*

[Perhaps to take hands.]

A trick at cards—probably corrupted from Take, as when a trick is won it is taken up. *Norf.*

A bargain or lease, from to take. *Craven.*

A shelf, being intended to take or receive pieces of furniture. *Somerset.*

A cause-road or path, generally used figuratively, as he is on the wrong tack, meaning he goes the wrong way to work, to discover something which he wishes to know. [To Tack, to alter and shape the course of a vessel to suit the wind.] *Sussex*, A strong, rank, flavour. [Tanghe, Belg. a tang, or Tache Fr. a stain, a blemish.] *Sussex.*

**TACKER**, *s.* [Tacher, Fr. to tack; to fasten anything; that is to attach it.]

Waxed thread used by shoemakers. *Som.*

The tacking-end. *Gross.*

**To TACK**, *v. a.* To take. *Craven.*

**TACKING**, *s.* Condition. *Ditto.*

**To TACK SHAME**, is to be ashamed. *Ditto.*

**TAFFETY**, *adj.* (Taffetas, Fr. a very smooth, glossy, silk, formerly made at Lyons.)

- Dainty; nice; used chiefly in regard to food.  
*Somerset. Sussex. Hants.*  
**TAG, s.** [Tagl. Ang. Sax. a tail; Tagl. Isl.]  
 A rabble. *Norfolk.*  
**To TAG-AFTER** a person, is to stick as close to him as the tail of an animal does to its body. *Norfolk. Sussex. Hants.*  
**TAG, s.** A sheep of a year old. *Kent. Sussex.*  
**To TAG A SHEEP,** is to cut off the dirty locks of wool around the tail. [Tagl. Isl. tail.] *Hants.*  
**TAIL-WHEAT, &c.,** Tail-ends, *Glouc.* The inferior grain, which is left after the corn has been winnowed. *Hants. Sussex.*  
**TAIL-BAND, s.** The crupper of a saddle. *Craven.*  
 "To keep Tail in the Water," is to prosper, as fish, when healthy, keep their tails under water. *Craven.*  
**TAINT, s.** A very dirty slut, whose very touch would taint one. *Norfolk.*  
**TAISTRIL, s.** A villain, Teaze-trill; a troublesome fellow. *Craven.*  
**To TAKE-UP, v. n.** When rain has prevailed for some time, and it then becomes dry, the weather is said to "take up." *Essex.*  
**TALLET, s.** [Tal, Brit. tall; high.] The upper room next the roof; applied chiefly to a stable, as a hay-tallet. *Somerset. Hants.*  
**TALLOW-CRAPPS, s.** [Krappen, Belg. to crop or break off.] The pieces or cracklings of tallow. *Craven.*  
**TAM, s.** An abbreviation of Thomasine. *Norfolk.*  
**TAN, adv.** [Than, Goth.] Then. *Norfolk. Hants. Somerset.*

The following lines are common in Hants:—

Doctor Faustus was a good man,  
 He beat his children now and "tan,"  
 When he did, he led them a dance  
 Out of England into France,  
 Out of France into Spain,  
 And then he whipp'd them back again.

- To TAN, v. a.** To beat; as, "I will tan your hide for you." *Sussex.*  
**TANBASTE or TANBASE, s.** A scuffling, or struggling. [See Tan.] *Ersmoor.*  
**TANG, s.** [Tanghe, Belg.] A strong, rank, flavour. *Norfolk.*  
 Twang is the word generally used in *Sussex.*  
**TANG, s.** [Stingan, Sax. to sting—*præst.* Stang.] A sting. *Craven.*  
**To TANG, v. a.** [Fenning gives Tang, Sax. a twig, as the root of entangle; hence Tang is a good old word.] To tie. *Somerset.*  
 To Tangle. *Groese.*  
**TANKEROUS, adj.** [Tang, Sax. to tangle; a cross person is said to be crooked—cross-grained.] Fretful; cross; querulous. *Norfolk.*  
**TANTABLET, s.** A sort of tart, in which the fruit is not covered with a crust, but fancifully tricked out with slender shreds of pastry. *Norfolk.*

- To TANTLE, v. n.** [Trantallen, Belg. to go gently. To trifle; to walk about gently; to be busy, without doing much. *Craven.*  
**TANTRELS, s.** Idle people. *North.*  
**TANTRIL, s.** An idle girl. *Craven.*  
**TANTRUMS, s.** [Tand, Germ. vanity.] lying reports; haughtiness. *Craven.*  
**TANTRUMS, s.** Ails; whims; absurd freaks. *Norfolk. Sussex. Hants.*  
**TAP AND CANNEL, s.** [Tap; and Canal, Fr. a channel.] A spigot and faucet. *Somerset.*  
**TAPLEY or TAPELY, adj.** [Taper, Sax. a taper—a light.] Early in the morning, when the light first appears. *Ersmoor.*  
**To TAPPIS, v. n.** [Tapis. Lat. a carpet; what is on the tapis, or on the carpet?] To lie close to the ground; a sportsman's phrase. "It is so wet the birds cannot tappis." *Norfolk.*  
**TARDRY, adj.** [Tawdry?] Immodest; loose. *Norfolk.*  
**TARN, s.** [Tiorn, Isl.] A lake or pool; a small lake. *North.*  
**TARRIT, præf. of.** To tarry. *Lanc.*  
 In Lancashire the *præf.* and *part.* are often terminated with 'it,' instead of 'ed.'  
**TASKER, s.** A thrasher. *Norfolk. Grose.*  
 [Probably because thrashers are paid so much for the task or job, and not by the day.]  
**TASK-WORK, s.** Work which is paid for according to the quantity done, as thrashing corn by the quarter, hedging and ditching by the rod, &c., and not by the day. *Sussex. Kent. Hants.*  
**TASS, s.** [Tasse, Fr.] A cup or dram. *Norfolk.*  
**TASSY, s.** [Tassen, Belg. to toss or throw things about, as mischievous people are very apt to do.] A mischievous child. *Craven.*  
 A silly fellow. *Grose.*  
**To TASTE, v. a.** To smell. *North.*  
**TASTRIL, s.** A cunning rogue. *North.*  
**TAT, pron.** That. *Lanc.*  
 "Tit for Tat, if you kill my dog, I'll kill your cat," is a *phr.* signifying I shall treat you, as you treat me. To Tat, is to touch gently. *Hants.*  
**TATHE, s.** [Tad, Isl. dung.] Manure dropped on the land by cattle depastured on it. *Norfolk.*  
**To TATHE, v. a.** To manure land with fresh dung, by turning cattle on it. *Norfolk.*  
**To TATTER, v. n.** To stir actively and industriously. *Norfolk.*  
 [To Tatter, to tear to rags.]  
**TAT, s.** A very slight touch. *Hants.*  
**TAUGHT, TOUGHT, adj.** [Corruption of Tight.] Tight; "Pull the rope taught." *Norfolk.* In Hants and *Sussex* this word is confined to sailors, or those who, living near the coast, borrow it of them.  
**TAUM, s.** A fishing line. *Craven.*  
 [See Taw; a whip and a line somewhat resemble each other.]  
**To TAUNT, v. a.** To tease. *Norfolk.*

- To TAVE, *v. a.* Toven, Teut. to rage.] To spread or kick the limbs about, like a distracted person. *Craven.*
- TAW, *s.* A whip. [Tawian, Sax. to dress leather; and a whip is made of leather.]
- TAW, *s.* The marble, with which a boy shoots at those in the ring or at his adversary's. *W. Sussex. Hants.*
- TAWLINGS, *s.* The mark from which boys shoot their marbles at the commencement of a game. *Sussex. Hants.*
- To TAWM, *v. n.* [Tomber, Fr. to fall.] To swoon; to faint away. *North.*
- To vanish. *Lanc.*
- To TAY, *v. a.* To take. *Craven.*
- TAWER, *s.* [Tawian, Sax.] A leather-dresser. *E. Sussex.*
- TE, TEH, *pron.* Thy. *Lanc.*
- art. The. *Lanc.*
- TEA, *prep.* To. [Te, Belg.]
- To TEA, *v. n.* To drink tea; as I expected such a one to tea with me. *Norf. Sussex. Hants.*
- TEALIE, *s.* A tailor. *Lanc.*
- TEAM, *s.* An ox-chain, passing from yoke to yoke. *North.*
- TEAMER, *s.* A team of five horses. *Nf. Grose.*
- TEAMER-MAN, *s.* A waggoner. *Ditto.*
- To TEAMER, TEAM, *v. n.* [Team, Sax. to produce copiously.] To pour out copiously; a large congregation issuing from a church, or a crowded audience from a theatre, is said to come Team-ering out. *Norf.*
- TEAMFUL, *adj.* Brimful. *North.*
- TEATHY, *adj.* Peevish, cross. *Lanc.*
- [Tetchy? See Teeny.]
- TEASTRIL, *s.* [See Tastril.] A cunning rogue. *North.*
- TEAW, *pron.* Thou. *Lanc.*
- To TEAW, *v. a. and n.* [Teohan, Sax. to tow.] To pull. *Lanc.*
- To work hard; to ruffle a person; that is, by pulling him about. *Lanc.*
- To TEAWSE, *v. a.* To pull or ruffle. *Ditto.*
- TEAP, *s.* A tup; a ram. *North.*
- TEATHE, *s.* The dung of cattle. *Norf. Grose.*
- TEATA, *adv.* Too much. *North.*
- To TED or TET, *v. n.* To be ordered or permitted to do a thing. *Essex.*
- To TED, *v. a.* [Teodan, Sax.] To shake new-mown grass out of the swathe, and spread it over the ground, so that the sun and wind may more readily make it into hay. *North. Hants. Sussex.*
- TEDDIOUS, *adj.* Fretful; difficult to please; literally, tedious and tiresome. *Craven.*
- TEE, *pron.* [The, Sax.] Thee. *Lanc.*
- TEE, *s.* [Tian, Sax. to tie.] A hair rope to shackle cows with, when milking them. A tie; a cow-tee. *Craven.*
- To TEEM, *v. a.* To pour out; to pour down with rain. *North.*
- To TEEM-OUT, *v. a.* To pour out. *Lanc.*
- [Team, Sax. to produce abundantly, or Tommen, Dan. to pour; whence comes the Scotch Toom to "Toom" the cup. See Burns' song of "Auld lang syne."]
- TEEN, *adj.* [Tenen, Flem. to grieve.] Angry. *North.*
- TEEN, *s.* Trouble; vexation. *Norf.*
- To TEEN, *v. a.* To trouble. *Ditto.*
- TEENFUL, *adj.* Troublesome; vexatious. *Ditto.*
- TEENY, *adj.* Fretful; also small, from Tint, Dan. tiny.] *Lanc.*
- TEENAGE, *s.* [Tian, Sax. to tie; and Hedge.] Brushwood to make or mend hedges with. *Bailey.*
- TEEN-LATHE, *s.* [Ten, Teen, and Lathe; but whence Lathe?] A tithe-barn. *Craven.*
- TEESTY-TOSTY, *s.* [Tassen, Belg. to toss.] The blossoms of cowslips collected together, tied in a globular form, and used to toss to and fro for an amusement called Teesty-Tosty, or sometimes, simply, "Tosty." *Somerset.*
- TEERY, *adj.* [Tirian, Sax. to tire.] Faint; weak. *Somerset.*
- TEETHY, *adj.* [Teeth — children being peevish when teething, or cutting their teeth.] Peevish; cross. *Craven.*
- TELE, *s.* [Tellan, Sax. to tell.] A tale. *Lanc.*
- TELE, *s.* [Tægl. Sax.] A tail. *Ditto.*
- TEMS, TEMSE, *s.* [Teema, Belg. perhaps Team, Sax. to pour out copiously.] A sieve. *North.*
- TEMSE-BREAD, *s.* Bread made of sifted or fine flour. *South. Bailey.*
- TEMTIOUS, *adj.* Tempting; inviting. *Somerset.*
- TEN, *adv.* [Dæn. Belg.] Then. *Lanc.*
- TENCH-WEED, *s.* A pond-weed which is supposed to be very agreeable to Tench. [Broad-leaved pond-weed.] Potamogeton natans, Linn. *Norf.*
- TENDER, *s.* [Tend, from Attend.] A waiter at a public table, or a place of entertainment.
- To TENT, *v. a.* [Tend.] To look to; to watch. *North.*
- To prevent. *Craven.*
- TER, *s.* Anger, passion. *North.*
- To TERRIFY, *v. a.* To tease; to worry; to irritate; to annoy. *Norf. Sussex.*
- TERRA, *s.* [Terra, Lat. earth.] A turf. *Essex.*
- To TERVEE, *v. a.* [Topsy-Turvy; bottom upwards; literally the top turned.] To struggle, and tumble, to get free. *Essex.*
- To TEUGH, *v. n.* [See to Teau.] To labour. *Craven.*
- To TEW, TOW, *v. a.* [Teohan, Sax. to tow.] To pull, tear, and tumble about, as hay with the fork and rake, or a weedy soil with plough and harrow. *Norf.*
- TEWIT, *s.* A peewit or plover. *Craven.*
- TEWLY, *adj.* [Teohan. Sax. to tow; to

pull—sickness pulling a person down.]  
 sick; tender. *South Bailey.*  
**To TEYTCH, v. a.** To teach. *Lanc.*  
**THA, pron.** They. *Somerset.*  
**THAAVLE, s.** A pot-stick. *North.*  
**To THACK, v. a.** [Thaccian, Sax.] to  
 thatch. *Ditto. Norf.*  
**THACK, s.** Thatch. *North.*  
**THACK-TILES, s.** Roof tiles. *Grose.*  
**THACK, s.** Any material for thatching,  
 as straw, sedge, weeds, &c. *Norf.*  
**THACKER, THACKSTER, s.** A thatcher.  
*Ditto.*  
**THAMPY, adj.** Damp—by changing th into  
 d; as murder, murther; burden, burthen.  
*Craven.*  
**THAN, adv.** [Goth.] Then. (See Tan.)  
*Somerset.*  
**THAPES, s. pl.** [See Tapes.] *Norf.*  
**THARF, adj.** [Thearf, Aug. Sax. Todd.]  
 Slow and heavy; unleavened; applied  
 to bread. *Craven.*  
**THAR-CAKE, s.** A heavy, unraised, cake.  
*Craven.*  
 A cake made of oatmeal, unleavened,  
 mixed with butter and treacle, and baked  
 on the hearth. *Lanc.*  
**THARRY, adj.** Dark. *Suff.*  
**THARMS, or THARNS, s.** Intestines.  
*Craven.*  
 Guts, washed for making hog's-puddings.  
*Linc. Bailey.*  
**THAT-AT-DANNAT, s.** The Devil. *North.*  
**THAT'NS, adv.** After that manner. *Norf.*  
**THAT'S-WHAT, phr.** Very probable; that  
 is what is likely to happen. *Craven.*  
**THAUF, conj.** [Changing gh into f and pro-  
 nouncing it. Thauh, Goth.] Though,  
 Although. *Somerset.*  
**THE, pron.** It; as "the child will cut itself  
 if you do not take away the knife;" "the  
 own accord," for its own accord. *Norf.*  
 Thee, Thy, They. *Lanc.*  
**THEAD, s.** [Thydan, Ang. Sax. to perfor-  
 ate.] The tall wicker strainer placed  
 in the mash-tub, over the hole in the  
 bottom, that the wort may run off clear.  
*Norf.*  
**THEAKER, s.** [See Thack.] A thatcher.  
*Craven.*  
**THEAT, adj.** [Corruption of Thick.] Firm;  
 staunch; not leaky. *North.*  
**THEAVE, s.** A ewe of a year old. *Essex.*  
**THEAWM, THAME, s.** A thumb. *Lanc.*  
**THECKA, THECKEE, THEK,**  
*Demon.*  
 That. *West.*  
**THEIGH, s.** [Theoh, Sax.] A thigh. *Crar.*  
**THEM, pron.** Those. *Norf. Sussex. Hants.*  
**THEN, s.** That time. "By then," *Ditto.*  
**THERE-AND-THERE-AWAYS, phr.**  
 Thereabouts. *Norf.*  
**THE TONE, THE TOTTER.** The one and  
 the other; th'one, th'other; the article  
 being duplicated. *Norf.*  
**THEWED, adj.** Cowardly. *North. Bailey.*

**THIBLE, s.** A wooden spatula to stir a  
 pot with. *North.*  
 [Nares has this word, and gives for its origin,  
 twi-bill, having two sharp edges.—  
 Bailey has the word also, and says it  
 signifies a dibble, if so Thible is made  
 Dibble by merely changing d into th.]  
**THICK, adj.** Very intimate.  
*North. South. Norf.*  
**THICK-HOTS, s.** Water-porridge, made  
 of oatmeal, sometimes mixed with fat,  
 and baked in a pan. *Craven.*  
 [So called from being thick and hot.]  
**THIC, pron.** That. [Thilk, Scotch.] *Som.*  
**THICK-LISTED, adj.** Short-winded. *West.*  
**THICK-PODDITCH, s.** Thick water-gruel.  
*Lanc.*  
**THIGHT, adj.** Close; thick set; applied  
 to turnips or other crops.  
 Close; water-tight—applied to roofs of  
 buildings. *Norf. Grose.*  
 Well-jointed or knit together. *Bailey.*  
 (Tight.)  
**THILL, s.** [Thille, Sax.] The shafts of a  
 wagon or cart. *Hants.*  
**THILLEIT or THILL-HORSE, s.** The  
 horse that goes in the thills. *Ditto.*  
**THIN, adv.** Than. *Lanc.*  
**THINDER, adv.** Yonder. *Norf.*  
**THIN-DRINK, s.** Small beer. *South.*  
**THINK, s.** A thing. *Lanc. London.*  
**THINK-ME-ON, phr.** Put me in mind.  
*North.*  
**To THIR, v. a.** To frighten; to hurt or  
 strike dead. *Essex.*  
**To THIRL, v. a.** [Thirlian, Ang. Sax. to  
 bore, from Thur, thro'.] To bore or drill;  
 to pierce through. *Yorks. Lincoln.*  
**THIRL, s.** The orifice of the nose; Nose-  
 Thirl, a nostril. *Craven.*  
**THIRL, adj.** Thin, gaunt, lean; as though  
 bored through. *West.*  
**THO, adv.** Then. *Somerset.*  
**THODDEN, adj.** Thick and close; spoken  
 of bread. *Lanc.*  
**THOF, conj.** [Gh being changed into f.]  
 Although, though. *Craven.*  
**To THOLE, v. a.** [Tholian, Ang. Sax.  
 Doleo, Lat. to grieve; Dole Thole.]  
 To brook to endure; to afford. *North.*  
**THOKISH, adj.** [Is it a corruption of Thick;  
 Thickish; heavy; a thick-headed fellow.]  
 Slothful; sluggish. *Norf.*  
**THOLE-PIN, s.** [Thol, Ang. Sax.]  
*Forby.*  
 Is it th' Hole-pin, or from Thilla, the shafts  
 of a cart between which the horse goes,  
 as the oar does between the Tholes.]  
 The pins on the gunwale of a boat, be-  
 tween which the oar is confined when  
 rowing. *Norf. Thole. Hants.*  
**THONE, adj.** Damp; moist.  
*North. Bailey.*  
**THORNEN, adj.** Made of thorn; having  
 the quality or nature of thorn. *Somerset.*  
**THOUGHT, s.** A very minute difference

in degree, as a thought too long, too short, too heavy, &c., as minute in degree as a thought is in conception.

*Norf. Craven.*

THOUGHTS, *s. pl.* Opinion. *Norf.*

THOUM, *s.* [Thuma, Sax.] A thumb. *Craven.*

THOUGHT, *s.* [Thwart.] 'A rower's seat in a boat which goes across it. *Hants.*

THREAF, *s.* A handful; a bundle. *North.*

THRANG, *s.* [Thrang, Sax.] A throng. *North.*

To THRANG, *v. n.* To be busy. *Ditto.*

THRAST, *v. pres.* [Thrust.] Pushed. *Craven.*

To THRAVE, *v. n.* [Throa, Sax. to thrive; to increase.] To throng. *Warw.*

THRAVE, *s.* A throng. *Ditto.*

To THRAW, *v. n.* To argue hotly and loudly. [See to Threap.] *Lanc.*

THREADEN, *adj.* Made of thread. *Norf.*

THREAD-THE-NEEDLE, *s.* A child's game played as follows:—A number of girls form a ring, holding each other's hands, then one lets go and passes under the arms of two, who still join hands, and the others all follow, holding either by each other's hand or part of their dress. *E. Sussex.*

To THREAP, THREAPEN, THREAP-DOWN, *v. a.* To affirm positively; to insist upon a thing. *North. Bailey.*

To blame; to rebuke; to urge or press on. *Grose.*

To answer again with impertinence. [Threapian, Ang. Sax.] *Craven.*

THREAVE, *s.* [Threaf, Ang. Sax.] Twenty-four sheaves, or two shocks of corn set up together. *North.*

THREED, *s.* [Threæd, Sax.] Thread. *Craven.*

THRIFT, *s.* The sea-pink, a little plant used to make edges to garden borders. *Hants.*

THRIFT, *s.* A pain in the joints of young persons. *Lanc.*

[Thrive—thriving or growing pains.]

To THUMPLE, *v. a.* To fumble. *North.*

To THRIMMO, *v. a.* To finger any thing for an unnecessary length of time; as a miser does his money. *Lanc.*

To THRING, *v. a.* To press forward. *North.*

[Thrang, Sax. throng—why not thring ?]

To THRIP, *v. a.* To beat. *North.*

THROAT-HAPS, *s.* [Throat, and Hasp.] The strap of a halter or bridle, which goes under a horse's throat to keep it on. *Hants.*

THROAT-LATCH, *s.* [See Throat-Haps.] *Norf.*

The strings of a hat or cap which fasten under the chin. *Ditto.*

To THRODDEN, *v. n.* [Throa, Sax. to thrive.] To grow; to thrive. *Bailey.*

THRODDEN, THRODDLE, THRODDY, *adj.* Fat; broad; hulky; thriving. *North.*

THRONG, *adj.* Busily employed as a person is in a throng or crowd. *Ditto.*

THROPPLE, *s.* [Corruption of Throttle, from throat.] Throat. *Craven.*

To THROPPLE, *v. a.* To throttle; to strangle. *Yorks.*

THROSTLE, *s.* A thrush. *North.*

THROTTEEN, *adj.* [Threo, Sax. three; and teen.] Thirteen. *Lanc.*

THROW or THRAW, *s.* A turner's lathe. *North.*

To THROW, *v. a.* To turn as turners do. *North.*

To work at the tin-mines. *Ditto.*

THROWS, *s.* [Through.] A thoroughfare; a public way; the four-throw, a point where four roads meet. *R. Sussex. Kent.*

To THRUCHT, *v. a.* To thrust. *North.*

THRUFF, *s.* A Comb. *Cumb.*

TRUFF, *pre.* Through. *Ditto.*

To THRUM, *v. n.* To pur as a cat. *Norf.*

THRUM, *adj.* Blunt; also sour. *Craven.*

THRUNG, THRUNK, *adj.* [See Throng.] Very busy. *Lanc.*

THRUNK-WIFE, *s.* A triflingly busy person. *Lanc.*

THRUNTY, *adj.* Healthy; hardy. *North.*

[Throa, Sax. to thrive.]

THRUT, *s.* [Throw.] The distance to which a stone is thrown. *Lanc.*

A throw in wrestling.

THRUTCHINGS, *s.* The last pressed whey in making of cheese. (Thrust?) *Lanc.*

THUMB-SNACK, *s.* [See Snack.] A simple kind of fastening for a door. *Norf.*

THUMP, *s.* [See Bang.] A sort of hard cheese. *Norf.*

THUNK, *s.* [This seems to be corrupted from Thong, in the same way as Think, from Thing.] A lace of white leather. *Lanc.*

THUNNER-PACKS, *s.* [Thunor, Sax. thunder. Packs, perhaps, from packs of wool-white.] Large white clouds, indicative of thunder. *Craven.*

THURCK, *adj.* [Deorc, Sax. dark. D changed into th, it becomes Theorc, Thurck.] Dark. *Norf.*

THURN, *s.* [Thawrns, Goth.] A thorn. *Lanc.*

THURT, *adj.* [Thwart.] A cross-grained, or ill-tempered fellow. *Berks.*

THUS and SEEA, *adv.* So so. *Craven.*

THWACK, or THWANG, *s.* A large piece of bread and cheese. *Lanc.*

(Thaccian, Sax. to thwack; to beat heartily, with a heavy hand.)

THWAITE, *s.* [Thwitan, Ang. Sax.] A pasture, cleared of wood. *Craven.*

To THWITE, *v. a.* To whittle; to make white by cutting. *North.*

To cut with a knife. *Lanc.*

**THWITTLE, s.** A wooden-hafted knife. *Lanc.*

**TICKING, s.** The setting up turf to dry. *Nt.*

**TICK, s.** [Tig, Brit.] A very gentle touch, either by way of hint or endearment. *Norf.*

**To TICK, v. n.** To toy. *Norf.*

**TICKLER, s.** An iron pin used by brewers to take a bung out of a cask. *E. Suss.*

**TICKLER.** Something to puzzle or perplex a person. *Sussex. Hants.*

**TID, adj.** Lively; sprightly. *Glouc.*

**TIDER, TIDDER, or TITTER, adj.** Sooner; quicker; earlier. Also soon; quickly. *North.*

**TIDDLING, TITTLING, adj.** Topmost; from anything on the very top, being in a ticklish or titlish state. *Norf.*

"Tiddling about," is being busy about trifles. *E. Sussex.*

**TIDY, s.** A light outer covering, worn by children to keep their clothes clean and tidy. *Norf.*

A pianoforte, *E. Sussex.*

**TIFF, s.** [Ti-fa, Isl. To fall headlong. *Craven Dialect.*]

Anger; pet; slight anger. *Craven. Norf. Hants. Sussex.*

**TIFF, s.** A small draught of liquor. *Som.*

**To TIFFLE, v. n.** To be mightily busy about a little. *Norf.*

**To TIFFLE, v. a.** To turn; to stir anything about by tumbling. *North.*

*E. Sussex.*

**TIFT, s.** Condition; order. *North.*

To be in good Tift.

**To TIFT, v. a.** [Can this in any way be formed from Tift, to make fit?]

To adjust. *North.*

**TIGHT, ad.** [Tidt, Sax. seasonable.] Prompt; active; alert. *Norf.*

**To TIGHT, v. a.** To clean; to put in order; "To tight one's self up," is to dress or put on clean clothes. *Hants. Sussex.*

**To TIGHT, v. a.** To ascertain the weight of a thing by lifting it. *Somerset. Hants.*

**TIGHTLY, adv.** [Tyd, Sax. season.] Promptly; actively; alertly; as, "Bear thou these letters tightly." *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

**TIGHTISH, adj.** Well; in good health. *Sussex.*

**TIGHT-LOCK, s.** [So called from being used to bind sheaves of beans or oats.] Any species of coarse sedge, growing in marsh ditches. *Norf.*

**TIKE, s.** [Tyk, Isl. a little dog.] A fellow; a term applied to any odd fellow. A small bullock. *North.*

**To TILD, v. a.** [Tyld, Sax.] a } *Norf.*

**To TILE, v. a.** tilt; a tent, } *Somerset.*

**TILT, v. a.** either of } *E. Sussex.*

which is made sloping to carry off wet.]

**To incline; to set a thing in apparent danger of falling. To raise a cask of**

beer or other liquor when it is nearly empty, so as to be able to draw it all out.

**TILE-SHERD, s.** [Tile; and Sherd, a fragment]

A fragment of a tile. *Norf.*

Tile-shed. *E. Sussex.*

**TILLER, s.** The handle of a spade. *Norf.*

A very young forest tree. *Hants.*

The handle of a ship's rudder. *Hants. Sussex.*

**To TILLER, v. a.** To throw out many stems from the same root. *Norf.*

**TILLERS, s.** The young shoots of wheat in the spring. *Hants.*

**TILTY, adj.** Testy; soon offended. *Som.*

(To tilt up a cart, is to raise the head, so that the contents may fall out behind. To tilt over is to upset; a testy person is soon upset.)

**TIN, prep.** Till. *Lanc.*

**TINE, s.** [Trime, Isl. a tooth.] The spike of a fork. *North.*

The iron spike of a harrow. *Hants.*

**To TINE, v. a.** [Tynan, Ang. Sax. to shut.] To close; to shut; as, "Tine the door." *Craven. Somerset.*

To inclose; as "Tine in the moor," that is, divide it into allotments. *Somerset.*

To light; to kindle; as, "Tinethe candle," light the candle. *Somerset.*

**To TINE AN EGG,** is to dress it. *Bailey.*

**To TING, v. a.** [Tincian, Brit. to make a sharp, shrill noise.]

To ring a small bell. "To Ting bees" is to collect them together, when they swarm, by the ancient music of the key of the front door and the warming pan, the melody of which is still believed to be efficacious. *Norf. Forby.*

In Hampshire the same plan is adopted with the same belief; but I rather think, myself, it was originally done not to charm, but to claim the bees, no one being allowed to take the swarm so long as the owners followed them with the music above mentioned.

**To TING, v. a.** To chide severely. *Exmoor.*

**TING, s.** A long girth or surcingle, that girds the panniers tight. *West.*

**TING-TANG, s.** [From the sound.]

The small bell of a church. *North.*

**TINGE, s.** A small red insect, being stained or tinged. *Lanc.*

**TINKLER, s.** A tinker. *Craven.*

**To TINKER, v. a.** To repair things by halves, and not thoroughly; to do anything in a little way, after the fashion of tinker's work. *Sussex. Hants.*

**TIMARRANY, s.** [Ti, from Tu, Sax. two. Twenty is tytwo, twen-teen, ten. Maunanny may be from Myrran, Sax. to mar, injure, damage. Thus we have two damaged things.] Two poor things; there they go Timarrany. *Norf.*

**TIMMER, s.** [Timmer, Belg. timber.] Cra. Timber; wood. *Somerset.*

**TIMMERN**, *adj.* Wooden; made of wood or timber, as a Timmern bowl. *Som.*  
**TIMMERSOME**, *adj.* Fearful; timid. *Lanc. Somerset. E. Sussex.*

Passionate; fretful. *North.*  
**To TIPE**, *v. a.* To toss with the hand. *North.*

**TIPE**, *s.* A trap for catching rabbits, rats, or mice. *North.*

**TIPPERED**, *adj.* Dressed unhandsomely. *Groese.*

**TIPPY**, *s.* The brim of a cap or bonnet. *North.*

**To TIP**, *v. a.* To turn or raise on one side. *Somerset.*

To raise the head or tip of a cart, so that its contents may the more easily fall or be taken out. (Shelve.) *Hants.*

**TIP**, *s.* A draught of liquor. [Tepel, Teut. tippel.] *Somerset.*

**TIP**, *s.* A smart but light blow, not going below the tip or surface. *Norfolk.*

**To TIPE**, *v. n.* To kick up or fall headlong. *Norfolk.*

**TIPPLE**, *s.* Liquor; drink. *Sussex. Hants.*

**TIP-TEERERS**, *s.* Mummers, who go about at Christmas, dressed up with shreds of coloured paper, and perform a short kind of play, founded on the story of our patron, St. George. *Hants.*

**TIRANT**, *adj.* Special; extraordinary. *West.*

**TIRE**, *s.* [From Attire, dress, or from Tuyr, Belg. head-dress.]

The iron band of a wheel. *Hants. Sussex.*

**To TIRL**, *v. a.* [Twirl, from Whirl.] To turn over, as leaves in a book. *North.*

**TIRLINS**, *s.* Small pebbles, or coals. *Craven.*

**TISSICK**, *s.* [Phthisic, Gr.]

A tickling, faint cough. *Norfolk.*

A tissicky cough. *Hants. Sussex. Norfolk.*

**TIT**, *s.* [Tydder, Sax. tender, delicate.]

A small horse. *Craven.*

A horse or mare. *Lanc.*

**TIT-BIT**, *s.* A delicate morsel. *Sussex.*

**TITE**, *adv.* [Tyd, Sax. time.] Soon; easily. *Craven.*

**TITTER**, *adv.* Sooner. *Craven.*

**TITTER**, or **LATTER**, *phr.* Sooner or later. *Lanc.*

**To TITER**, *v. n.* To ride on each end of a balanced plank, a children's sport. *Norfolk.*

Called also "Titter cum Totter."

**TITTER-WORM**, *s.* [Teter, Sax. tetter.]

A collection of minute pimples on the skin. *Norfolk.*

**TITTER**, *s.* A pimple. *Norfolk.*

**To TITTER-GAIT-IN**, *v.* [To go in sooner.]

To have the start in a race, or the first word in an argument. *Craven.*

**TITS**, **TITTIES**, *s.* [Tit, Sax.] Teats. *Norfolk.*

**To TITTLE**, *v. a.* [Tittillare, Lat.]

To tickle. *E. Sussex. Norfolk.*

**TITTLE-MY-FANCY**, *s.* Pansies; heart's ease. *Norfolk.*

**TITTY**, *adj.* [Tit, Teut. a point or dot.] Very small; "littletitty," is sometimes used. *Norfolk. Sussex. Hants.*

**Titty-totty**. *Norfolk.*

**TITTY-PUSS**, *s.* [Titw, Welch, a cat.]

A cat. *Craven.*

**TIV**, *prep.* To. *North.*

**TIVER**, *s.* [Teafor, Ang Sax.] A composition, of which tar is the principal ingredient, used to colour and preserve boards exposed to the weather. *Norfolk.*

Red ochre, used for marking sheep, and also mixed with tar for the purpose above mentioned. *Hants.*

**TIZEDAY**, *s.* [Thisa, the wife of Thor; Wednesday is Woden's Day; Thursday is Thor's Day; Friday, Frea's Day; Tuesday, Thisa's Day; Thize, Tize Day.]

Tuesday. *Lanc.*

**TO**, *pron.* Thou. *Lanc.*

**TOAD'S CAP**, *s.* A species of fungus. *Norfolk.*

Toad's stool. *Hants. Sussex.*

**TOAD-IN-THE-HOLE**, *s.* A kind of meat pie made in a batter, instead of common paste. *W. Sussex.*

**To TOD**, *v. a.* To tooth sickles. *North.*

**TO-A-TREE**, *phr.* [Two and Three, or two or three.] A few. A gay to-a-three means many. *Craven.*

**TOCHER**, *s.* A tether. You cannot go beyond your Tocher. *Norfolk.*

**TOD**, *s.* [Totte haar, Teut. Fenning. whence Tod, a brush or thick shade.]

The head of a pollard tree. *Norfolk.*

**TOD**, *s.* Twenty-eight pounds weight of wool in *Norfolk* and *Hants*; thirty-two pounds in *W. Sussex*.

**TO-DO**, *s.* A bustle or stir, as there was a grand To-do. *Norfolk. Som. Hants. Sussex.*

**TOFT**, *s.* [Toftum, Lat.] A message, or more properly, a piece of ground, on which a message formerly stood. *Ken.*

**To TOLE**, *v. a.* To tempt; to coax. *Norfolk.*

**To TOLE**, *v. a.* To draw by degrees. *Fenning.*

**To TOLL**, *v. a.* To entice; to allure. *Somerset.*

**To TOLL**, *v. a.* To draw; to tow. *Hants.*

"Good sauce tolls down the meat" they say in Norfolk. "One leg of mutton tolls down another," they say in Hampshire. (Is it a corruption of to Tow, to draw with a rope?)

**To TOLERATE**, *v. n.* To domineer; to tyrannize. *Norfolk.*

**TOLL-NOOK**, *s.* A corner of the market place, where toll used to be taken. *North.*

**TOME**, *s.* [See Taum.] A hair-line for fishing. *Cumb.*

**To TOME**, *v. n.* To faint away. [Tomber, Fr.] *North.*

**TOM-NODDY**, *s.* [Naudin, Norm. Fr. Craven Dialect. A fool.] A Tom-fool.

**TOMMY**, *s.* A small spade to excavate the narrow bottoms of under drains. *North.*

**TO-MONTH, adv.** This month. To-month, to-year are used in the same sense as to-day. *Linc.*

**TOM-POKER, s.** [Puck, Puke, Germ. a spectre.] The great bug-bear of naughty children, who inhabits all dark places. *Norf.*

**TOM-TIT, s.** That pretty bird, the titmouse, also the wren. *Norf.*

The titmouse. *Suff. Hants. Sussex.*  
(Most probably from Tit, small.)

**TOM, TOMMY, s.** A plough with a double breast to clear out furrows. *Norf.*

**TONE, The one.** *North.*

**TONGUE-WHALED, part. pass.** [Walan, Sax. to weal.] Severely scolded. *North.*

**TONGUES, s.** Small soles, so called from their shape. *Norf. Sussex.*  
In East Sussex they are also called Slips.

**To TONGUE-BANG, v. a.** To scold heartily. *Hants. Sussex.*

**TOOAD, s.** A toad. *Lanc.*

**TOOAT, s.** [See Tod.] A tuft of grass, hair, &c. *Lanc.*

**TOOLY, adj.** Tender; sickly. *Hants. Grose.*

**To TOOM, v. a.** [Tommer, Dan. to draw out.] To empty. *Craven.*

We'll "toom" the cup to friendship's growth,  
And Auld Lang Syne. *Buss.*

**TOON, adv.** Too. *Norf.*

**To TOOPL, v. n.** [Topple.] To stagger; to fall. *Lanc.*

**TOOR, s.** The toe. *Somerset.*

**To TOORCAN, v. n.** To wonder or muse on what one means to do. *North.*  
[To o'er-con or scan over.]

**TOOSE, pron.** Those. *Lanc.*

**TOO-TO.** An expression used to signify a thing is very excellent; that is too-too good. *Lanc.*

**To TOOT, v. n.** [To it.] To apply. *Craven.*

**TOOTHsome, adj.** Palatable. *Norf.*

**TOOTHY, adj.** Peevish; crabbed. *South.*  
[See Teethy.]

**TOPPINGS, s.** The second skimming of milk. *Norf.*

**TOP-LATCH, s.** The thong by which the sails of the horse-collar are tied together. *Norf.*

**TOP-OWER-TAIL, phr.** Topsy turvy. *Craven.*

**TOPPER, adj.** Clever, excellent. *Ditto.*

**TOPPER, s.** An extraordinary person or thing, often used ironically. *Craven.*

**To TOP-UP, v. a.** To finish-off, as fattening bullocks. *Norf. Grose.*  
To finish the loading of a wagon with corn or hay. *Hants.*  
To 'Top-up a mow' is to fill it to the top. *Hants.*  
Topping-pot was an allowance of beer given in harvest time, when a mow was filled to the very top. *Hants.*

**To TOPPLE, v. n.** To tumble; to mount heels over head. Beasts and sheep are

said to "tipple over," if they sell when fattened for double their first cost. *Hants.*

"To mount over head" has the same meaning in Sussex.

**TOPPLER, s.** A tumbler; an antic. *Norf.*

**TOP-SAWYER, s.** A leading person in any business. *E. Sussex.*

**TOPSMAN, s.** The principal under bailiff. *Craven.*

**TOR, s.** [Sax.] A high rock. *North.*

**To TORFILL, v. n.** [Torflan. Ang. Sax. to shoot a dart.] To die. *Craven.*  
To decline in health. *North.*

**TORY-RORY, adv.** In a wild manner. *Lanc.*

**TORE, s.** The long old grass which remains in pasture during the winter. [Reiug rough; torn unevenly.] *Hants. Suss.*

**TOSTY, s.** [See Teesty-Tosty.] *Somerset.*

**TOSS, s.** The mow or bay of a barn into which the corn is put, preparatory to its being thrashed. *E. Sussex.*

**TOSSICATED, part. pass.** Perplexed; that is tossed about by a variety of opinions; or, perhaps, intoxicated. *Craven.*

**TOSH, s.** A tusk; a long-crooked tooth. *Norf.*

**TOSH-NAIL, s.** A nail driven in aslant or crookedly so as to resemble a Tosh or Tusk. *Norf.*

**TOTE, s.** [Totus. Lat. all.] The whole. "The whole Tote. *Craven. Somerset.*  
*Sussex. Hants.*

**TOT, s.** [See Tod.] A tuft of grass. *E. Sussex.*

**To TOTTLE, v. n.** To totter; to walk in a feeble manner as a child does. *Somerset.*  
To walk gently. *Craven.*

**TOTTLE, adj.** Idle; slow. *Lanc.*

**TOTTY, TOTTY-HEADED, adj.** Dizzy, particularly from the effect of too much drink. *Norf.*

**T'OU DEN, s.** The old one. *Craven.*

**To TOUGHT, v. a.** [Tight, See Taught.] To set fast; to tighten. *Norf.*

**TOUGHY, s.** A coarse sweetmeat composed of brown sugar and treacle, named from its toughness. *Norf.*

**TOUSE, s.** A blow on some part of the head. *Somerset.*

**TOUT, pret of to teach.** Taught. *Craven.*

**To TOUT, v. a.** [Scotch.] To invite; to persuade; to ask a person repeatedly for his custom. *E. Sussex. Kent.*

**TOUTER, s.** A person employed by innkeepers to invite customers to their houses; practised very much among the passengers of packets both at Dover and Calais.

**TON, s.** [Ourner, Fr. to town.] A spinning-wheel. *Ezmoor.*

**TOVET, s.** A measure of four gallons. *Bailey.*

"Tobit."

**TOVIL, s.** A peck or two gallons. *Ditto.*

**TOW, s.** [Tawa, Ang. Sax. implements.]

- necessary tools or apparatus for any purpose. *Norfolk.*
- TOWD**, *pref. of* to Tell; told. *Lanc.*
- TOWGHER**, *s.* [Tocher, Sc.] A dower or dowry. *Cumb.*
- TOWLY**, *s.* [Touaille, Fr.] A towel. *Norfolk.*
- TOWN-PLACE**, *s.* A farm-yard. *Cornwall.*
- TOWPIN**, *s.* A pin belonging to a cart. *Groce.*
- TOWSER**, *s.* A coarse apron worn by maid-servants, when at work. *Devon.*
- TOYLE-ZOAK**, *s.* [Tail-Soak.] A disorder in a cow's tail. *West.*
- To TOZE**, *v. a.* To pull apart wool, &c. *Exmoor.*
- TRADE**, *s.* [Trado, Lat. to imprint.] A rut. A wheel-trade. *E. Sussex.*
- TRADE**, *s.* Line of conduct; practice; habit; custom. "If this is to be the trade," that is, the way of doing business, &c. *Norfolk. Sussex.*
- TRAFFIC**, *s.* The quantum of travelling on a road; as, "Is there much traffic on that road?" *Norfolk. Sussex.*
- To TRAFFIC**, *v. n.* To be frequented or travelled on; applied to a road. *Norfolk.*
- TRAMP**, *s.* [Trampe, Dan. to trample.] A walk; a journey. *Somerset. Hants.*
- "To set out upon the Tramp," is to go a journey on foot. *Hants. Sussex.*
- A beggar; a vagrant. *Ditto.*
- To TRAMP**, *v. n.* To travel. *Craven.*
- TRAMMEL**, *s.* An iron instrument in the chimney for hanging pots and kettles over the fire. *Groce.*
- TRAFFING-DISH**, *s.* [A bowl, through which milk is strained into the tray, in which it is set to raise cream. *Norfolk.*
- To TRAIL**, *v. n.* [Traho, Lat. Trailler, Fr. to draw.] To loiter; to drag after. *North.*
- To TRAIL**, *v. a.* To carry hay or corn. *Lincoln.*
- To TRANSMOGRIFY**, *v. a.* To metamorphose. *Craven. Sussex. Hants.*
- TRANTY**, *adj.* Wise and forward above their age; spoken of children. *Groce.*
- To TRAPE**, *v. n.* [Traho, Lat.—Drup, Isl. to dribble.] To trail; to drag along the gown; as, "Her gown trapes along the floor." *Norfolk. E. Sussex.*
- To TRAPES**, *v. n.* To go to and fro in the dirt. *Somerset.*
- To THAPES-ABOUT**, *v. n.* To run about in a lazy and slovenly manner. *E. Sussex.*
- TARPES**, *s.* An idle, lounging person; a slattern. *Craven. Somerset. E. Sussex.*
- TRAPS**, *s.* Goods; household stuff; generally said of the furniture of the poor. *E. Sussex.*
- To TRASH**, *v. n.* To tramp about with fatigue. *Craven.*
- TRASH**, *s.* [Tros, Isl. dross.] Unripe fruit; An overworn shoe. *North.*
- Sweet-meats; gingerbread and all such things as are bought at shops, and eaten by children; also any thing worthless. *Hants. Sussex.*
- TRATTLES**, *s.* *Norfolk.*
- TREDDLES**, *s.* *Sussex. Hants.*
- TRIDDLINS**, *s.* *Craven.*
- Driddlins, Sc.  
Dripan, Sax.  
to drip.  
Dripping;  
Dribbling.
- The small pellets of the dung of sheep, hares or rabbits.
- TRAVERSE**, *s.* A smith's shoeing shed. *Norfolk.*
- A sort of pound in which a troublesome horse is put for the purpose of being shod. *Sussex. Hants.*
- TRAUNCE**, *s.* [Transitus, Lat. a passing or passage.] A tedious journey. *Lanc.*
- TREAF**, *adj.* Peevish; froward. *South.*
- TREACLE-BUTTER-CAKE**, *s.* Bread, spread over with butter and Treacle. *Lanc.*
- TREEN-WARE**, *s.* Earthen vessels. *Groce.*
- (Terrene?; Terra, Lat. earth.)
- TRENCHER-MAN**, *s.* A feeder or eater. "A good Trencherman" is a hearty feeder. *Norfolk. Sussex. Hants.*
- (Trencher was a wooden plate, formerly used in cottages and farm houses.)
- TRENNLE**, *s.* [Tree-nail.] A stout wooden pin driven through the outer planks of a ship's side, to fasten them to the ribs. *Sussex. Hants.*
- TREST**, *s.* [Trestle.] A strong large stool. *Lanc.*
- To TRICKLE**, *TRITTLE*, *v. a.* [To Trickle, to run down in streams or drops.] To bowl or roll; as, "Trickle me an orange across the table." *Norfolk.*
- TRICKLE-BED**, *s.* [A truckle bed, made to run on castors, for the purpose formerly of being put under a higher bed; the master sleeping above, the servant below. *Norfolk.*
- TRICKY**, *adj.* Mischievous; artful. *Norfolk. Sussex.*
- To TRICULATE**, *v. a.* [Trica, Low, Lat. A knot of hair; whence to trick out, to adorn.] To adorn; a word used by masons to signify that they have put the last finishing stroke to a work. *Norfolk.*
- To TRIG**, *v. a.* [Tricken, Dan.] To put something beneath a wheel to stop it. *Hants.*
- To fill the belly. [Trig, Ang. Sax. belly.] *North.*
- To TRIG**, *v. n.* [To trip.] To trot gently; to trip, as a child does after its nurse. *Norfolk.*
- TRIG-HALL**, *s.* A hospitable house. *Groce.*
- TRIP OF SHEEP**, *phr.* A small flock. *Groce.*
- To TRIM**, *v. a.* [To lace; to hide; to leather, have the same meaning as to trim; that is to give an outside dressing.] To beat, to drub. *Craven. Hants. Somerset. Sussex.*
- TRIP**, *s.* [To Trip is to move softly, implying the doing it in a slight way.] A small cheese, made in summer, to be eaten in its soft and curdy state, or it soon becomes uneatable. *Norfolk.*

**TRIP-SKIN, s.** A piece of leather worn on the right hand side of the petticoat, by spinners' with the rock, on which the spindle plays, and the yarn is pressed by the hand of the spinner. *Norf.*  
 The skinny part of roasted meat, which, before the whole can be dressed, becomes tough and dry. *Norf.*  
**TRINDLE, s.** [Trendel, Sax. a bowl.] The fellows of a wheelbarrow wheel. *Lanc.*  
**TROANT, s.** [Monosyll.] Truwant, Belg. a truant. *Norf.*  
**To TROANT, v. a.** To play truant. *Norf.*  
**To TROLL, v. a.** [Trollen, Belg.] To roll; to troll a hoop, is to make it roll forward by striking it with a stick. *Hants.*  
**TROLUBBER, s.** A husbandman; a day labourer. *Essex.*  
**TROLLIBAGS, s.** [Trulla, Ital. Trull, a low, dirty prostitute.] Tripe; cumber. *Norf.*  
 The intestines. *Norf.*  
**TROLLOPS, s.** A nasty, dirty, woman. *Craven.*  
**TROLLOPISH, adj.** Dirty; filthy; generally applied to a woman. *Sussex.*  
**TRONES, s.** Fenning has Tronage, the act of weighing wool in a public market; and Tronator, an officer appointed to weigh all the wool brought into the city of London. [Trona, Lat. a goldsmith's scales; also, Troy weight. *Jacob's Law Dictionary.*]  
**A steelyard.** *Craven.*  
**TROT, s.** [Trot, Germ. an old woman.] A contemptuous name for an infirm old woman. *Craven.*  
**TROTTERS, s.** Curds, &c. *North. Bailey.*  
**TROUBLE, s.** A woman's travail. *Norf.*  
**To TROUNCE, v. a.** To beat with heavy blows. *Norf. Sussex, Hants.*  
**TROUNCE-HOLE, s.** A game at ball resembling trap, but having a hole in the ground, for the trap, a flat piece of bone for a trigger, and a cudgel for a bat. *Norf.*  
**TROUSING, s.** The act of trimming up a fagot or a hedge. *Warw.*  
 [Troussier, Fr. to truss.]  
**TRUB, s.** A slut. *Essex.*  
**TRUBAGULLY, s.** A short, dirty, ragged fellow, accustomed to perform the most menial offices. *Somerset.*  
**TRUCK, s.** A low carriage on four wheels, used to carry heavy goods on. *E. Sussex.*  
**To TRUCKLE, v. a. and n.** To roll. *Somerset.*  
**TRUCKLE, s.** A globular or circular piece of wood or iron, placed under another body, so as to be enabled to move it readily from place to place. *Somerset.*  
 [Truckle, a little running wheel.] *Fenning.*  
**TRUE-PENNY, s.** Old True-penny. A hearty old fellow, one who is true to his promise. *Norf.*  
**TRUG, s.** [Trog, Sax. a trough.] A milk tray. *Sussex, according to Bailey.*  
 A strong basket, made of split wood, to carry stones &c., in. *E. Sussex.*

**To TRULL, v. a.** [Trollen, Belg. to troll.] To bowl, with a cricket ball; to trundle. *Kent. E. Sussex.*  
**TRUNCH, TRUNCH-MADE, adj.** Trunchoon, a short thick staff. [Truncus, Lat. the trunk of a tree.] Short and thick; compactly made. *Norf.*  
**TRUNK-WAY, s.** [Trunk of a tree, that having been formerly used for the purpose.]  
 A brick-arch, turned over a ditch, to make at once a road over, and a drain for water under it. *Norf.*  
**TRUNK, s.** An under-ground drain.  
**To TRUNK, v. a.** To under-drain land. *E. Sus.*  
**TRUNNEL, s.** [Trendel, Sax. a bowl.] A wheel. *Craven.*  
**TRUTHY, adj.** Faithful in plighted troth. *Norf.*  
**To TRY, v. a.** How do you try? How do you do? *West.*  
 To melt down by fire for the purpose of purifying; usually applied to melting the suet of hogs or other animals. *Norf.*  
**TUBBER, s.** [Tubbe, Belg. a tub—as cooper comes from Kuype, Belg. a coop, a vessel for keeping liquor.]  
 A cooper. *Craven.*  
**TUCK, s.** [Tuok, Germ. cloth, woollen-cloth.] A cloth worn by children to keep their clothes clean; a pinafore. *Hants.*  
 Stomach; appetite; as, "He has a pretty good Tuck of his own," means that a man is a great eater. *Hants. Sussex.*  
**To TUCK-IN, v. a.** [A Tuck, according to Fenning, is a kind of net with a narrow mesh, and a large bunt in the middle, and may be used ironically for stomach.]  
 To eat voraciously. *Sussex, Hants.*  
**TUCKING, s.** A satchel or bag used to carry beans in when setting them. *Glouc.*  
**TUG, s.** [Teogan, Sax. to pull hard.] A carriage with four wheels for conveying timber on. *E. Sussex, Kent.*  
 In Hampshire, the same vehicle is called a timber-carriage.  
**TULLY, s.** [Tulye, Sc. a quarrel. *Crav.*  
*Dial.* May it not be from Tol, Sax. a tool, which is used to imply a mean fellow?]  
 A little wretch. *Craven.*  
**TULL, prep.** [Til, Sax. till.] To. *Ditto.*  
**TULLT, phr.** To it. *Ditto.*  
**To TUM, v. a.** [See Toom.] To pour out. To separate or card wool. *Craven.*  
**TUMULS, s. plu.** [Tumulus, Lat. a heap.] Heaps; as Tumuls of money. *Cornw.*  
**TUMME, plu.** To me. *Craven.*  
**TUMBLER, s.** [Tumbrel. Fenning says it a dung cart, and he derives it from Tombereau, Fr. which is clearly from Tomber, to fall or tumble.]  
 A tumbrel or dung cart, which is so made that the fore part may be raised to allow the manure to tumble out behind. *Norf. Suff.*

- TUN.** *s.* [Tunne, Sax. a large hollow cask, whence comes tunnel, the passage for smoke in a chimney.] A chimney. *Som.*
- TUNDEK.** *s.* [Tyndre, Sax. In Welch the *y* is often pronounced as *u*.] Tinder. *Norf.*
- TUNMERE.** *s.* [Tune, Sax. town; Mæra, the end; so says Forby; but may not Mere be from Merus, Lat. mere, entire? The line of procession in treading the bounds of a parish. *Norf.*
- TUNNEGAR.** *s.* A tunnel or funnel. *Som.*
- TUNNEL.** *s.* [See Tun.] A drain or arch, *Craven.*
- TUNNEL-DRAIN.** *s.* A round under-ground passage for water, built of brick. *E. Suss.*
- TUP.** *s.* [Tulpe, Belg.] To strike or push; thus, Fenning has to trip, to butt as a ram. A ram. *Norf. Suff. Yorks.*
- TURF.** *s.* Peat, cut into pieces and dried for fuel. *Somerset. Norf.*
- TURMIT.** *s.* A turnip. *Somerset. Hants. Craven.*
- TURNERY.** *s.* [Tourn, [the sheriff's court, be taking a turn through the county.] An Attorney. *Somerset. Craven.*
- TUSDOON.** Thou hast done. *Craven.*
- TUSH.** *s.* [Tusk.] The wing of a ploughshare. *Glouc.*
- TUSSEY.** *s.* A low drunken person
- TUSSOCK.** *s.* [Can it be corrupted from Hassock?] A thick tuft of coarse grass in corn fields. *Norf.*
- TUT-SUB.** A hassock. *Somerset.*
- TUT-WORK.** *s.* [Tote, Total.] Work done by the piece is called Great-work in East Sussex.] Work done by the piece or contract. *E. Sussex.*
- TUTTER.** *s.* Trouble. "What a Tutter he make of it." *Norf.*
- TUTTY.** *s.* A flower; a nosegay. *Somerset.*
- TURN-OVER.** *s.* A kind of apple-pie made in this way—a piece of paste is rolled out, round pieces of apple are stuck into it and then it is folded in the middle and turned over, whence its name, forming a semicircle instead of a circle. *E. Sussex.*
- TURN-STRING.** *s.* A string made of twisted gut, much used in spinning. *Somerset.*
- TUTHERAM,** } *pron.* The others. *Ditto.*
- TUTHERMY,** }
- TUTCH.** *s.* A comical trick. *Lanc.*
- TUTTLE.** *s.* An awkward person in shape, humour, &c. *Lnac.*
- TWAA.** *adj.* [Twa, Sax.] Two. *Craven.*
- To TWAM.** *v. n.* To swoon. [See to Tome. *North.*
- To TWANK.** *v. a.* [Twang, from the sound.] To let fall the carpenter's chalk line, which makes a smart slap on the board. *Norf.*
- To give a smart slap with the flat of the hand on the breech, or any other fleshy part. *Norf.*
- To TWATTLE.** *v. n.* [Schwatzen, Teut.] To prate. *North.*
- To TWICK.** *v. a.* [Twaerken, Teut. to tweak.] To twist or jerk suddenly. *Somerset.*
- TWICK.** *s.* A sudden twist or jerk. *Somerset.*
- TWIDDLE.** *s.* A small pimple. *Norf.*
- To TWIDDLE.** *v. n.* To be busy, and bestow seeming pains about the merest trifles. *Norf. Sussex.*
- To TWIDDLE.** *v. a.* To pull or turn a thing about very busily, but to little good purpose. *Sussex.*
- Twaddle (See Twattle) means idle, empty, prating or writing. *Sussex.*
- To TWIG.** *v. a.* [Edwitan, Sax. to twist.] To give somewhat sharp, but not angry, reproof. *Norf.*
- To TWIG.** *v. a.* [Twig, a small branch.] To give such a slight correction as a twig would inflict. *Norf.*
- To TWIG.** *v. a.* [Bird's being caught with limed Twigs.] To observe a person who is doing something sily; as, "I twigged you talking to him." *E. Sussex.*
- TWIL.** *prep.* [To and While—to the time.] Until. *Norf.*
- TWIL.** *s.* A quill; a reel to wind yarn on. *North.*
- A sort of coarse linen cloth, of which loose frocks, trousers, &c., are made for working men. *Norf.*
- TWILT.** *s.* A quilt. *North. Norf.*
- To TWILT.** *v. a.* To quilt; to beat. *Norf.*
- To TWILTER.** *v. a.* To spin thread unevenly. *North.*
- TWILY.** *adj.* Restless; wearisome. *Som.*
- TWINDLES.** *s.* Twins. *Lanc.*
- TWINY.** *adj.* [Whine.] Fretful; uneasy. *Craven.*
- TWINY.** *adj.* [To Twine.] Twisting. *Craven.*
- To TWINNY.** *v. a.* To rob a cask of liquor before it is tapped.
- TWINTER.** *s.* [Two winters.] A two-year old beast. *North.*
- TWITCH-BELL.** *s.* An earwig. *North.*
- TWIRIPE.** *adj.* Imperfectly ripe. *Somerset.*
- (Twilight, is 'tween light and dark; Twiripe, 'tween ripe and crude.)
- TWIRL-POO.** *s.* A whirl-pool. *Lanc.*
- TWIT.** *s.* [Edwitan, Sax. to reproach.] Snappishness; a fit of ill-humour. *Norf.*
- To TWIT.** *v. a.* To reproach; to remind a person frequently of some old grievance or fault. *E. Sussex.*
- TWIT.** *s.* An acute angle. *Craven.*
- TWIT.** *s.* Anything entangled. *Craven.*
- TWITCH-GRASS.** *s.* Triticum repens; a sour kind of grass infesting arable fields. *Norf. Sussex.*
- To TWITTER.** *v. n.* [Titteren, Teut.] To tremble. *North.*
- "To be all in a Twitter," is to be very much agitated. *Sussex. Hants.*
- "To be within a Twitter," is to be within a little. *Lanc.*
- TWITTER.** *adj.* Uneasy. *Craven.*



To UNSNECK, *v. a.* [See Sneck.] To unlatch. *Craven.*

To UNTANG, *v. a.* [Un, and Tang, Sax. a twig; whence Tangle and Entangle, according to *Fenning.*] To untie. *Somers.-t.*

To UNTHAW, *v. a.* To thaw. *Wills.*

To UP, *v. n.* To arise. *Somerset.*

Let us up and be doing. *Bible.*

UP-A-DAY, *v. imp. m.* A fondling expression of a nurse to a child, when she takes it up in her arms, or lifts it over any obstacle. (See *Forby.*) *Norf.*

UPAZET, *adv.* In perfection. *Exmoor.*

To UPBRADE, *v. n.* To rise on the stomach, as food which does not agree, and therefore may be said to quarrel, to scold or upbraid one for eating it. *Craven.*

UPDAALS, *adv.* Up the valley or dale. *Craven.*

To UPHODTO, *phr.* [To uphold you.] To assure you. *Lanc. Craven.*

To UPHOWD, *v. a.* To maintain. *Lanc.*

UPLAND, *s.* Higher and drier ground, as distinguished from fen-land. *Norf.*

An upland farm is a farm on high ground, compared to marsh land. *E. Suss. Kent.*

UPLANDER, UPLAND-MAN, *s.* An inhabitant of the Uplands. *Norf.*

UPMET and DOWN-THROSTEN, *phr.* [Up-meted, or measured up full and high, and thrust or pressed down close.] Good measure; also entirely. *Craven.*

To UPPER-HAND, *v. a.* To apprehend; to take, as a constable does a thief, when the former certainly has the upperhand of the other. *Norf.*

To UPPER-HATCH, *v. a.* [Upper, and to Hatch, to bring forth; to contrive or project.] To understand; to comprehend. *Norf.*

UPPERLET, *s.* [Epaulette, Fr. a shoulder piece.] A shoulder knot. *Norf.*

UPPER-STORY, *s.* The brain; it is said of a weak person, that his Upper-Story is badly furnished. *Norf. Hants. Sussex.*

UPPING-BLOCK, *s.* A horse-block, from which persons mount upon their horses. *Somerset. Hants.*

UPPISH, *adj.* Proud without cause. *Norf.*

Pettish; out of temper, said of a person whose choler is soon up. *E. Sussex.*

UP-SITTING, *s.* The time when a woman first sits up after her confinement. *York. Exmoor.*

To URLE, *v. n.* To look sickly; to draw one's self together, as when cold.

To be "Urled," is to be stinted in growth. *North.*

URLING, *s.* A little, dwarfish, person. *North.*

URLY, *adj.* Chilly. *North.*

UPSIDES, *adv.* On an equal or superior footing.

"To be upsides with a person," is to do something that shall be equivalent or superior to what he has done to us.

Literally, I suppose, to overtake and come alongside of another. *Somerset.*

UPSTART, *s.* A deep impression made by a horse's foot in clayey ground, which holds water, and into which, if another horse steps, the water starts up and wets the rider. *Norf.*

UPWAXEN, *part. pass.* [Wexan, Sax. to increase.]

Grown up to manhood. *Craven.*

URCHIN, *s.* [Heuerchin, Arm.] A hedgehog. *North.*

URE, *s.* An adder. *North. Bailey.*

URGEFUL, *adj.* Urgent; importunate; teasing. *Norf.*

URVER, *adj.* [Ufar, Goth. over.] Upper. *Craven.*

UTCHY, *pron. l.* [Ich, Sax. Ich, Dien. I serve. *The Prince of Wales's motto.*]

## V.

To VAG, *v. a.* To thwack or whip with a rod. To Fag. *West.*

VAGE, VAZE, *s.* A voyage; more commonly applied to the distance employed to increase the intensity of motion or action from a given point. *Somerset.*

VALIDOM, *s.* Value; size. *Craven.*

VALLOR, VALLOW, *s.* [Val, Fr. a vale.] A hollow mould, in which a cheese is pressed; called also a Vate. *Bailey.*

VALLOR, VALLOW, VOLLER, VOLLOW, *s.* A fallow. *Hants.*

To VALL OVER A DESK, *phr.* A cant term for having the banns published in the church. *West.*

VALOUR, *s.* [Valor, Lat. value.] Value; amount. *Norf.*

To VALOUR, *v. a.* To esteem. *Ditto.*

To VAMPER, *v. n.* To Vapour. *Craven.*

VAN, *s.* A machine for winnowing corn. (To fan, to winnow.) *Hants. Glouc.*

To VANG, *v. a.* [Vangen. Belg. to seize.] To receive; to earn. *Somerset.*

To take; to undertake for, as god-father's for children. *Somerset. Bailey.*

VARDITE, *s.* A verdict. *Craven.*

VARE, *s.* A species of weasel. *Somerset.*

To VARE, *v. n.* To bring forth young, applied to pigs and some other animals. *Somerset.*

In Hampshire they say, to Varrow, being a corruption of Farrow, F being changed into V.

VARMINT, *s.* Vermin. *Somerset. Lanc.*

VARRA-WEEL, *adv.* [Vrai, Fr. True, Wealan, Sax. to be well.] Very well. *North.*

VAST, *s.* A deal; a very large quantity; as, "We have had a Vast of rain." *Crav. Norf. E. Sussex.*

VAUNCE-ROOF, *s.* The garret. *Suff.*

VAUGHT, *part. pass.* (To Catch, makes Caught—why not Fetch, Faught? F changed to V makes Vaught.) Fetched. "Var vaught and dear a-bought." *Som.*

**VAWTH**, *s.* A bank of dung or earth, prepared for manure. *Somerset.*

**To VAY**, *v. n.* [Faire, Fr. to do.] To succeed; to do well. (See to Fay.) *Som.*

**VAZE**, *s.* To move about a room or house, so as to agitate the air. *Somerset.*

**VEAKING**, *s.* Fretfulness; peevishness. *Exm.*

In Hants, when a little pig utters a cry of distress, he is said to be "weaking about," from the sound; when he does it he is fretful. Weaking is easily changed into Veaking.

**VEEL**, *s.* [Veld, Belg.] A field; corn land uninclosed. *Somerset.*

**VEELVARE**, *s.* A fieldfare. *Ditto.*

**VELL**, *s.* [Vellum from Velin, Fr.] The salted stomach of a calf, used for making cheese; a membrane. *Somerset.*

A calf's bag or stomach; rennet. *Glouc.*

**VELLING**, *s.* The ploughing of turf to be laid in heaps to burn. *West. Bailey.*

**VENOM**, *adj.* Dry; harsh. *Warw.*

**VEO**, *adj.* [Feo, Sax.] Few, little. *Somerset.*

**VERDI**, **VERDIT**, *s.* (Verdict.) Opinion. *Somerset.*

**To VINE-DRA**, *v. a.* (Fine-draw.) To flatter or deceive people with fine words. *West.*

**VEREL**, *s.* A small iron hoop. *Craven.*

[Ferrule from Ferrum, Lat. iron.]

**VESSEL**, *s.* Half a quarter of a sheet of writing paper. *Norf.*

Forby derives it from Fascio's, Lat. a little strip. He says it is in Todd's Johnson, and Pegge. It is not in Fenning, 1761; but I find it in Dyche, and Pardon, 1744.

**VESSEL**, *s.* [Vas, Lat.] A wooden cask to hold fermented liquors; a cask of any kind. *Norf.*

A pail or bucket. *Essex.*

**To VESSY**, *v. n.* When two or more persons read verses alternately, they are said to "Vessy." *Somerset.*

**VESTER**, *s.* A pin or wire to point out the letters to children, when learning to read; a fescue, from which it is corrupted. [Festu, Fr.] *Somerset.*

**VEW**, *s.* Yew. *Craven.*

**VIER**, *s.* [Fewr, Teut.] Fire. *Som. Hants.*

This word is pronounced as a dissyllable.

Jennings says some old writers have "Fy-er." From Fire, we make Fiery, and why not Fier, Vier?

**VIEWLY**, *adj.* Handsome; agreeable to the view or sight. *Craven.*

**VINNY**, *s.* A scolding-match; also a battle, bout, or assault. *West.*

Shakspeare. [Venue, Fr.] *Grose.*

**VIEW-TREE**, *s.* The yew-tree. *Lanc.*

**VINE**, *s.* Any trailing fruit-bearing plant which runs over the ground, unless supported, as cucumbers, melons, &c. *Norf.*

**VINEROUS**, *adj.* Hard to please. *North. Bailey.*

**VINNED**, *adj.* (Veined—blue-veined signifies, in Hampshire, those thin veins of

mould which are seen in decaying cheese.) *Mouldy.* *Somerset. Hants.*

Humourous; affected. *Somerset.*

**VIPER'S DANCE**, *s.* St. Vitus' Dance. *Norf.*

**VIRGIN'S-GARLAND**, *s.* Garlands made of flowers, or of variegated paper, carried before the corpse of a young girl, and afterwards suspended as a votive offering or memorial in the church. *Craven dialect*, which see.

**VIST**, *s.* [Vuyst, Belg.] The fist. *Hants. Som.*

**To VIT**, *v. a.* [Vitten, Flemish, to fit or make fit.] To dress neat. *Exm.*

**VITTY**, *adj.* Decent, handsome, well. *Exm.*

**VITTY**, *adj.* Properly; aptly. *Somerset.*

(Fit, apt, proper.)

**VLANNIN**, *s.* [Gwlanen, Brit.] *Somerset.*

**To VLARE**, *v. n.* To burn wildly; to flare. *Somerset.*

**VLEER**, *s.* [Vleye, Belg.] A flea. *Somerset.*

**VLICK**, *s.* A flick; a blow with a stick. *West. Grose.*

A sharp touch with the point of the lash of a whip. *Hants. W. Sussex.*

**VLOTHER**, *s.* [Flutteran, Sax. to flutter.]

Incoherent talk; nonsense. *Somerset.*

To be all in a flutter, is to be agitated, not knowing what one says or does. *Hants.*

*Sussex.*

**VOCATING**, *part. act.* [Voco, Lat. to call.]

Going about from place to place in an idle manner. *Somerset.*

**VOIDER**, *s.* A kind of open-work basket. *North.*

**To VOKE**, *v. a.* (See to Boke.) To make an effort to vomit. *Norf. Forby.*

(To Evoke?)

**VOKEY**, *adj.* Moist. *North.*

**To VOLLY**, *v. a.* [Volgen, Belg.] To follow. *Somerset.*

**VOLLIER**, *s.* Something which follows. A follower. *Somerset.*

**To VOOASE**, *v. a.* To force. *Somerset.*

**VOOATH**, *adv.* [Voord, Belg.] Forth; out. *Somerset.*

**VORAD**, *adv. and adj.* Forward. *Somerset.*

**VORE**, *adv.* Forth. To draw vore; to twist one with a fault. *Exm.*

**VORE-DAYS**, *adv.* Late in the day. *Ditto.*

**VORE-REERT**, *adv.* Forthright; without circumspection. *Exm.*

**VORE-RIGHT**, *adj.* (Fore-right) Blunt; candidly rude. *Somerset.*

**VORKED**, *part. pass.* Forked. To draw one out by the vorked-end, is to pull him out by the heels. *West.*

**VOR'N**, *pron.* [Veor, Belg. for; Un, him.] For him. *Somerset.*

**VORT** or **VOART**, *pret. of Fight.* Fought. *West.*

**VOUSE**, *adj.* [Vooûse, to force.] Strong; nervous; forward. *Somerset.*

**VREACH**, *adv.* Carefully, diligently, and earnestly. *West.*

**To VUG** *v. a.* To strike with the elbow. *Somerset.*

VUG, *s.* A thrust or blow with the elbow  
*Somerset.*  
VULCH, or FULCH, *s.* A pushing stroke  
with the fist directed upwards. *West.*  
To VUMP, *v. a.* To thump. *Ditto.*  
VUNG, *part. pass.* (See Vang.) Received.  
*West.*  
VUR, *adv.* Far. *Hants, Somerset.*  
VURDER, *adv.* Farther. *Ditto.*  
VURDEST, *adv.* Farthest. *Ditto.*  
VURDIN, *s.* (Corruption.) Farthing. *Exm.*  
VUR-VOOATH, *adv.* Far-Forth. *Som.*  
VUR-VORE, *adv.* Far forth. *Exm.*  
VUST, *adj.* [Veurst, Belg.] First. *Hants.Som.*  
VUSTIN-FUME, *phr.* [Vast, Fume.] A  
violent passion. *West.*  
VUSTLED-UP, *part. pass.* Wrapped up.  
*West.*

## W.

WA, *adv.* [Oui, Fr.] Yes. *Craven.*  
WAA, *adj.* [Wa, Sax. woe.] Sorry; op-  
pressed with woe. *Craven.*  
WAASTHEART, *phr.* Alas! Woe is my  
heart. *Craven.*  
WAA-WORTH-YE, *phr.* Woe betide you.  
*Craven.*  
To WABBLE, *v. n.* To move awkwardly  
and weakly; to totter, as a top does when  
it has almost done spinning. *North.*  
*Hants. Sussex.*  
(If to Waddle can fairly be derived from  
Whaggelen, Belg. to waggle; why not  
to Wabble?)  
WABSTER or WEBSTER, *s.* [Web.]  
A weaver. *North.*  
WACKER, *s.* [Wecken, Belg. to wake.]  
One who is easily awakened. *Lanc.*  
WACKENED, *part. pass.* Awakened. *Lanc.*  
WAD, *aux. v.* Would. *Craven.*  
WAD, *s.* [Wad, Ang. Sax.] Woad. *Norf.*  
WAD, *s.* [Weod, Sax. a bundle.] A  
bundle of peas halm, when cut, previous  
to being carried into the barn. *Hants.*  
WAD, *s.* Black-lead; also a neighbourhood,  
as such and such places lie in the same  
Wad. *Cumb.*  
WADHA, *v.* Would have. *Craven.*  
WAD-AT, WAD HE, *phr.* He would; that  
would he. *Craven.*  
WADMAL, *s.* [Vadmaal, Isl.] A very  
coarse and thick kind of woollen manu-  
facture, worn by countrymen for their  
winter garments. *Norf.*  
WAD TO, *phr.* Wouldst thou. *Craven.*  
To WAFF, *v. n.* [To Waft.] To puff up in  
the act of boiling. *Craven.*  
To bark gently. *Craven.*  
To WAGE, *v. a.* To tempt a person to do  
something difficult or disagreeable by  
offering him a bet or a bribe. *Norf.*  
WAILY, *adj.* [To Wail; to lament.] Op-  
pressed with woe. *Craven.*  
WAIN-HOUSE, *s.* A wagon-house. *Glouc.*  
WAIN, *s.* A wagon. *North.*  
An ox-cart without side rails. *Glouc.*

WAIS, WASE, *s.* [Wasen, Belg.] Wisp,  
Sax. a small bundle of straw.  
A wreath of straw or cloth placed on the  
head to relieve the pressure of a burden.  
*Craven.*  
A handful of straw twisted together, and  
used by carters to rub their horses with.  
*Hants.*  
WAKE, *adj.* [Wak, Ang. Sax.] Weak.  
*Craven.*  
WAKE, *s.* The feast of the dedication of  
a parish church.  
A company of neighbours sitting up with  
the dead. *North.*  
WALCH, *adj.* Insipid; fresh; waterish.  
*Grose.*  
WALL-EEN, *s.* White or grey eyes. *Crav.*  
Wall-eyed is applied to horses, whose eyes  
have a greyish sort of cast in them.  
*Hants. Sussex.*  
(Walchen, Belg. to blanch.)  
WALK, *s.* An uninclosed corn field. *Norf.*  
WALKS, *s. pl.* A large extent of uninclosed  
land; the same as Sheep-walks; so called  
from sheep being allowed to run over it  
for certain portions of the year. *Norf.*  
WALK-MILL, *s.* [Walcken, Belg. to  
blanch; and Mill.] A fulling mill. *North.*  
WALL. He lies by the wall; spoken of a  
person dead, but not buried. *Norf.*  
*Suff. Grose.*  
WALLANEERING! *intj.* An expression  
of pity. [Wailing.] *North.*  
WALLADAY, *intj.* [Wail the Day!] An  
expression of sorrow. *Lanc.*  
WALLING, *part. act.* Boiling. *North.*  
*Bailey.*  
(This word, I suppose, has the same origin  
as Walloper, Pot-Walloper; that is,  
one who boiled a pot of his own, and  
thus became entitled to a vote in many  
boroughs before the Reform Bill was  
passed in 1832. Some derive Wallop-  
ing from the noise made by a pot when  
boiling.) [Wealan, Sax. to boil.]  
WALLIS, *s.* The withers of a horse. *Norf.*  
WALL-TILES, *s.* Bricks, opposed to tiles,  
called Thack-Tiles, (which see.) *North.*  
To WALLOP, *v. a.* To beat. *Somerset.*  
*Hants. Sussex. Warw.*  
To move as fast as possible, but not with-  
out much effort. *Norf.*  
WALLOPING, *adj.* Bending in one's gait.  
*Craven.*  
*Grose.*  
Slatternly.  
(See Walling.)  
To WALLOP, *v. a.* [Envelope?]  
To wrap up anything in a hasty or clumsy  
manner. *Norf.*  
WALLOW, WALSH, *adj.* Flat; insipid.  
*Craven.*  
(See Walch.)  
To WALLY, *v. a.* To indulge. *North.*  
WALNUT, *s.* A large kind of walnut, the  
common sort being called French-nut.  
*Somerset.*

- To WALT**, *v. a. and n.* [To Vault?] To overthrow; to totter or lean on one side. *North.*
- To WALTER**, or **WOLTER**, *v. n.* [Welteren, Belg. to welter; to roll in any filth; whence Welt, a fold.] To roll and twist about on the ground, as corn laid by the wind and rain; or as one who is rolled in the mire. *Norfolk.*
- To be greatly fatigued. *Norfolk.*
- To WAMBLE**, *v. n.* [Wemmelen, Belg.] To stagger or waddle, as ducks do. To move to and fro in an irregular and awkward manner. *North. Somerset.*
- WAN**, *s.* [Wand, a long rod.] A long rod to weave into a hedge. *Norfolk.*
- WANDED-BASKET**, *s.* [See Wan.] An osier or wicker basket. *North.*
- WANDED-CHAIR**, *s.* A wicker chair. *North.*
- WANDY**, *adj.* Long and flexible, like a wand. *North.*
- WANGERY**, *adj.* Flabby. *Essex.*
- WANG-TOOTH**, *s.* [Wang-Todh, Ang. Sax.] (Wang, Sax. the jaw in which the teeth are set.) The canine tooth. *North.*
- WANKLE**, *adj.* [Wanckel, Belg.] Weak; loose; pliant. *Norfolk. North.*
- WANT**, *s.* A mole. [Wand, Sax.] *North.*
- WANTI-TUMP**, *s.* A mole hill. *Glouc.*
- WANTEAN**, *s.* *Craven.* } [Wain-tie.]
- WANTY**, *s.* *Hants.* }
- A surcingle, a large girth for a pack-horse. *North.*
- The girth which is fastened to the thills of a cart, and passing under the horses' belly, prevents the cart from falling back. *W. Sussex. Hants.*
- To WANZE**, *v. n.* [Wanian, Sax, to decline.] To waste away; to pine; to wither. *Norfolk. Bailey.*
- WAP**, *s.* (Wipa, Su. Goth, to involve.) A bundle of straw. *North.*
- To WAP**, *v. a.* To wrap. *Norfolk.*
- To beat. *Hants. Sussex. Warw. Norfolk.*
- To WAP BY**, *v. n.* To go swiftly by. *Lanc.*
- "Down he came, wap," means he came down suddenly, all at once, in a lump as it were. *Hants.*
- WAP**, *s.* A peep. *Lanc.*
- WAPPERED**, *adj.* Restless; fatigued; said of a sick person. *Glouc.*
- WAPPEREYED**, *adj.* Goggle-eyed, with eyes staring, as one scared; or aquinting, like a person in liquor. *Essex.*
- WAPPER-JAWS**, *s.* (See Wap.) A wry mouth; a warped jaw. *Norfolk.*
- WAPPET**, *s.* A yelping cur. *Ditto.*
- WAPS**, **WAPSY**, *s.* [Wæps, Ang. Sax. Forby.] A wasp. *Norfolk. Sussex. Hants.*
- To WAPSE**, *v. a.* To wash. *Sussex*, so says Bailey, but I have never met with it myself.
- WAR**, *interj.* [Wær, Sax. Var, Isl. wary.] Beware! take care; as, War-horse! Get out of the way of the horse! War-hawk! Beware of danger. *Hants. Craven. Sussex. Somerset.*
- WAR-DAY**, *s.* Work-day, opposed to Sunday. [Wark, Sax. a work.] *North.*
- WAR**, *v. pres. of To be.* [Wæren, Sax. plural of Was.] Was, were. *Somerset. Craven.*
- WAR**, *adj.* [Worra, Sax.] Worse. War and War worse; and worse. Warse and Warse. *North.*
- WARBLE**, **WAR-** [Wear, Ang. Sax.] *Norfolk.*
- BLET**, *s.* Hard. callous; and
- WAR-BEETLE**, *s.* [Beetle.] A hard swelling in the backs of cows, caused by a maggot. *Grose. Kent. E. Sussex.*
- WARNLES**, *s.* The stomach and its contents. *Cumb.*
- WARD**, *s.* The world. *Craven.*
- Wardle. *Hants.*
- To WARD**, *v. n.* To wade. *Somerset.*
- WARD**, *s.* [Wear, Ang. Sax. callous.] A hardening of the skin on the hands by work, and on the feet by walking. *Norfolk.*
- To WARD**, *v. a.* To harden the skin of the hands with work. *Norfolk.*
- WARISHED**, *part. pass.* Recovered from sickness. *Craven.*
- WARK**, *s.* [Sax.] Work. *North.*
- Ache; pain. *Ditto.*
- WARK-BRATTLE**, *adj.* (Work, and Brittle, easily broken; a person who is fond of work, soon breaks it down, or gets through it. *Lanc.*
- Loving to work. *North.*
- WARLOCK**, *s.* A wizard. *Craven.*
- WARK-FOLK**, *s.* Labourers. *Ditto.*
- To WARM**, *v. a.* To beat. *Warw.*
- WARMSHIP**, *s.* Warmth. *Somerset. Sussex.*
- To WARNT**, **WARDN**, *v. a.* To warrant. *North. Bailey.*
- To WARP**, *v. a.* [Werpen, Belg. to cast up.] To lay eggs. *Ditto.*
- WARP**, *s.* A ridge of land. *Ditto.*
- In husbandry, a quantity of land consisting of ten, twelve, or more ridges, on each side of which a furrow is left to carry off the water. *E. Sussex. Kent.*
- Four herrings. *E. Sussex. Kent.*
- To WARP-UP**, *v. a.* To plough land in Warps. *E. Sussex. Kent.*
- WARRED**, **WARDED**, *part. pass.* [Weran, Sax. to wear; worn out.] Spent. *Craven.*
- To WARRY**, *v. a.* To curse. *Lanc.*
- WARRIDGE**, *s.* The withers of a horse. *Craven.*
- WARSTED**, **WATER-STEAD**, *s.* A shore. *North.*
- WARTA-SHOEN**, *s.* Shoes for working-days. *Halifax. Grose.*
- WART-DAY**, *s.* A work-day. *Craven.*
- WARTH**, *s.* [Wadan, Ang. Sax. to wade.]
- WATH**, *A ford.* *North.*
- WASE**, *s.* [See Wais.]

- WASH**, *s.* The washings of pots and saucepans, which are thrown into the pail for the hogs, 'called generally Hog-wash. *Hants. Sussex.*
- WASHAMOUTHE**, *s.* A blab. *Erm.*
- WASH-DISH**, *s.* The water wag-tail, so called from its frequenting small streams of water. *Somerset. Hants.*
- WASHBREW**, *s.* Flummery. *Erm.*
- WASSELLERS**, *s.* [Wæscel, Sax. A liquor made of roasted apples, sugar, and ale, offered to all guests in a bowl at Christmas, called a Wassel-bowl.—A bowl of this kind is still to be seen in Battle Abbey, Sussex, made of wood.] Grown people or children who go about the streets in the evenings at Christmas, singing carols. *Hants.*
- WASSEL-SINGERS**, *s. plu.* Wassellers. *Norf.*
- WASSEL**, *s.* A person very weak, probably from partaking too freely of the Wassel bowl. *Craven.*
- WASSET-MAN**, *s.* A scare-crow. *Wilts.*
- WASTE**, *s.* A consumption. *North.*
- WATCHED**, *adj.* (Wetshod) Wet-footed. *Hants.*
- WATER-BEWITCHED**, *s.* Weak tea, punch coffee, &c., of which the flavour is almost imperceptible from the super-abundance of water in the mixture. *Norf. Hants. Sussex.*
- WATER-DOGS**, *s.* Small clouds floating below the dense mass of cloudiness in rainy seasons, denoting the approach of heavy rain. *Norf.*
- In Hants, called 'Hounds,' and when seen, people exclaim, "The Hounds are out."
- WATER-ICLES**, *s.* Stalactites. *Craven.*
- WATER-RANNY**, *s.* The short-tailed field mouse. *Norf.*
- Fenning has Ranny, a shrew-mouse, from *mus araneus*, Lat. from its inhabiting arable ground. But what has water to do with it?
- WATER-SHAKKEN**, *adj.* Soaked with water; applied to land. *Craven.*
- WATER-SLAIN**, *adj.* Super-saturated with water, spoken of beverage, such as tea, beer, &c. *Norf.*
- Wet, undrained land, is said to be water-slain. *Suff.*
- WATER-SPRINGE**, *s.* A copious flow of saliva, which often precedes nausea. *Norf.*
- WATER-SPRIZZLE**, *s.* A disease in goslings or ducklings. *Norf.*
- WATER-TAKING**, *s.* A pond from which water is taken to supply a house that has no pump. *Norf.*
- WATER-WHELP**, *s.* A dumplin kneaded without yeast or eggs. *Norf.*
- WATER-TABLE**, *s.* A low part on the side of a road for the purpose of carrying off the superfluous water. *E. Sussex.*
- WATSAIL**, *s.* (Wassail.—See Wassel.) A drinking song, sung on Twelfth Day eve; throwing toast to the apple trees, in order to have a fruitful year. *Esmoor.*
- WATTLES**, *s.* Rods laid on a roof to thatch upon. *North.*
- To **WAW**, *v. n.* [Wa, Sax. Woe, wail, wawl.] To wawl, to cry as a cat. *Craven.*
- To bark as a dog. *Grose.*
- WAU**, *s.* (Scotch pronunciation, as Fau, fall, &c.) A wall. *Craven.*
- Worthless liquor, probably from Wa, Sax. woe. Woeful stuff. *Craven.*
- WAUGHISH**, *adj.* Faintish; sickly. *Lanc.*
- WAVERS**, *s.* Young timberlings left standing in a fallen wood. *North.*
- To **WAWL**, *v. n.* [Wa, Sax.] To wail; to weep. *Craven.*
- To **WAWKEN**, *v. n.* [Wealcan, Sax.] To walk. *Lanc.*
- To **WAWT**, *v. a.* (To vault, to leap.) To overturn. *Lanc.*
- WAX-KERNEL**, *s.* A swelling near the ear; from to wax, to grow. *Craven.*
- WAY-BIT**, *s.* A little piece; a little way. How far is it to such a place; Three miles and a Way-bit; meaning a little more than three miles; though sometimes it is said, the Way-bit is a pretty considerable piece over. *North.*
- WAY-BREAD**, *s.* Plantain. *North.*
- [Wæg-Bræde, Sax.]
- To **WAY ZALT**, *v. a.* (To weigh salt.) To play at the game of Way-zalting, which see.
- WAY-ZALTING**, *s.* A game or exercise in which two persons stand back to back, with their arms interlaced, and alternately lift each other. *Somerset.*
- In Hants it is called Weighing.
- WAZE**, *s.* A small round cushion put under the hat, or on the crown of the head, to carry loads on. *Cumb.*
- A Waze of straw. *Hants.* (See Wais.)
- WEAD**, *adj.* Very angry. *North.*
- WEAH**, *adj.* Sorry for. [Wa, Sax. woe.] *North.*
- WEAKY**, *s.* [Weicken, Germ. to soak.] Moist. *North.*
- To **WEAL**, *v. a.* To choose. *Lanc.*
- WEALING**, *s.* (Weanling.) A young creature fit to be weaned. *Craven.*
- To **WEAR**, *v. a.* To lay out money. *Lanc.*
- To **WEAR UP**, *v. a.* To wear out. *Norf.*
- To **WEAR THE POT**, *phr.* To cool it. *North.*
- WEARIFUL**, *adj.* Tiresome; giving exercise to patience. *Norf.*
- WEARING**, *s.* A consumption. *Craven.*
- WEARY**, *adj.* Feeble; sickly; puny; that is soon wearied. *Norf.*
- To **WEAT THE HEAD**, *phr.* To examine the head for lice, perhaps corrupted from to Weed. *North.*
- WEATHER-GALL**, *s.* A secondary rainbow, a sign of bad weather. *Craven.*
- [Wasser-Gall, Germ.]
- WEATHER-HEAD**, *s.* The secondary rainbow. *Norf.*

**WEATHER-LAID**, *adj.* Weather-bound ; stopped on a journey by bad weather. *Norf.*

**WEAUGHING**, *part. act.* [Probably from the sound, as we use Bow-wow in the same sense.] Barking. *Lanc.*

**WEA WORTH YOU**, *phr.* Woe betide you. *North.*

**WEB**, *s.* The omentum. "The web of the body;" the cawl. *Norf.*

**WEE**, *adj.* [Scotch.] Little. *North.*

**WEEKS OF THE MOUTH**, *phr.* The sides of it. *Lanc.*

**WEEL**, *adv.* Well. *North.*

**WEEL**, *s.* [Wæl, Sax. a well.] A whirlpool ; a well. *North.*

**WEEN**, *phr.* We have. *Lanc.*

**WEEPING-TEARS**, *s. pl.* Excessive sorrow. "I found poor Betty all in weeping tears." *Norf.*

**WEEPY**, *adj.* "Abounding with springs ; moist. *Somerset.*

**WEER**, *adj.* Pale and ghastly in aspect. *Nf.* [Weard, Sax. Fate ; hence Weird sisters, witches. *Lanc.*

**WEET**, *adj.* [Wæet, Sax.] Wet. *Lanc.*

**To WEET**, *v. a.* To wet. *Ditto.*

**WEET, or WITE**, *adj.* Nimble, swift. *North.*

**WEE-WOW** ; **A-WEE-WOW**, *adv.* Perverely ; in an unsettled state. *West.*

**To WEEZE**, *v. n.* [Wæs, Sax.] To ooze. *E. Sussex.*

**WEIGH**, or **WAAGH**, *s.* Wæge, Ang. Sax. A lever ; a wedge. *Grose.*

**WEIGH-BALK**, *s.* The beam of a pair of scales. *Craven.*

**WEIGHT**, *adj.* Many. *Ditto.*

**WEIR**, or **WAAR**, *s.* Sea-wreck ; sea-weed. [Waar, Sax.] *Northumb.*

**Wore** or **Woor**. *Isle of Thanet.*

**Sea-Ore**. *Hants.*

**To WELK**, *v. a.* To dry ; said of grass shaken out to be dried for hay. *North.*

[**To Welter**.] To soak, roll, and macerate in a fluid. *Norf.*

To give a sound beating, which is likely to raise weals, welts, or welks. *Norf.*

**To WELL**, *v. a.* [Wæltan, Sax. to welt, to lay in folds] To weld. *Craven.*

**WELL-APPAID**, *part. act.* Appeased ; satisfied. *Somerset.*

**WELL-AT-EASE**, *adj.* Hearty ; healthy. *Somerset.*

**WELLING**, *part. act.* [Wælla, Su. Goth. to heat.] Boiling ; scalding ; applied to liquor. *North.*

**WELLANDER**, *interj.* Alas. *North.*

**WELL-TIDDED**, *adj.* Well-teated, having a good udder. *North.*

**WELL TO DO**, *phr.* In a state of ease as to pecuniary circumstances. *Hants. Suss.*

**WELL-TO-LIVE**, *phr.* Well to do. *Norf.*

**WELLY**, *adv.* Well nigh. *North.*

**To WELLY**, *v. a.* [Wail, Bewail ye.] To pity. *Grose.*

**To WELT**, *v. a.* [Welt a fold in a garment.] To overturn. *Craven.*

**To WELT**, *v. a.* To beat, as, "I will welt your jacket for you." *Sussex.*

**WEM**, *s.* [Ang. Sax. Tim Bobbin.] The Belly. *Lanc.*

**WEM**, *s.* [Wem, Ang. Sax. a stain or spot.] A small fretted place in a garment. *Norf.*

**WENCE**, *s.* [Whence—the point from which they start.] A spot where several ways meet, or from which they diverge ; as a four-wence. *E. Sussex. Kent.*

Bailey writes it Wence. It is now commonly called a Went, sometimes a Vent. Flimwell Vent, Kent.]

**WENNEL**, *s.* (Wean.) A weaned calf. *Norf.*

**To WEND**, *v. n.* To go. *North.*

**WENTED**, *part. pass.* Grown acid. *Norf.*

**WENTS**, *s.* The teasles, or fuller's thistles when worn out. *Glouc.*

**WER**, *pron.* [Vor, Teut. We, Sax. we.] Our. *Craven.*

**WERE**, *s.* [Wær, Sax. a fen.] A pond or pool of water. *North.*

**WESH**, *s.* [Wash.] Urine. *Craven.*

**WESTLY**, *adj.* Dizzy, giddy. *Norf. Bailey.*

**To WET**, *phr.* "To wet the sickle," is to take an allowance of beer, the evening before wheat harvest begins. *Norf.*

"To wet your whistle," means to have something to drink. *Sussex. Hants.*

"To have a wet," "Let us have a wet," that is, "Let us drink." *Sussex. Hants.*

"A wet one," is a drunkard. *Ditto.*

**WETHERLY**, *adv.* With rage and violence. *Ezmoor.*

**WETSHOD**, *adj.* Wet in the feet. *Norf.*

**WET'UR**, *s.* [Wæeter, Belg.] Water. *Lanc.*

**WET'UR-TAWMS**, *s.* [Wæeter, Belg. water, and Tomber, Fr. to fall.] Sick fits ; water-qualms. *Lanc.*

**WEVET**, *s.* [Wefan, Sax. to weave.] A spider—which weaves a web. *Somerset.*

**To WEW-WOW**, *v. a.* To wring and twist in an irregular and intricate manner. *Norf.*

**WEY**, *s.* [Wæg, Sax.] A way. *Lanc.*

**To WEYN**, *v. a.* [Wenen, Sax.] To wean. *Lanc.*

**WEZZON**, **WEASAND**, *s.* [Wesan, Sax.] The windpipe. *Craven.*

**WHA**, *adv.* [Weal, health, from Wealan, Sax.] Well. *Craven.*

**WHACK**, *s.* [See Swack.] A smart, loud blow. (Perhaps from the sound.) *North. West. South.*

**To WHAIN**, *v. a.* To coax or entice. *North.*

**WHAIN**, *adj.* Strange. *North.*

**To WHACK**, *v. a.* To beat with violence. *Hants. Somerset. Sussex.*

**To WHACK**, *v. n.* To fall with great violence. *Craven.*

**To WHACKER**, *v. n.* [Cwacan, Sax. to quake.] To tremble. *Lanc. Craven.*

**WHAFF**, **WHAFT**, *s.* [Wave, waft.] A blast of wind. *Lanc.*

To WHAKE, *v. n.* [See Whacker.] To tremble. *Lanc.*  
 WHACKER, *s.* Something huge and large, as a stout man, is said to be a Whacker, and so is a thumping lie. *Hants. Sussex.*  
 WHACKING, *adj.* Large; huge. *Sussex.*  
 WHALING, *part. act.* [Weal, a mark left by a stripe, from Walan, Sax.] Beating. *Craven.*  
 WHAM, *s.* [Swamp?] A bog; a morass. *Craven.*  
 WHAMP, *s.* A wasp. *North.*  
 WHANG, *s.* [Thwang, Sax.] A thong. *Craven.*  
 To WHANG, *v. a.* To beat. *Craven.*  
 To throw away. *Craven.*  
 WHANGBY, *s.* Poor skimmed-milk cheese, tough enough to make thongs or Whangs. *Craven.*  
 WHANK, *s.* A lump; a large piece, as a Whank of cheese. *North.*  
 WHARLING IN THE THROAT, *phr.* An inability to pronounce the letter R; as among the inhabitants of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and its environs. *Grose*  
 WHARTS and WHEWTS, *s.* Irregular tufts of grass. *North.*  
 (Wart, but whence Whewts?)  
 WHARLE, *s.* [To Whirl.] A small wheel on a spindle. *Craven.*  
 WHARLE-KNOT, *s.* A hard knot. *Lanc.*  
 WHARRE, *s.* A crab-apple. *Cheshire. Bailey.*  
 To WHART, WHARTLE, *v. a.* [Thwart.] To cross; to tease. *Norf.*  
 WHAT-NOSED, *adj.* Hot-nosed; red-nosed, from drinking. *West.*  
 WHATSOMIVER, *pron.* Whatsoever. *Somerset*  
*adv.* However. *Craven.*  
 WHAW, *adv.* Why. *Lanc.*  
 WHAWM, *s.* Warmth. *Lanc.*  
 To WHAUVE, *v. a.* To cover over. *Craven.*  
 WHAPPER, *adj.* Large. *Ditto.*  
 WHAPPLE-GATE, *s.* A gate on a Whapple-Way. *Hants.*  
 WHAPPLE-WAY, *s.* A way, by which people on foot or on horseback can pass, but not in carriages of any kind. *Hants.*  
 To WHAPS, *v. a.* [See to Wap-by.] To put in hastily. *Craven.*  
 WHEADY, *adj.* Tedious; wearisome; as a Wheady mile; a mile more than was expected in a journey. *Shropshire.*  
 (Wa, Sax. woe; Whea-day, Woe-a-day.)  
 WHEAMOW, *adj.* Nimble. *Derby.*  
 WHEAM, WHEM, *adj.* So close that no wind can enter; also convenient. *Chesh.*  
 WHEAM, *adv.* Near at hand. *Lanc. Chesh.*  
 (Ang. Sax. Tim Bobbin.)  
 WHEAN, *s.* [Kivinna, Isl. a woman-quean.] A worthless woman. *Lanc. Craven.*  
 WHEANT, *adj.* [Quaint.] Stange; comical. *Lanc.*  
 To WHECKER, *v. n.* To neigh; to laugh in a low, vulgar manner. *Somerset.*

To Whicker. *Hants.*  
 (From the sound.)  
 To WHEDDER, *v. n.* To tremble. *North.*  
 WHEDEN, *s.* A silly fellow. *West. Bailey.*  
 WHEE, *s.* [Wee, Sc. little.] A heifer or young cow. *York.*  
 WHEEL, *s.* A whirl-pool. *Lanc.*  
 WHEEL-SPUN, *s.* Very stout worsted yarn, spun on the common large wheel, of which the coarsest stockings, gloves, caps, &c., are made. *Norf.*  
 WHEEL-SPUR, *s.* In the old roads, the horse path was midway between the two wheel-ruts. Between the horse path and the rut on either side was the Wheel-Spur, much higher than either.  
 (See *Porby*, who gives Spura, Teut. a crossway. Spurling, Brit, a deep rut.) *Norf.*  
 WHEEMLY, *adv.* [Quemen, Teut.] Smoothly; quietly. *Craven.*  
 WHEEN-CAT, *s.* [Queen-Cat. See Whean.] A female cat. *North.*  
 WHEINT, *adj.* Fine; as a wheint lad. *Cheshire.*  
 WHELK, *s.* A blow. *Craven.*  
 A noise made by a heavy body falling.  
 A quantity, as a Whelk of straw. *Craven.*  
 WHELKIN, *adj.* Large. *Ditto.*  
 WHELM, *s.* Half a hollow tree, placed with its hollow side downwards, to form a small watercourse. *Norf.*  
 To WHELM, *v. a.* To turn a tub or other vessel upside down, whether to cover any thing with or not. "Whelm it down." *Norf.*  
 (Awhilfan, Sax. to overwhelm; overwhelm.)  
 WHEMMELLED, *part. pass.* [Wemelen, Teut.] Covered or turned over. *Craven.*  
 WHEN, *adj.* Strange. *Ditto.*  
 WHERE, *adv.* Whether. *Somerset.*  
 WHEREWI, *s.* [Wherewith.] Property; estate; money, wherewith to live. *Som.*  
 WHERKING, *part. act.* Breathing with difficulty. *Lanc. Craven.*  
 WHERR, *adj.* Very sour. *Lanc.*  
 To WHERRET, *v. a.* To pester; annoy; harass. *Norf.*  
 To worret. *Hants.* (To worry.)  
 WHERRET, *s.* A box on the ear. *Lanc.*  
 WHERRY, *s.* A liquor made from the pulp of crab-apples, after the verjuice is expressed. *Grose.*  
 To WHERRY, *v. n.* To laugh immoderately. *Craven.*  
 To WHETHER, *adv.* At all events. *Ditto.*  
 WHETHERS, *adv.* In doubt. *Ditto.*  
 To WHEW, *v. a.* To throw away. *Ditto.*  
 To turn off abruptly. *Ditto.*  
 To WHEWT, *v. n.* [From the sound.] To whistle. *North. Norf.*  
 To squeak faintly, as a young bird. *Norf.*  
 WHIAT, *adj.* Quiet. *Craven.*  
 WHICK, *adj.* Quick; alive. *Lanc. Ditto.*  
 (Cwic, Sax. quick.)  
 WHICKEN, *s.* The mountain ash. *Craven.*

**WHICKS, s.** Couch-grass; thorns. *Craven.*  
(Cwic, Sax. growing quick.)

**WHICKENED, part. pass.** Choaked. *North.*

**WHICKET-FOR-WHACKET, phr.** Quit for quatte; tit for tat; quid pro quov. *Kent. Bailey.*

**WHIFF, s.** [Waff, Scotch.]

A transient view.

*Craven.*

**WHIFF, s.** "Neither Whiff nor Whaff," is a phrase applied to insipid food; unmeaning chat, &c. *Norf.*

**WHIFF-WAFF, WHIFFO-WHAFFO, s.** Trifling words or actions. *Lanc.*

**WHIFFLE-WHAFFLE, s.** A person of unsteady character. *Craven.*

**WHIFFLER, s.** One who goes at the head of a procession to clear the way, particularly in the corporation of Norwich. (See *Forby.*)

A young freeman, who attends the Companies of London on Lord Mayor's Day. *Fenning.*

(Chwyth, Brit. a sudden blast and soon over. Wæferen, Ang. Sax. to talk idly.)

**WHIGG, s.** [Hwæg, Sax.] Whey. *Craven.*

**WHILE, prep.** Until. *North. Norf.*

**To WHILE, v. a.** To get rid of, applied to time, as "We must while away the time till dinner is ready." *Norf. Sus. Hants.*

**To WHILK, v. n.** To yelp or bark as a dog does. *Hants. Bailey.*

To cry, as a dog does, when in distress.

To mutter to one's self, as a person does when offended. *E. Sussex.*

**WHIMLY, adv.** Softly; silently. *North.*

**WHIMMY, adj.** Full of whims or fancies. *Craven. Sussex. Hants.*

**To WHINGE, v. n.** To Whine. [Wenga, Su. Goth. to deplore.] *Craven.*

**WHINNER-NEBB'D, adj.** Thin-nosed; having a lean, spare, face. *North.*

**WHINNOCK, s.** A pail to carry milk in. *North.*

**WHINNS, s.** Furze; gorse. *Ditto.*

**To WHINNY, v. n.** [Hinnio, Lat. to neigh; or from the sound uttered by a young colt.] To neigh as a horse, more particularly as a foal. *Lanc. Hants. Norf.*

To Winner.

*Cumb.*

**To WHINNY, v. n.** To snivel and whimper, like a child. *Norf.*

**To WHIP-THE-CAT, phr.** To practise the most pinching parsimony, grudging even the scraps and orts to the cat. *Norf.*

A phrase applied to the village tailor, going round from house to house to work. *Suff.*

"To have a Whip," is to make an extra collection from the company at a tavern dinner, after the regular reckoning has been paid. *Sussex. Hants.*

**WHIPPANCE, s.** [See Whipple-tree.]

**WHIPPER-SNAPPER, s.** [Perhaps from the quick snapping of a whip.]

A busy, insignificant person. *Craven.*

A little busy person.

*Hants. Sussex.*

**WHIPPER-SNAPPER, adj.** Active; nimble; sharp. *Hants. Somerset.*

**WHIPPET, s.** A short, light petticoat. *Norf.*

**WHIPPLE-TREE, s.** A short bar, by which horses draw. *Norf.*

A Whippance in Hampshire is a wooden bar, used to keep the chains apart from rubbing the horse's legs and sides when drawing a plough or harrow. The bar used for this purpose in the harness of a horse, drawing a cart or wagon, is called a Spreader in Hampshire, and a Spread-bat in E. Sussex.

**WHIPSWHILE, s.** A short time, in as little time as you can snap a whip. *Som.*

**WHIRKENED, part. pass.** Choaked; strangled. *North.*

**WHIRLE, s.** [To Whirl.] A round piece of wood, put on the spindle of a spinning-wheel. *Bailey.*

**WHIRL-TE-WOO, s.** Butter milk. *Derby.*

**WHIRL-BAAN, s.** [To Whirl, and Baan, Sax. bone.]

The cap of the knee.

*North.*

The thigh bone, which fastens into the socket of the hip and revolves therein, is called the Hurl-bone. *Hants.*

**WHIRL-BARK, s.** A butter churn, which turns round. *Derby.*

**WHIRLY-BOOANS, s.** The knees. *Lanc.*

**To WHIRR, v. n.** [From the sound.]

To fly away with noise, as partridges do.

*Craven.*

**WHIRRA, s.** [See Worra.]

**WHISHT, intj.** From the sound.] Hush? *North.*

**WHISKER, adj.** Cleaner. *York.*

**WHISTERPOOP, s.** A back-handed blow. *Exmoor.*

**WHISKET, s.** A small parcel.

A scuttle or basket.

*North.*

**WHISKING, adj.** Great; bouncing; as, "that is a whisking lie." *North. Hants.*

**WHISK-FELT, adj.** Light of carriage; indecent. *Lanc.*

**WHISKY, adj.** Whorish. *Lanc.*

**WHISTER-TWISTER, s.** A smart blow on the side of the head. *Somerset.*

**WHISTER, s.** [Whist! Besilent.]

A whisper.

*Grose.*

**To WHITE, v. a.** [Wite, Sc.] To blame. *North.*

To requite.

*North.*

**To WHITE, v. a.** [Thwitan, Sax.] To cut. *North.*

**WHITE-BACK, s.** *Populus alba*; the white poplar. *Norf.*

**WHITE-CROPS, s.** Corn, as wheat, barley, and oats, the straw of which is white, in contra-distinction to that of peas and beans. *Glouc. Hants.*

**WHITE-IT! intj.** The Deuce take it! *North.*

**WHITE-NEB, s.** [From its white beak.] A rook. *York.*

- WHITE-HERRING**, *s.* A fresh herring, so called in contradistinction to a dried one, which is called a red-herring. *Norf. E. Sussex.*
- WHITTERY**, *adj.* Pale and sickly. *Norf.*
- WHITHERER**, *s.* A lusty, strong or stout person or thing. *North.*
- WHITHERN**, *phr.* Whither will. *Lanc.*
- WHITTLE**, *s.* A small blanket worn over the shoulders by women; also a blanket used to swaddle children. *West.*
- WHIT-WITCH**, *s.* [White-Witch.] A pretended conjuror, whose power depends on his learning, and not on a contract with the devil. *Ermoor.*
- To WHIVER**, *v. n.* [To Waver.] To hover. *Somerset.*
- WHIZBIRD**, *s.* A term of reproach. *Ditto.* In Hampshire they have the word Whoos-bird or Whoos-berg. It appears to be a corruption of Whore's bird, that is, a bastard.
- To WHIZZLE**, *v. a.* To get anything away sily. *North.*
- WHOAM**, *s.* Home. *Lanc.*
- To WHOAVE**, *v. a.* To cover over. *Cheshire. Lanc.*
- WHOATS**, *s.* Oats. *Lanc.*
- Wuts**. *Hants.*
- WHOLE-FOOTED**, *adj.* Treading flat and heavy, as if there were no joints in the foot. *Norf.*
- Very intimate; closely confederate. *Norf.*
- WHOO, WHO, WHOO-WHO, WHOO!** *intj.* An exclamation expressive of great surprise. *Lanc.*
- To WHOOK**, *v. n.* To shake. *Grose.*
- WHOORT**, *v. pret. ten.* Shook (in every joint.) Quaked. *Chesh.*
- WHOP**, *s.* [From the sound. See Wap.] A heavy blow. *Somerset. Hants. Sussex.*
- To WHOP**, *v. a.* To strike with heavy blows. *Somerset. Hants. Sussex.*
- To WHOPPET**, *v. a.* To Whop. *Grose.*
- WHOPPING**, *s.* A beating; as, "I will give you a good Whopping." *Sussex.*
- WHOPPER**, *s.* Anything large. *Hants. Sussex. Norf.*
- WHORTS, WORTS, or HERTS**, *s.* Whortle-berries. *W. Sussex.*
- WHORTING**, *part. act.* To go a Whorting, is to go out for the purpose of gathering whorts or whortle-berries. *West.*
- WHO-SAY, or HOO-SAY**, *s.* A wandering report; an observation of no weight. Who says it? We do not know the author of the report, therefore place no confidence in it. *Somerset.*
- WHOT**, *adj.* Hot. *Somerset.*
- WHOTYEL**, *s.* [Hot Awl?] An iron to bore holes. *Lanc.*
- WHOWISKIN**, *s.* A whole drinking black pot. *Chesh. Bailey.*
- WHRINE**, *adj.* Sour. *North.*
- WHUMMLE**, *s.* [Wimmelen, Belg.] A wimble. *Craven.*
- WHY**, *s.* [Query, Sc.] A heifer. *North.*
- WHY-KAWVE**, *s.* A female calf. *Lanc.*
- WHY-BIBBLE**, *s.* A whimey; idle fancy. *Norf.*
- WIA-WIA**, *adv.* Very well. *Craven.*
- To WICKER**, *v. n.* To neigh. *Hants.*
- (From the sound.)
- WI'**, *prep.* With. *Craven. Hants.*
- To WIDDLE**, *v. n.* To fret. *North.*
- WIDDLES**, *s.* Very young ducks, so called perhaps from their waddling gait. *Norf.*
- WIDVER**, *s.* [Widwa, Sax. a widow.] A widower. *Somerset.*
- WIDE OF**, *prep.* Out of the direct road, but not very far off; as Stone is a little wide of Rye. *E. Sussex.*
- WIDDY, WITHY**, *s.* [Withe, Sax. willow.] Twigs of willow or hazle, dried partially in the fire, and then twisted into wreaths for many agricultural purposes. *Craven.*
- In Hants a Withy is a willow, and a With is a twig of willow twisted into a band to bind a fagot. At the harvest supper, formerly, they had a song in praise of the wood-cutter, part of which ran thus, viz:—
- He takes his With and he winds it,  
And he lays it on the ground;  
And round his fagot he binds it,  
Drink round, my boys! drink round!
- It is perhaps worthy of remark here, that in Dycbe and Pardon's Dictionary, published in 1744, the word Willow is not found, nor is Withe. Fenning, in 1761, has Withe, but not Willow; each of them has Sallow, from the Latin, Salix. (See Sally.)
- WIG**, *s.* [Weghe, Teut.] A sort of cake or bun. *Craven.*
- A small, long, oval cake, made of flour and caraway seeds, with a little honey in the middle, on the outside. *Hants.*
- WIGGER**, *adj.* [Can it be corrupted from Vigour, vigorous?] Strong, as "he is a clean-pitched, wigger fellow." *North.*
- WIKES OF THE MOUTH**, *s.* [Wik, Su. Goth. a corner.] The corners of a mouth. *North.*
- WILCH**, *s.* The wicker strainer set upright in the mash tub, to prevent the grains from running off with the wort. *Norf.*
- WILD-MARE, HINCH, or HITCH**, *s.* The spring-halt, which causes a horse to catch up his leg suddenly, as though there were a hitch in it. *Craven.*
- WILF**, *s.* A willow. *North.*
- WILK**, *s.* A cockle or sea-snail. *Linc.*
- A shell fish. *Hants.*
- WILL-A-WIX**, *s.* An owl. *Norf.*
- WILLERN**, *adj.* Peevish; wilful. *Grose.*
- WILLY**, *s.* A name given to baskets of various sizes, but generally to those holding about a bushel. *Somerset.*
- A very large basket used by carters to

carry the chaff from the barn to the stable for the horses. *Hants.*  
 Sometimes called Willy-basket, from being made of willow.  
**To WILT**, *v. n.* To wither. *South. West. Grose.*  
**WILOCAT**, *s.* [Wild cat?] *Lanc.*  
 A pole cat.  
**To WIM**, *v. a.* To winnow. *Som. Hants.*  
**WIM**, or **WIMMING-SHEET**, *s.* A sheet upon which corn is winnowed. *Somerset. Hants.*  
**WIMMING-DUST**, *s.* Chaff. *Somerset.*  
**WINDED**, *part. pass.* Dry, from having been exposed too long to the wind; thus hay which is light in the stack, is said to be winded. *Craven.*  
**WIND-EGG**, *s.* An addle egg, or an egg without a yolk. *Norf.*  
**To WINDER**, *v. a.* [Windrian, Sax.] To winnow. *Craven.*  
**WINDERS**, *s.* The women who perform the office of attiring the dead, and watching the body till it is buried. *Norf.*  
**WINDING**, *s.* The wool in which the bodies of the poor are wrapped in their coffins. *Norf.*  
**WINDLE**, or **WINNELL**, *s.* A bushel. *North.*  
**WINDLES**, *s.* Blades on which to wind yarn. *North.*  
**WINDLESREEN**, *s.* A stalk of grass. *Craven.*  
**WINDON**, *s.* A window. *Norf.*  
**WINDOR**, *s.* (Wind and door; being intended to keep out the wind.) A window. *Somerset. Hants. Craven.*  
**WIND-ROW**, *s.* A thin row of new-mown grass raked up so as to allow the wind to pass freely through it, in order to dry it. *Sussex. Norf. North.*  
**To WINDROW**, *v. a.* To put hay into wind-rows. *Sussex. Norf. North.*  
**WINAFLAT**, *adj.* Thrown on one side. *North.*  
**WIN-BERRY**, *s.* A bilberry, or whortle berry. *North.*  
**To WINGE**, *v. n.* To shrivel, as fruit when over-kept. *Norf.*  
**WIND-SHACKS**, *s.* (Wind-shakes.) Cracks in wood caused by the wind. *Craven.*  
**WIND-SHAKEN**, *adj.* Thin; puny; weak; as, "such a one is a poor wind-shaken creature." *Sussex. Hants.*  
**WINE-BERRIES**, *s.* Currants, being sometimes used to make wine with. *Craven.*  
**WINLY**, *adv.* Quietly. *North.*  
**WIND-BIBBER**, *s.* A hawk. *Kent.*  
 (To Bob is to beat. A hawk beats the wind when it wishes to suspend itself in one spot in the air. Bibber may be a corruption of Bobber.)  
**WINNER-CLOTH**, *s.* A large cloth, on which corn is winnowed. *North.*  
**WINNOL-WEATHER**, *s.* The stormy weather which is common in the beginning of March, so called from St. Winwaloe,

a British saint, whose anniversary falls on the third of that month. *Norf.*  
 See Forby.  
**WINNYED**, *part. pass.* Frightened. *Glouc.*  
**WINT**, *s.* [Wend, Went. To go and pass to and from.] Two ridges of ground, which are ploughed by the horses going to one end of the field and back again. Arable land, which is harrowed twice over, is said to be harrowed a Wint, if three times, a Wint and a half. *E. Sussex. Kent.*  
**WINTE**, *s.* [Gwynt, Brit.] The wind. *Lanc.*  
**To WINTER-RIG**, *v. a.* [Winter; and Hrigg, Sax. a ridge.] To fallow land in the winter. *North.*  
**WISE-MAN**, *s.* A wizard. *Craven.*  
 In the south a conjuror is called a Cuning-man. "He lost his spoons, and so he went and consulted the Cuning-man to find out who stole them."  
**WISHINET**, *s.* A pincushion. *North.*  
**WISHLY**, *adv.* Earnestly; wishfully. *Norf.*  
**WISP**, *s.* A rowel or seaton. *Norf. Grose.*  
**WISTEY**, *s.* A large spacious place. *Lanc.*  
**WITHE**, *s.* (See Widdy.)  
**WITHER**, *adj.* Very strong; lusty. (See Wigger.)  
**WITHER**, *pron.* Other. *Somerset.*  
**WITHERGUESS**, *adj.* Different. *Ditto.*  
**WITHERWISE**, *adv.* Otherwise. *Ditto.*  
**WITHY**, *s.* (See Widdy.) A willow. *Hants.*  
 A hoop of osier. *North.*  
**WITHY-WINE**, *s.* (Winding like a Withy.) The convolvulus; bindweed. *Somerset.*  
**WITTERING**, **WITTIN**, *s.* [Witan, Sax.] Knowledge; idea. *Craven.*  
**To WIZZEN**, *v. n.* [Waesten, Belg. to waste.] To wither; to shrivel; to dry up; to pine away; to dwindle. *North. Norf.*  
**To WIZZLE**, *v. a.* To get anything away slily. *North.*  
**WO**, *s.* [Corrupted from Ho! the word used by the presiding officer at a tournament, to stop the combat. So says Forby. Wo! is used in Hampshire and Sussex, by carters, to stop their horses.] Stop-check. "There is no wo in him." *Norf. Hants. Sussex.*  
**WOADMEL**, *s.* [See Wadmal.]  
**WOCK**, *s.* An oak. *Somerset.*  
**WOCKS**, *s.* The suit of cards in a pack called clubs, from their resemblance to an oak leaf. *Somerset.*  
**WOD**, *v. aux.* Would. *Craven.*  
**WODTO**, *phr.* Wouldst thou. *Craven.*  
**WODE**, *adj.* Mad. [Ang. Sax. Tim Bobbin.] *Cumb.*  
**WOFU**, *adj.* [Scotch.] Woful. *Lanc.*  
**WOLDER**, *s.* [To Weld, Welt, a fold.] A rolled bandage. *Norf.*  
**To WOLDER**, *To wrap or roll up in a bandage* *Norf.*  
**WOMMEL**, *s.* An Auger. [See Whummle.] *North.*  
**WONG**, *s.* [Wong, Ang. Sax. a field.] An

- agricultural division or district of some uninclosed parishes. *Norf.*
- WONT, *s.* [Wand, Sax.] A mole. *Somerset.*
- WONT-HEAVE, *s.* A mole-hill. *Ditto.*
- WONT-SNAP, *s.* A mole trap. *Somerset.*
- WONT-WRIGGLE, *s.* The sinuous path made by moles under ground. *Somerset.*
- WONST, *adv.* Once; also on purpose. *Lanc.* (Once is always pronounced Wonce.)
- WOO, *s.* Wool. *North.*
- To WOOAN, *r. n.* [Wunian, Sax. to Won, to dwell.] To live; to dwell. *North.*
- WOOSH, *woosh*, *intrj.* A word used by team drivers, to make their horses go to the right-hand. *Norf.*
- WOOD-COCK-SOIL, *s.* Ground that has a soil under the turf of a woodcock colour, and is not good. *South. Bailey.*
- WOOD-QUIST, *s.* A wood pigeon. *Som.*
- WOOD-SERE, *s.* [Wood and Serian, Sax. to dry.] Decayed or hollow pollards. The month or season for felling wood. *Essex. Suff.*
- WOOD-SPRITE, *s.* The woodpecker. *Norf.*
- WOOD-WANTS, *s.* Holes in a piece of timber. *North.*
- WOOD-WESH, *s.* Dyer's broom. *North.*
- WOOSTER, *s.* (Woo.) A lover. *Craven.*
- WOP, *s.* A wasp. (See Waps.) *Exm.*
- To WOP, *v. a.* (See to Warp, of which this is probably a corruption.) To produce an abortive lamb. "The ewe has wopped her lamb." *Norf.*
- WOR, *v. aux.* Was. Wor is a corruption of were, which in E. Sussex is very generally used instead of was; as, "I were going." "I were talking to him." *Craven.*
- WORCH-BRACCO, *adj.* [Weorcan, Sax. to work.—Brecan, Sax. to break.—to work so diligently as soon to break, or overcome, work.] Very diligent; very earnest at work. *Chesh. Bailey.*
- To WORD, *v. n.* To dispute; to wrangle. "They worded it a long time." *Norf. Suss.*
- To utter; to compose. *Craven.*
- WORFOR, *adv.* Wherefore. *Norf.*
- To WORK, *v. n.* To ache; to throb; as, "My head works like a clock." *Norf.*
- WORK-WISE, *adj.* Workmanlike. *Ditto.*
- WORRA, *s.* [This word is also written Whirra, which seems most proper—from Wirhelen, Belg. to whirl.] A small round moveable nut or pinion, with groves in it, and having a hole in the centre, through which the end of a round stick may be thrust; it is attached to a spinning wheel. *Somerset.*
- WORRIED, *part. pass.* Choaked. *North.*
- To WORSEL, *v. n.* [Worstelen, Belg.] To wrestle. *Craven.*
- WORELLS, *pron.* [Vor, Teut. our; Sell, Sc.] Ourselves. *Craven.*
- To WORSEN, *v. n.* To grow worse. *Ditto.*
- WORSET, *s.* Worsted. *Ditto.*
- To WORTCH, *v. n.* [Weorcan, Sax.] To work. *Lanc.*
- WORTHY, *adj.* Lucky enough. as, "Had I been worthy to know that." Fit; capable; as, "I will level this pit, to make the land plough-worthy." *Norf.*
- WOTCHAT, *s.* An orchard. *North.*
- WOUGH, *s.* A wall. *Lanc.*
- WOUNDED, WOUNDY, *adv.* Very; extremely. "I was wounded cross." *South.*
- To WOW, *v. n.* (From the sound.) To howl; as, "The wind wows." *Craven.*
- To WOWL, *v. n.* (To wail.) To howl; to wail vociferously. *Norf.*
- WRAAT, WRATE, *pret.* of to Write. Wrote. *Craven.*
- WRAITH, *s.* A spirit or ghost. *North.*
- WRAITHS, *s.* The shafts of a cart. *Craven.*
- WRANG, *s.* [Wrange, Sax. Wrong.] North.
- To WRASTLE, *v. a.* [Hristlan, Sax. to rustle as dry leaves do.] To dry; to parch. *Norf.*
- WRASTLING POLE, *s.* A pole to spread fire about the oven, or to beat walnuts from the trees. *Norf.*
- To WRAX, *v. a.* To stretch the body in yawning, or as cattle do when they rise. [Hæcan, Sax. toretch.] *North.*
- To WREAK, *v. n.* To fret or be angry. *North.*
- WREASEL, *s.* A weasel. *North.*
- WRECK, *s.* Abundance. *North.*
- WRECKLIN, *s.* The least animal in a brood or litter. *North.*
- To WREE, *v. a.* To insinuate something to the disadvantage of a person. *North.*
- WREEDEN, *adj.* Peevish; fretful. *North.*
- WRET, *s.* A wart. [Wrat, Sc.] *Norf.*
- WRETCH, *s.* A word of endearment. *Bucks.*
- WRET-WEED, *s.* Any wild species of Euphorbia, the milky juice of which is often applied to warts or Wreta. *Norf.*
- To WRIDE, *v. n.* To spread abroad; to expand. *Somerset.*
- WRIGGLE, *s.* [Wriggan, Sax. to wriggle.] Any narrow, sinuous hole. *Somerset.*
- WRIGGLES, *s.* Small fish, commonly called sand-eels, which wriggle themselves into the sand. *Norf.*
- WRIGHT, *s.* A carpenter. *E. Riding Yorks.* (Wryta, Sax. a workman.)
- WRINE, *s.* [Wringen, Sax. to wring.] A mark occasioned by wringing cloth, or by folding it in an irregular manner. *Som.*
- WRING, *s.* A press; as, a cider wring, a cider-press. *Somerset.*
- WROCKLED, *adj.* Wrinkled. *E. Sussex.*
- WRINGLE-STREAS, *s.* Bents. *Gross.*
- WRONG, *adj.* Deformed, mishapen in person. *Norf.*
- WRONG, *s.* A crooked bough. *Norf.*
- To WROSTLE, *v. n.* [Worstelen, Belg. to wrestle.] To wrestle. *Lanc.*
- To grow ripe; perhaps from Rustle. *Lanc.*
- To WRUMPLE, *v. a.* To discompose; to rumple. *Somerset.*
- WRUMPLE, *s.* A rumple.
- To WRY, *v. a.* [Wriggan, Ang. Sax. to wriggle.] To cover close. *Norf.*
- WRYING, *s.* Covering of bed-clothes, but

not of apparel. *Norf.*  
**WRY-RUMPED**, *adj.* Deformed in the lower part of the back. *Norf.*  
**WRYTHEN**, *part. pass.*, [Writhan, Sax. to writhe.]  
**WRYTHENLY**, *adv.* Peevishly. *Lanc.*  
**To WUN**, *v. n.* To dwell. *North.* [Wun-nian, Sax. to dwell.]  
**WUNSOME**, *adj.* Smart; trimly dressed; lively; joyous. (Winsome, pretty.) *North.*  
 Twisted; also, ill-natured. *Lanc.*  
**WUSSET**, *s.* A scarecrow. *Wills.*  
**WYAH**, *adv.* Yes. *North.*  
**WYLIE-CAAT**, *s.* A flannel vest. *North.*  
**WYTHIN-KIBBO**, *s.* [Withe, Sax. Willow.] A strong willow stick. *Lanc.*  
**WYZLES**, *s.* Stalks of potatoes, turnips, &c. *Lanc.*

## Y.

**YAAPING**, *part. act.* Crying in despair, lamenting, as chicken when they have lost their parent hen. *North.*  
 (See to Yap.)  
**YACK**, *s.* An oak. [Aac, Sax.] *North.*  
**YACKRANS**, *s.* Acorns. *North.*  
**To YAFF**, *v. n.* [From the sound.] To bark. *Craven.*  
**YAFFLE**, *s.* A woodpecker, so called from the noise it makes when flying. *Hants.*  
**YAL**, *s.* Ale. *Somerset.*  
**YALE**, *s.* An herb. *Lanc.*  
**YALE**, *s.* A small quantity. *Norf.*  
**YALHOUSE**, *s.* An ale-house. *Somerset.*  
**To YAMMER**, *v. n.* To make a loud disagreeable noise. *Craven.*  
**To YAMMER**, *v. a.* To desire eagerly. *Lanc.*  
**YANE**, *s.* The breath. *North.*  
**YANE**, *adj.* One. *Ditto.*  
**YAN**, *adj.* [An, Sax. one.] One. *Craven.*  
**YANCE**, *adv.* Once. *North.*  
**To YANGLE**, *v. a.* [Corrupted from Tangle.] To tether a horse, by fastening a fore leg and a hind leg together. *Norf.*  
**YANSELL**, *pron.* One's self. *Craven.*  
**To YAP**, *v. n.* [Yeaipan, Sax. to yelp. In the north, Fault is pronounced Faut, the l being dropped.] To yelp. *Norf.*  
**YAP**, *s.* A yelping cur. *Norf.*  
**To YAPE-ABOUT**, *v. n.* To run gossiping about. *E. Sussex.*  
**YAR**, *s.* The earth. *Craven.*  
**YARD**, *s.* [Gardd, Ang. Sax. a garden—g is frequently changed into y as Gis, Sax. yes.]  
 The garden of a cottage or other small house.  
**YARD-MAN**, *s.* One who has charge of a farm-yard, and the cattle fed there. *Norf.*  
**YARE**, *adj.* Covetous; desirous; eager; also nimble; ready; fit; ticklish. *North.*  
 Shakespear has this word in the *Tempest*, implying speed, haste.

## YAR.

**YAR**, *adj.* [Yeaker, Teut.] Sour. *Craven*  
**To YARK**, *v. a. and n.* [Yercken, Goth, t jerk.] To seize or rise hastily. *Craven*  
**To YARK**, *v. a.* To push or strike. *North*  
**To YARK**, *v. a.* To prepare. *Ditto*  
**YARLEY**, *adj.* Early; soon in the morning *Lanc*  
**YARM**, *s.* An arm. *Somerset*  
**To YARM**, **YAWM**, *v. n.* To shriek or yell. *Norf.*  
**YAR-NUTS**, *s.* Pig-nuts; earth-nuts.] *Craven.*  
**YARTH**, *s.* The earth. *West. North.*  
**YARROWAY**, *s.* The plant yarrow. The *Achillea millefolium* of Linnæus. *Norf.*  
**YASPEN**, or **YEEPSEN**, *s.* As much of anything as can be taken up in both hands joined together. *South. Grose.*  
**A double handful.**  
**YAT**, *s.* [See Yard.]  
**YATE**, *s.* A gate. *North.*  
**YAUD**, *s.* [Eode, Ang. Sax. went.—So says the author of the Craven Dialect.]  
 A horse. *Craven.*  
**To YAWL**, *v. n.* To squall or scream harshly, like an enraged cat. To cry as a peacock. *Norf.*  
 To howl like a dog. *Lanc*  
**YEAD**, *s.* The head. *Es Moor.*  
**YEAN**, *v. aux.* You will. *Lanc.*  
**To YEAND**, *v. n.* To go. *North.*  
**YEAND BY TO**, *phr.* Before noon. *Lanc.*  
**To YEAP IN**, *v. n.* To hiccup; to belch. *Craven.*  
**YEARDLY**, *adv.* Very—Yardly much; very much. *North.*  
**YEARNING**, *s.* The liquor of the rennet, used in producing curds. *North.*  
**YEARNSTFUL**, *adj.* Very earnest. *Lanc.*  
**YEASING**, *s.* The eaves of a house. *Lanc.*  
**YEASY**, *adj.* Easy. *Lanc.*  
**YEATHER**, *s.* [Heathen] A flexible twig used for binding hedges. *North.*  
**YEAVELING**, *s.* Evening. *Es Moor.*  
**YEAVY**, *adj.* Wet and moist. *Es Moor.*  
**YED**, *s.* A by-name for Edward. *Lanc.*  
**YEDWARD**, *s.* A dragon fly. *Grose.*  
**YEDDER**, *s.* [See Edder.] A long stick. *Grose.*  
**YEENDER** or **EENDER**, *s.* The forenoon. *Derby.*  
**YEEPSON**, *s.* Such a quantity as can be taken up in both hands together. *Essex.*  
*Bailey.*  
**YEES**, *s.* Eyes. *Es Moor.*  
**YEES**, *v. aux.* You shall *Craven.*  
**YEEVIL**, *s.* A dung-fork. *Es Moor.*  
**YEL**, *s.* An eel. *Somerset.*  
**YEL-SPEAR**, *s.* An eel-spear, an instrument for catching eels. *Somerset.*  
**To YELK**, **YULK**, *v. a.* To knead clay with straw or stubble, to prepare it for dauber's work. *Norf.*  
**YELL**, *adj.* Barren, or that gives no milk. *Grose.*

**YELLOW-BELLY, s.** A person born in the Fens of Lincolnshire. *Lanc.*

(From the yellow, sickly complexion of persons residing in marshy situations.)

**YELLOW-YOWRING, s.** The bird yellow-hammer. *Craven.*

**YELM, s.** [See Helm.] A portion of straw, as much as can be conveniently carried by the thatcher, or under the arm for any purpose. *Norf.*

**To YELM, v. a.** To lay straw in convenient quantities for the thatcher. *Norf.*

**YELTS, s.** Young sows that have had no pigs. *North.*

**YEM, s.** A by-name for Edmund. *Lanc.*

**To YEPPI, v. n.** [See Yaaping.] *West.*

To chirp like chicken or other birds. To have a weak and indistinct voice; as "Thou art so hoarse thou canst scarce yeppy."

**YEPSINTLE, s.** Two handfulls. *Lanc.*

**YER, pron.** Your. *Lanc.*

**YERBES, s. plu.** Herbs. *Norf.*

**YER-NUTS, s.** Earth-nuts. *North.*

(See Yar-Nuts.)

**YERRING, adj.** Noisy; yelling. *North.*  
(Eorre, Sax. jarring—and why not Yerring?)

**YERTH, s.** [See Yarth.] Earth. *Norf.*

**YES, s.** An earth-worm. *Somerset.*

**YESTMUS, YESTPINTLE, s.** A handful. *Lanc.*

**YETHARD, s.** Edward. *Derby.*

**YETHER, s.** [See Ether.]

A long twig, with which to bind hedges. *Craven.*

**YETLING, s.** A small iron boiler. *North.*

**YETS, s.** [Aten, Sax.] Oats. *North.*

**YEWD, or YOD, pret.** Went; yewing; going. *Northumb.*

[Eode, Ang. Sax. went.]

**YEWERS, s.** Embers, hot ashes. *Egm.*

**YEWL-CLOG, or LOG, s.** [Jule, Dan. Christ.] A large log of wood, generally laid on the fire on Christmas-eve. *North.*

**YEWLIN, s.** Christmas feasting. *North.*

**To YIELD IT, phr.** To give up an undertaking; as thus, a farmer took his team to harrow a piece of wheat, but finding it too wet he said to his carter, "Come away, we will yield it." *E. Sussex.*

**YIGH, adv.** [Gise, Sax. yes, Sa, Sax. ay.]

Yes. *Lanc.*

**YIN, adj.** You. *Norf.*

**YINDER, adv.** Yonder. *Norf.*

**To YIP, v. n.** (See Yaaping.) To chirp like a newly-hatched chick, or other very young bird. *Norf.*

**YIPPER, adj.** Brisk. *Ditto.*

**YO, pron.** [Eow, Sax.] You. *Lanc.*

**YOAN, v. aux.** You will; you have. *Ditto.*

**YOAR, v. aux.** You are. *Ditto.*

**YOKES, s.** Hiccoughs. *Somerset.*

**YOLD-RING, s.** A yellow-hammer. *North.*

**YOLT, s.** A newt or eft. *Glouc.*

**YON, pron.** That; as, "Yon field," that field. *Linc.*

"Yon thing," that thing. *Bailey.*

**YONT, prep.** Beyond. *North.*

**YOOD'N, v. aux.** You were. *Lanc.*

**YOON, s.** An oven. *North.*

**YORT, s.** A yard or field. *Lanc.*

**YOTED, part. pass.** Watered or soaked. *West.*

**YOUR'N, pron.** Your's. *Somerset.*

**YOWE, s.** [Eow, Sax.] An ewe. *Norf.*

*Hants. Craven.*

**YOWER, s.** [Uyer, Belg. Craven Dial.]

Udder. *Craven.*

**YOWER, pron.** Your. *Ditto.*

**YOWER-JOINT, s.** Joint near the thigh of the horse, opposite the hock. *Craven.*

**To YOWSTER, v. n.** To fester. *North.*

**YOWLING, part. act.** [Yle. Isl. Ululatus, Lat.] Howling; barking. *Craven.*

**YU, s.** (See Yewl.) Christmas. *North.*

**YU-BATCH, s.** A christmas batch. *Ditto.*

**YU-BLOCK, s.** A christmas log. *Ditto.*

**To YUCK, v.** To itch. *Linc.*

[Joocken, Dutch. Jeucken, Germ.] To

rub; to scratch; to prick. *North.*

**YU-GAMES, s.** (See Yu.) Christmas games. *North.*

**YU-GOADS, [Yu; and Gaude, Fr. a trinket.]**

Christmas play-things. *Lanc.*

**YULE OF AUGUST, Lammas-day; the first**

of August. [Gwyl, Welch, a festival.

Lammas-day being a feast-day.]

**YULE-TIDE, s.** Christmas-time. *Lanc.*

**YUNCE, adv.** Once. *Craven.*

**YUNG, YUNK, adj.** [Iung, Teut.] Young. *Lanc.*

**YUSTERDAY, s.** [Ghister, Sax. yester.]

Yesterday. *North.*

**YESTERNEET, s.** Yesternight. *North.*

In the eastern part of Sussex they have a

very broad pronunciation, as Yus for

Yes. Yusterday, &c.

• • •

**Z.**

**ZAM, adj.** Cold. *Devon.*

**To ZAM, v. a.** To heat for some time over

the fire, but not to boil. *Somerset.*

**ZAMZOD, } part. pass.** [Semi, Lat.

**ZAMZODDEN, } half; and Sodden, boiled.]**

Heated for a long time in a low heat, so as

to be in part spoiled. *Somerset.*

**ZANDTOT, s.** A sand hill. *Somerset.*

**ZAT, adj.** [Saft, Belg. soft-Zaft—zat. The

gh or f in daughter is dropped and why

not in saft?] *Somerset. Glouc.*

**ZATENFARE, adj.** Softish, applied to the

intellects. *Somerset.*

**To ZEE, v. a.** To see. *Somerset.*

**ZEEAD, s.** Seed. *Somerset.*

**ZEAD-LIP, (See Seed-Lip.)** *Somerset.*

**ZEL, pron.** [Sel, Scotch.] Self. *Somerset.*

**To ZEM, v. n.** To seem. *West.*

[Ziemen, Teut.]

ZENVY, *s.* [Sinapi, Lat. Senevè, Fr.] Wild mustard. *Somerset.*  
 ZESS, *s.* A pile of sieves in a barn. *Exm.*  
 ZEW, *s.* A sow. *Exm.*  
 ZID, *pret.* of to See. [See—Seed—Zeed—Zid.] "I zid un." I saw him. *Somerset.*  
 ZIDLE-MOUTHED, *adj.* Wry-mouthed. *Exm.*  
 (Side, sidle; one-sided.) *Exm.*  
 ZILKER, *s.* See Silker. *Somerset.*  
 ZIRMILA, *s.* A son-in-law. *Exm.*  
 ZIVE, *s.* A scythe. *Exm.*  
 ZOCK, *s.* A blow. *West.*  
 ZOG, *s.* Soft, boggy land; moist land. *Som.*  
 ZOGGY, *adj.* Boggy; wet. *Somerset.*  
 [Socian, Sax. to soak—Zoak—Zog.]  
 ZOO, (See Sew.) *Somerset.*  
 To ZOUND, ZOUNDY, *v. n.* To swoon. *Somerset.*  
 ZOWERSWOPPED, *adj.* (Sour.) Ill-natured. *Exm.*

ZOWL, *s.* A plough. [Sulth, Sax.] *Exm.*  
 To ZUFFY, (See Suffy.) *Somerset.*  
 ZUGGERS, *interj.* *Somerset.*  
 ZULL, *s.* A plough. *Somerset.*  
 ZUM'MET *pron.* Somewhat; something. *Somerset.*  
 ZUNG, *adv.* Since. *Exm.*  
 To ZWAIL, *v. n.* To move about with the arms extended, and up and down. *Som.*  
 [To Swell, Swallen, Sax.]  
 To ZWANG, *v. a. and n.* To swing; to move to and fro. *Somerset.*  
 ZWANG, *s.* A swing. *Somerset.*  
 To ZWELL, *v. a.* [Swelgan, Sax.] To swallow. *Somerset.*  
 To ZWIR, *v. a.* To turn. *West.*  
 ZWODDER, *s.* A drowsy and stupid state of body or mind. *Somerset.*  
 ZWOP, *adv.* With a noise resembling the word, as, "He fell down zwop." *Grose.*

THE END.

